

To S.I.R. with love

by Moira Ambrose

Can 1996 McGill students be wrong? According to the present executive committee of the Students' Society and their friends in the University Senate, they certainly can be.

In late May the Student Initiated referendum proposal, past by students in campus wide referendum last semestre by a vote of 1996 for and 411 against (a full 600 votes more than any executive committee member received) was referred back to Students' Council for rediscussion by a vote of University Senate. The proposal was to allow students at large the right to initiate referenda by petition. At present only the Students' Council has the right to initiate referenda.

According to minutes of the Senate meeting, ex-Dean of Students Michael Hershorn said this document couldn't be approved because it took away Senate's right to veto anything students choose to pass.

Ex-Students' Society Vice President University Affairs Liz Ulin acknowledged this discrepancy in Senate and urged that the veto power be inserted in the amendment and ratified at the same meeting.

"We didn't mean to take away Senate's right to veto and we didn't want to infringe on their power. We just wanted to pass SIR as soon as possible," says Ulin.

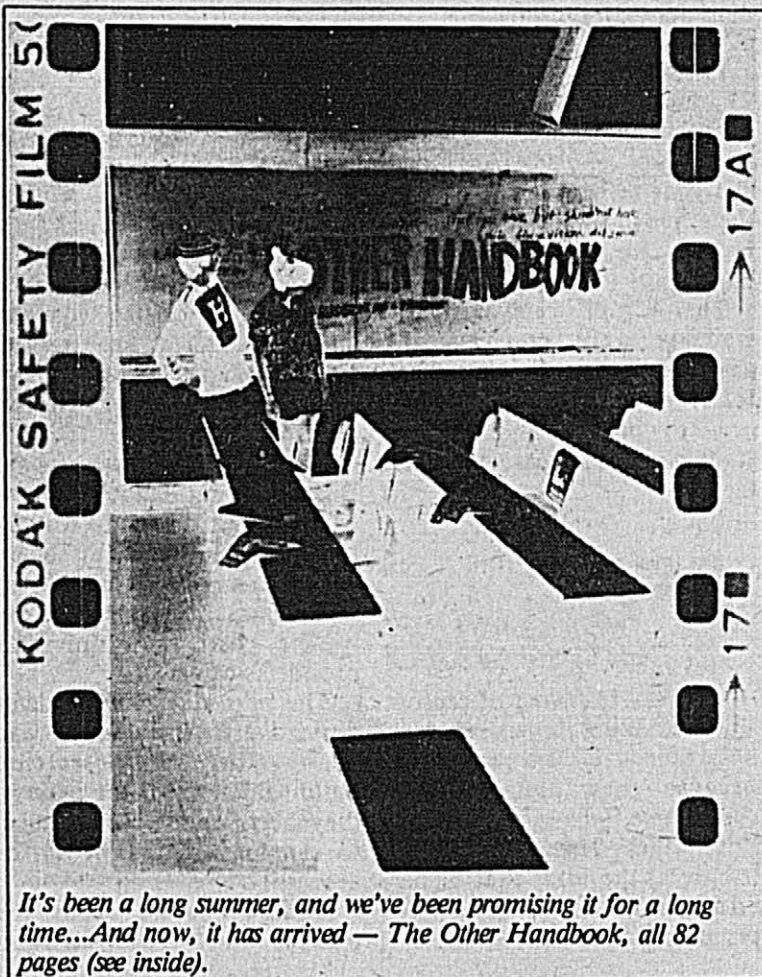
Hershorn said that Senate could not ratify anything that had not been approved directly by students. Last-minute changes in a student-approved proposal, such as the insertion of the Senate veto clause, were unacceptable without further campus ratification.

Ulin agrees in principle that Senate should not be allowed to change measures backed by student vote, but suspects other motives in Senate's refusal to pass the SIR amendment.

"When Senate was passing the *Daily* autonomy legislation, changes were made without having to go back to students to OK them," she says.

"I just think it sets a bad precedent of Senate being able to throw anything back to Council that it doesn't like," she adds.

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It's been a long summer, and we've been promising it for a long time...And now, it has arrived — The Other Handbook, all 82 pages (see inside).

Small faculties

Cutbacks continue

by Bill Tetley

With McGill trying to balance its budget in the face of decreasing government funding, several of the smaller faculties and departments are being hit hard.

The French Canadian Studies Centre will be suffering this year from a lack of established professors as well as shortages of non-academic staff according to Yvan Lamonde, Chairperson of the department. The Centre could not afford to keep on Professor Roy, one of its reputable staff members, who is currently the publisher of *Le Devoir* newspaper. Roy left the Centre and has been replaced by a sessional lecturer.

"We need more money to get him (Roy) back next year," Lamonde said.

Professor Daniel Latouche has publicly voiced the fact that he is looking for another job due to his dissatisfaction with his salary and Centre budgeting. Latouche and the Centre's chairperson are the only two professors in a department which last year enrolled 430 students in its courses.

In the Faculty of Religious Studies there are severe shortages of non-academic staff. Administrative Secretary Joanne Brais said that her faculty will probably be losing

secretarial help when in fact more is needed.

"Our part time typist may be lost, when actually, we could use a third full time person," she said. "Professors will eventually have to be doing their own typing."

She said that the Religious Studies Faculty has "lost some professors because of attrition" but that the faculties' workload please turn to page 11

Plumbers leak on radio

by Nancy D. Kingsbury

Can a water balloon, thrown from an unestimated range by a man in a white lab coat, destroy a mobile sound mixer?

That's the question that Radio McGill president Albert Perez and Engineering Undergraduate Society (EUS) president Phil Papich must decide.

At approximately 4 p.m. yesterday at the Open Air Pub on lower campus, such a balloon struck the mobile sound mixer owned and set up by Radio McGill at the event. Official repair costs have not yet been made, but Edmund Zauner of Radio McGill said

Inform or else

by Richard Flint

Terence Robson was arrested by the British police in Northern Ireland this year. He was accused, but not charged, with "conspiracy to commit robberies, that I was a member of a proscribed organisation and that I had been involved in the organisation of serious crimes in the Derry area."

Robson denied the charges and demanded to see a solicitor. He was told that a lawyer wouldn't help him and that there were two 'crown witnesses' ready and willing to testify against him.

On the second day in the police station, still uncharged and still denied access to a lawyer, Robson was told that the men who were willing to testify against him "had been granted immunity from prosecution as well as substantial sums of money in return for their co-operation."

Then, on the third day, Robson was offered a deal: "I was asked to turn 'Queen's Evidence' and 'get myself off the hook'. The same officer informed me that a sum of £15,000 was available and a 'new life' in South Africa for me and my family. All of this I ignored despite the same inducements being offered to me several times over the next 24 hours."

Because Robson refused to accept a pay-off and turn Queen's Evidence, he was charged. He is presently awaiting trial in Northern Ireland.

Robson's case is one of many. In the aftermath of last year's hunger strike by Republican and Republican Socialist prisoners, the British security forces have engaged in a massive crack-down against the Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army. What is disturbing community leaders and civil libertarians, however, is the indiscriminate nature of the tactics being used by the security forces. In their desperate attempts to counteract the growth in support for Republican organisations it seems as if the security forces have adopted a wide net strategy; hoping that if they pull in as many people as possible they will catch the guilty as well as the innocent.

Informers are recruited by a variety of methods that usually combine threats and promised rewards. On one hand the person is threatened with criminal charges, whilst being promised money, immunity and a "new life" in exchange for co-operation.

Joseph Heaney was taken to Castlereagh detention centre. Under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, security forces can hold

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that the V.U. meter needs replacing, the aluminium plate in the unit was bent, and an unestimated amount of water damage was done.

In reply, EUS vice-president Raymond Brais said, "I don't think a water balloon could cause extensive damage (to a sound mixer)." He added later, however, "but anything is possible."

It was agreed by EUS members present at the Pub site after the incident that the water balloon was thrown by young men donned in white lab coats — the trademark of members of the Plumber's Pot Orchestra, a social club for male engineering

students at McGill. EUS president Papich said that although the Plumber's have "no direct link to the EUS, we are willing to take financial responsibility for the damage."

Papich specified, however, that his group will only assume repair and not replacement costs for a new mixer. Zauner, of Radio McGill, had said earlier that the entire mixer might have to be replaced. The cost of a replacement would be approximately \$2,000.

Papich and Brais stressed that the hit on the mixer was an accident and was "not intended in a malicious way." Said Papich,

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The Other Handbook inside this issue — Grab it!



Welcome to our University. If you are from a poor family and plan to protest our rising costs then please step to the left.

Moncton occupiers on trial

OTTAWA (CUP) — Twenty-eight students are to stand trial for their role in one of the most dramatic occupations in Canadian university history.

The students were arrested by 75 Université de Moncton security guards and city police in full riot gear last April and charged with obstruction for their role in the takeover of the U de M administration building.

The 4 a.m. raid came as students were preparing to celebrate Easter Sunday mass following a week-long occupation to protest a rumoured 20-25 per cent increase in tuition fees.

The students at Université de Moncton, the only unilingual French university outside Québec, are among the poorest in the country. 75 per cent draw student aid, compared to about one third nationally.

Tuition fees have risen 85 per cent in the last five years, 23 per cent in the last year alone. The Board of Governors was to meet in camera April 3 to discuss another increase, and it refused to allow a presentation opposing tuition fee increases from the student government, La Fédération des Etudiants de l'Université de Moncton (FEUM).

Sixty students showed for the Board meeting, but it was moved at the last minute to a secret location. Although the board agreed to meet with the rallying students after their meeting, only the board and university presidents came.

The next day, 250 students decided at a general meeting to occupy the administration building. For the first two days, they also barricaded entrances to campus, shutting down the university.

Under pressure from the police, they relented and

lowered the barricades, but most of the 1500 students who did not join the occupation stayed away from classes, so none were held.

During the week, 250-300 students slept in the administration building at night and 600-1000 participated in meetings and workshops during the day.

Fewer students remained in the building overnight for fear of arrests, according to Diane Flaherty, executive officer of the Canadian Federation of Students. CFS supported the occupation and later narrowly elected one of its leaders, Brenda Côté of FEUM as its chair.

The protest ended suddenly with the 28 arrests. Flaherty says she is puzzled by the choice of those arrested because "many of the most prominent leaders weren't arrested."

After using force to end the occupation, the university administration issued orders forbidding assembly of more than five persons at the U de M for any purpose other than teaching classes for the remaining two weeks of the term.

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Pornography goes at SFU

Vancouver (CUP) — It's one down and two to go for women fighting pornography at Simon Fraser University.

When campus groups began campaigning this summer against the presence of pornography at three campus locations, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind immediately pulled seven different magazines from its campus concession.

But the university bookstore continues to stock porn magazines and the campus library has so far refused to cancel subscriptions.

The campaign was spearheaded by Laurie White, who introduced a motion in July that the student society demand the removal of pornography from university outlets. The SFU women's centre and the Canadian

Union of Public Employees have joined the battle.

A spokesperson for the CNIB outlet said, "If the university doesn't want us to sell them, then we won't sell them."

But university bookstore manager Benny Quan and librarian Ted Dobbs argue that removing the magazines would be censorship.

"Librarians have traditionally taken a very firm stand against censorship," Dobbs said. "I don't think removing those magazines is going to change attitudes. There's a lot of attitudes towards women that have to change, but I can't shove my moral imperative down other people's throats."

White said the fight will continue as students begin the fall session.

"I'm not in favour of censorship but taking those magazines off campus is not censorship because they are available everywhere," she said. "I don't think these magazines contribute to the ideas that higher education is trying to promote."

Women march without men

by Mike Ungar

On Friday, September 17, women will be marching in the streets and men will be at home babysitting the children. The "Take Back the Night" march organized by Movement Contre la Viol (MCV, Women against Rape) is trying to make a statement about violence against women. According to Laurence Delaitre of the Ad Hoc Committee for the march, the

demonstration is not to denounce men.

Gabrielle Shatan, a Member at Large for the McGill Women's Union feels it's necessary to exclude men from the march.

"We want to be able to walk alone without men as escorts," she said.

She believes violence against women "is something which should get men and women angry", but women should march without men.

According to Delaitre there is much men can do to help the marchers' cause. Most importantly men must listen and hear what the women are saying. They can care for the children so that their wives, friends and family can participate.

Delaitre believes that men must start identifying their potentially oppressive image. She recommended that men

cross to the opposite side of the street when walking behind a woman at night. According to Delaitre men should realise that a rapist does not always appear as someone who is obviously sick.

MCV Organizers do not feel that the exclusion of men adds to anti-feminist sentiments. Delaitre believes that there is a great deal of sympathy from men for the marchers. However sometimes this sympathy is "paternalistic". Last year there were no major incidents although feminists were aware of male resentment during the march.

Violence in general is something that all society should fight according to MCV organisers. But on Friday, women will be protesting the forms of violence which are most often directed against them.

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"And so I met this guy on the way to registration and he offered to sell me this magic bean in exchange for my tuition fees..."

Students refuse SA bucks

OTTAWA (CUP) The student federation at the University of Ottawa has refused more than \$3,000 in sponsorship funds from Craven A cigarettes because of that company's involvement in South Africa.

Craven A, a Rothman's Pall Mall product, hoped to sponsor Welcoming Week at the university by offering \$2000, the use of an antique car for campus

tours, 50 T-shirts, six monthly pub nights and \$1.100 towards a concert.

Since there is no pub at the university, Craven A would have sponsored federation social activities for five or six months.

The student federation unanimously agreed to drop the Craven A sponsorship because the company is based in apartheid South Africa. Federation

members also felt a more health oriented product should be used to promote events.

But Rothman's products will still be available on campus and there are no plans for a total boycott.

The federation will now sponsor Welcome Week and Jim Bardach, social activities commissioner said there are no financial problems with this arrangement.

Student Initiated Referenda...

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Ulin says that passage of the SIR was partly blocked by actions of three members of the current Students' Society executive.

"Bruce Williams, Bruce Hicks and Benjie Trister each sent letters to faculty and administration senators informing them that the veto clause in the SIR amendment was not included in the package approved by students," she says.

The three Executive Committee members did not send letters to student senators and sent their letters on Students' Society letterhead before their terms in office had actually begun, she adds.

A mandate adopted on April 29th verifies that Executive Committee members had decided the SIR amendment in its present state should not be passed by Senate.

"Pursuant to reservations held by various members of Council-elect, and letters received from the President of the Engineering Undergraduate Society and the present VP Finance of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, the Executive Committee considered the proposed amendments to the Students' Society constitution placed before Senate. It was found that there were

various inconsistencies within the package. As well, the CRO reported that copies of the document were not available at polling stations. The Executive Committee considered whether or not Senate should be asked to amend the SIR amendment package. It was resolved that Senate be informed of the major principles of the SIR amendment which were not made clear to McGill students when they voted on SIR and who asked them to consider amending the package accordingly," they wrote.

Students' Society Vice President External Affairs Benjie Trister says Senate was justified in refusing to pass the amendment.

"What was presented to students excluded Senate ap-

proval for constitutional changes. It was an accidental deletion of an important part of the amendment," he said.

Trister is in charge of a committee to "clean up the Students' Society's constitution to be in accordance with Robert's Rules of order. The SIR amendment will be inserted in the new constitution and taken to Council for approval. According to Trister, the Executive Committee plans to have the new Students' Society constitution ready for a campus-wide referendum by late October.

After the new constitution is approved by students, the SIR amendment will be re-introduced to Senate with the clause permitting Senate to override student referenda.

Women Take Back the Night Demonstrate This Friday at Parc Laurier 7:30pm for the right to walk the streets without fear

Urban Notes

Election News

The Montréal Citizen's Movement (MCM) chose two candidates to run in downtown districts 40 and 41 at a meeting at the downtown YMCA Monday night.

John Gardiner beat Abe Limonchik to win the right to represent the MCM in District 40. Dominique Neuman was acclaimed as the candidate for District 41.

District 40 falls within the boundaries formed by St. Hubert and University Sts. and Pine Ave. and the port. District 41 runs westward from University to Atwater and from Pine Ave. to the port.

More than 150 persons attended the meeting for the "downtown sector" and 124 actually voted for the candidate of their choice. The actual results of the voting were not announced at the request of the candidates.

Gardiner, who was an MCM Councillor from 1974-78 representing the old St. Louis district, called for an end to condominium conversions and for an end to the city's renovation subsidies program which he claimed was contributing to the gentrification of the city. He said that co-operative housing should be encouraged in the downtown sector and city subsidies should be used for this purpose instead.

"Public transport must take precedence over private transportation in this city," said Gardiner, "Traffic on residential streets must be controlled, for example, Park Ave should again become a two-way street."

Gardiner also spoke of the high rate of unemployment and the need for a development plan for the area, but did not give any specific details.

Scientific park

Losing candidate Abe Limonchik echoed many of Gardiner's traditional MCM rallying cries and added a few ideas of his own. He emphasized the cultural life of the downtown area and the important role it plays in bringing tourists to Montréal and called for the creation of a "scientific park" in the heart of the city.

"The city should co-operate with the four universities in the area to create a scientific park in the core of the city," said Limonchik.

Such parks already exist in Winnipeg for example and in other Canadian cities," added Limonchik. A scientific park is like an industrial park with the idea being to attract companies involved in research and development and high technology to a specific area.

Limonchik also expressed concern for the tourism industry which is very important to the downtown economy. "Montréal is losing out compared with other cities," said Limonchik.

He declared himself strongly in favour of the creation of a "cité cultural" which would fall within the boundaries formed by Bleury, St. Hubert, St. Catherine, and Sherbrooke St. His proposal included moving The Montréal Museum of Fine Arts from its present location to the old Ecole de Technologie located just east of Jeanne Mance on Sherbrooke St.

Limonchik also called for "affordable housing for students and low-income residents," and added that "the present residents of the area should not be chased out into the suburbs as happened in New York and other cities."

Limonchik came out punching towards the end of his speech, accusing Gardiner of having abandoned the MCM after the last municipal elections in 1978.

"Vote for the candidate who has never abandoned ship and never will," said Limonchik. Unfortunately for him he was abandoned by the MCM members.

Attacking MAG

Dominique Neuman, an MCM organizer and City Hall assistant to lone MCM councillor Michael Fainstat, will be running against the sole Municipal Action Group councillor Nick Auf der Maur in District 41.

Neuman, after being acclaimed as MCM candidate for the district launched into a broadside against Auf der Maur.

Calling Auf der Maur a councillor who was "silent, absent, and poorly prepared" Neuman claimed that Auf der Maur had "consistently voted with the civic administration" and said that he would make Auf der Maur's record public and challenge the councillor to defend it in public.

"Auf der Maur was absent for 80 per cent of the Council meetings on the city budget and has made himself quite a reputation for arriving late and leaving early from council meetings," said Neuman.

Neuman told the *Daily* that he would back up his charges with the official records of voting and attendance at city hall.

The MCM will be nominating candidates in other districts in the days to come

— G. Pierre Goad

Founded in 1911

THE MCGILL DAILY

"...بغداد...!!!!!!"
Lebanese ex-President Gemayel

Protect the few

The dam has finally broken.

The recent decision by Justice Jules Deschênes to strike down a minor section of Bill 101 marks the beginning of both an enlightened and risky era in contemporary Canadian history.

It is the first major judicial decision to invoke the new Charter of Rights in an area which has traditionally been the exclusive domain of parliamentary bodies.

This decision as it relates to the rights of individuals in this society is of far greater importance than the actual specifics of the law controlling access to education for minority language groups in Québec and the pertinent laws of other provinces.

The tyranny of the majority

In the past, laws have been struck down because they were outside the domain — ultra vires — of either the provincial or federal legislature, NOT because they were inherently "illegal". The Charter of Rights has added a third and higher tier to the sugary cake of who can decide to do what to whom in this country.

The Deschênes decision is crucial in that it firmly recognizes individual rights as being, at the very least, of greater relevance than the amorphous concept of collective rights. If Canadian society, and this includes Québec, is to continue to develop as an open and democratic society the idea that the rights of individuals cannot be sacrificed to any politician's or intellectual's vision of what is right for everybody's own good must be reinforced at every opportunity.

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The dangers are clear

The not dulcet tones of Camille Laurin's threats — there is no other word to describe his outbursts of recent days — represent the dangerous side of what could be a new and enlightened era. Laurin has warned the population at large that further "attacks" on Bill 101 could provoke civil unrest. If the threat of riots in the streets is supposed to cow those who would stand and fight for their individual rights, then Laurin, and the party he represents, is truly lacking any sense of moral responsibility. There is little difference between this attitude and that of a leader of a racist regime. Laurin's threat is no more subtle nor less repulsive than a South African Prime Minister warning blacks that they had better stop attacking apartheid or there could be bloodshed.

Various and sundry politicians, commentators, and editorialists have been either gloating or sounding off since the decision was announced. A few have appealed for moderation. This in itself is good. Over-reaction by anybody in the tender area of language in this country rarely serves any useful purpose. But to claim that Justice Deschênes was overly harsh in calling the Québec government's argument that rights are granted to the collectivity and not the individual (and thus if the collectivity is being served the rights are being preserved) totalitarian only excuses a completely unacceptable attitude.

Canada, and Québec is no exception, has not had an exceptionally good record vis-a-vis the rights of its own citizens. The internment of Japanese-Canadians during WW11, Premier Duplessis's persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses here in Québec during our celebrated "dark ages", these and other tragic episodes have marred Canada's past.

The Charter of Rights is the first concrete step that the country has made towards establishing some relatively inviolable rules of conduct for our legislatures.

We should persevere. Only when the rights of the few are protected are the rights of the many protected.

G. Pierre Goad

Run for their lives

Being in school sure is hard, ain't it?

Every day we attend long lectures, and every night we retire to our required textbook readings. There are assignments to do for tomorrow, term-papers due next week and final exams in a couple of months.

Boy, have we got problems!

Unfortunately, there are thousands of people across this country who would love to have only the "problems" that we have.

Because, to these Canadians, making it 'til tomorrow is a challenge, getting to next week a hope and living until next month is nothing more than a prayer.

You see, these Canadians have cancer. And, although science has come a long way in easing the pain and prolonging the lives of cancer victims, the ultimate cure still eludes the researchers' grasp.

This Sunday, September 19, thousands of concerned Canadians will be participating in the Terry Fox Run for the Marathon of Hope. They will walk, run, jog and cycle 10 kilometres in an effort to raise money for cancer research. And, at the same time, they will be fighting to keep the legend and dream of Terry Fox — the dream of finally stopping the pain and suffering — alive.

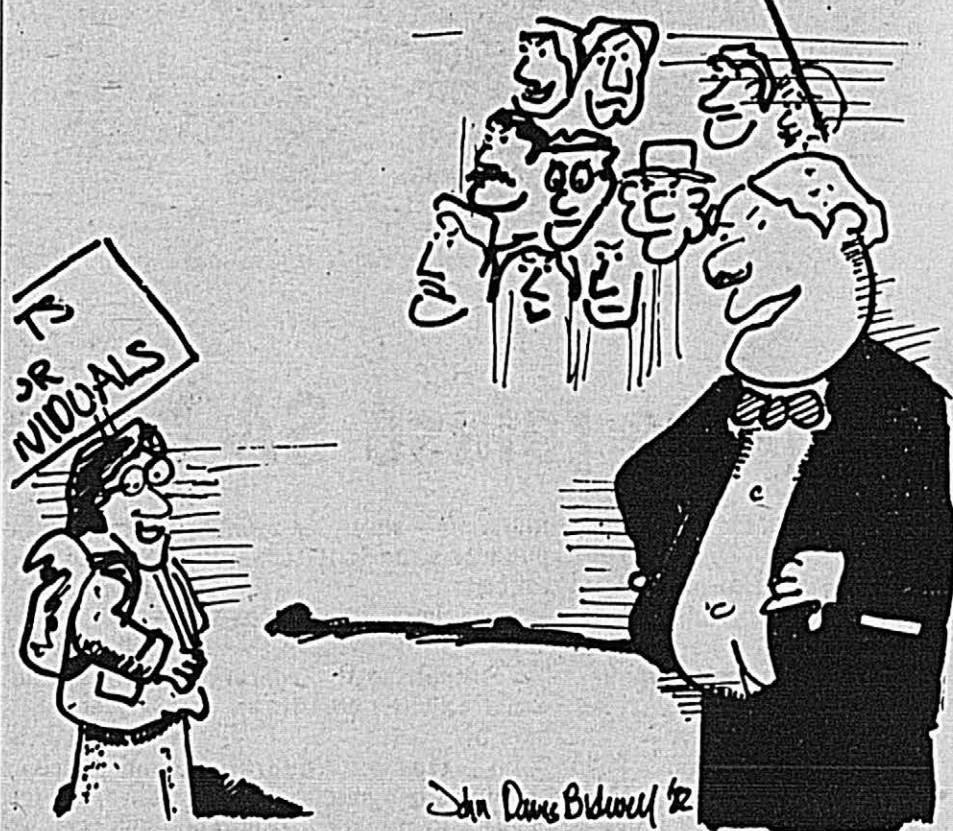
Fortunately, most of us at McGill are healthy. We are among the best and brightest in Canada. Undoubtedly, we will learn to be good political leaders, doctors, lawyers and businesspeople. But that is not enough. Along with our studies, we must use our time in college and university to develop a sense of social responsibility, concern and caring.

This Sunday we have a chance to push aside our personal problems for a little while and get involved in something meaningful.

So, on September 19, let us run so others can live!

E. Ron Bernstein

...WHATS THE MATTER? YOU ALL ALONE?



House Notes

What you can do for us

Since this is the beginning of a new year, when many of our readers are new, it seems appropriate to explain our policy on letters and Hyde Park columns.

We are committed to publishing all correspondence that we receive from students with certain provisos. We require that letters be kept to approximately 300 words in length and that they be typed legibly so that we can read them to typeset them. We cannot publish material which is libelous or slanderous, and we have a policy of refusing to publish 'hate literature' — anything which is racist or sexist in content. There is a box right by the door in the Daily offices (Room B03, University Centre) for letters submissions.

We also have a regular feature called Hyde Park which is printed in this column, underneath the editorial cartoon. Hyde Park is a column for editorial comment by people who are not staff members of the newspaper; you can use Hyde Park to comment on any issue you feel demands it, even to denounce the newspaper if you wish. We have the same policy with Hyde Parks as we do with letters. The length limit, however, is longer, at 600 words.

Participation of our readers in the paper is an essential ingredient of the Daily. Your feedback, opinions and ideas all have a guaranteed place in the newspaper and it's up to you to use that space.

Richard Flint

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Feature

“...They said I could take a deal...”

continued from page 1

a 'suspect' for up to 72 hours without access to legal counsel or family and without criminal charges being made. He was accused of various criminal (non-political) charges: "They then offered me the sum of £80,000 and boat tickets for my wife and four children to South Africa or a place of my choosing. They offered me immunity from persecution and said that they had authority from the highest level. I refused to have anything to do with this. They persisted throughout the seven days and in the end came in screaming and shouting that they didn't give a fuck what I did they would put me away and I would never get out."

Information received by threats and coercion must be highly questionable. In the case of Charlie O'Hagan, it would seem, a man was requested to make allegations against people he didn't even know:

"They said I could take a deal, and offered me £50,000 and a new house in South Africa or England, they said I could take my wife and children with me. All I would have to do would be to sign a statement naming people who they said had committed certain crimes. I did not know any of these people."

Threats made against many of these men go further than simply the sanction of personal imprisonment. In many cases the police lift the entire family of a man (claiming that this prevents the IRA from taking hostage of an informer's relatives). Bernard Dorrian claims that threats were made by the police against his wife, who was also in custody:

"They said if I didn't turn informer both my wife and I would go to prison for a long time. I thought they were bluffing because I knew that my wife and I had nothing whatsoever to do with any of these allegations. But they insisted I was in a position to do my wife a lot of good by giving them information about Flynn (Belfast city councillor and member of Irish Republican Socialist Party) and Goodman..."

"...I became increasingly worried about my wife who is in poor health, I was in a very confused and worried state and believed she would be very distressed also. The police made numerous references to my wife and told me if I had any feelings at all for her I would do the decent thing and tell them all I knew about Goodman and Flynn. I would have done anything to save my wife the emotional stress I knew she would be experiencing but I would not tell them anything because I didn't know anything."

These testimonies are all from men who have refused to give evidence. All of them now face charges and have been refused bail by the courts because of the "serious nature of their crimes" — despite the fact that the only evidence held against them is the word of informers who have been offered immunity and money for their statements.

Many of these men will be released when they appear in court. Informers have an embarrassing tendency to recant in the witness box. Many of the charges made are easily refutable in court.

However, the legal process in Northern Ireland is in such a shambles that it



may take anywhere from a year to eighteen months for a case to come to court. In the intervening time period the accused, if denied bail, is kept on remand — in prison.

Many people claim that the long delays between charges and trial are a deliberate tactic by the government to reintroduce internment without trial. Internment without trial for suspected political activities existed in Northern Ireland from 1972 until 1976.

Being able to hold a suspect in gaol for eighteen months without trial creates a de facto form of internment. Charlie O'Hagan claims that the police were quite aware of this:

"They also said that when I beat the charges in court they would be waiting on me to re-arrest me but they also said that I wouldn't beat them for a year to 18 months as I would be on remand for this period. They also said that Goodman (an informer) would have earned his money for putting us all away even if it was only on remand."

Despite this, however, many people have been charged and convicted on the basis of an informer's testimony alone. Conviction on the basis of the evidence of informers alone runs directly counter to English common law precedent, which is supposed to be the legal code in effect in the six counties of Northern Ireland.

Writing in 1650 C.J. Hale noted that "The truth is that more mischief has come to good men...by false accusations of desperate villains that benefit to the public by the discovery and convicting of real offenders."

Such has largely been the opinion of English courts to the evidence of informers. An informer may well be shifting blame in order to save himself, or accusing people the police want convicted simply for the financial reward. In many cases ordinary criminals (people accused of non-political offences) are asked to testify against people accused of political offences. Their testimony can only be tainted.

It has also been established that sums in reward of information provided to the police should not be excessive. The British Home Office, in a recent circular, stated that these rewards should not be "substantial" and recommended

that they be in the region of £100 to avoid the danger of people inventing evidence for a massive pay-off. An offer of £80,000 certainly introduces the possibility of invention.

Under English law the offer of immunity from prosecution in exchange for information is highly illegal unless directly and personally authorised by the Attorney General. Several English court cases have clearly stated that the police cannot make such offers. Plea bargaining, the American practice of negotiating sentence in exchange for co-operation from a defendant, is also illegal, though known to occur informally in some cases.

It has been firmly established that the evidence of informers must be corroborated by other witnesses and is insufficient on its own to ensure conviction in English courts. The most recent affirmation of this principle took place in the *Operation Countryman* trials in London.

Operation Countryman was a police corruption investigation which led to a large number of policemen being charged with various offences. However, special police informers were used to gather evidence, many of whom were criminals that the accused policemen allegedly dealt with. In all cases where such informers were the only witnesses against the policemen, the cases were thrown out of court on the basis that such evidence could not be considered conclusive or reliable.

And yet it is exactly this type of evidence that is being used to hold people like Robson, O'Hagan, Dorrian and others. Whether or not they will be convicted, most of them will spend at least a year as prisoners. Even if they are released when they come to trial, they will receive no compensation for the lost year of their lives.

Anger and frustration amongst the Nationalist-Catholic community of Northern Ireland is growing in reaction to these kind of police tactics. Many people are held under the Prevention of Terrorism act and never charged with any offence; many people are subjected to house searches and random checks on the street.

In the light of the long history of institutional discrimination against

Catholics in the six counties, and the present economic circumstances where close to 70 per cent of Catholic males are unemployed and most women working in low paid jobs with short hours, there is a strong feeling that police activities are directed against the entire community, not the Republican and Republican Socialist activists.

Dermot Walsh, member of Belfast's Queen's University Law faculty has conducted surveys of the use of emergency police and security powers in the six counties. Of those people picked up under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and taken to Castlereagh Detention Centre only 28 per cent were even questioned about an alleged criminal offense. Most were asked about their political opinions and the general habits and movements of their neighbours, friends and themselves.

Huge information banks are built up by the police that largely consist of mundane, personal information. Such information, when taken together, is used as a tool in interrogation. One man was told the intimate details of his sex life by the police in an effort to break him — hoping to give him the impression that the police knew everything there was to know about him.

Opposition to the spread of police powers and the new emphasis on informers is growing in the Nationalist communities. Community leaders are denouncing the disturbing increase in arbitrary security measures. A new organisation, *Relatives for Justice*, composed of the relatives of men and women held in remand under the charges of informers has launched an appeal for international condemnation of the security tactics.

Des Wilson, a community worker in Ballymurphy, has articulated a widespread disgust at the new use of informers, comparing the outcry in Ireland to that attending the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty in the 1950s by the Hungarian stalinist government:

"I have watched with horror over the past five years as I have seen all of those techniques which we were taught to fear when carried out under communist or fascist regimes used here on our own doorstep."

As Wilson and others call for public outrage and international support, others have pointed out one of the most hypocritical elements of the new use of informers. As a commentator in the *Andersontown News* (A newspaper in Northern Ireland) wrote:

"Some years ago people in West Belfast asked the government for a factory. At the time a factory building would have cost £67,000. It could have given work to twenty people. The government refused."

"Today the same government is offering more than this amount of money to single individuals in West Belfast to send twenty men to prison."

The effectiveness of the present British strategy is doubtful. Many times they have claimed that the IRA is beaten, and each time they are wrong. Even the British Army has admitted that the IRA and INLA cannot be eliminated, only contain.

Sports



Rowing in the ripples of the Rideau; McGill's club in the nation's capital

Paddle and flex for health and fun

by Susan Payne

The McGill rowing club invites anyone to join in one of the healthiest sports around; it builds up tremendous resistance, promotes even muscular development and is one of the safest sports going, given that it frees the body's joints from tension.

The rowing club is back this fall and ready to build upon its strong successes of the past spring and summer season. Just recently, in August, the Men's Lightweight Four took the gold medal in the 100th Royal Canadian Henley in St. Catharines, Ontario. The Women's double placed third in the open event,

and McGill was also represented in the Men's Pair and lightweight Women's Single divisions.

The Men's Lightweight Four were also silver medalists at the Canadian National Rowing Championships in August. Other victories for the Club include the Head of the Rivière de

Prairie and the Ottawa River Regatta.

Recruiting is currently underway with the first general meeting slated for this coming Thursday in the COTC Lounge in the Currie Gym. New members and old will prepare for the upcoming season and training.

For further information, please contact Bob Marlowe, the team coach, at the Currie Gym.

Redmen climb to 3rd place

by Richard Flint

There's good news for McGill's Redmen football team and head coach Charlie Baillie in the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union's annual rating of Canadian college football teams.

The CIAU's 'top ten' listing was released yesterday. McGill has made an impressive showing as the number three team in the country.

Inching past McGill for the number two and one positions are Acadia University and University of British Columbia, respectively.

Concordia University's Stingers placed fifth. McGill Redmen will be playing the Stingers in their next season game, this weekend.

The jump in the Redmen's rating comes as no surprise. The team has been playing consistently well, and, this year, the top's the limit. So far the Redmen have won one season game, against Carleton, and one exhibition game, against Waterloo.

McGill Athletics Instructional Program

Fall Term

Activities:

Ballet
Modern Dance
Jazz Dance
Social Dance
Hawaiian Dance
Classical Belly Dance
Disco Dance
Tap Dance
Aerobic Dance
Rock 'n Roll
Squash
Tennis
Badminton
Table Tennis
Racquetball
Aikido

Karate — ShorinJryu
— Samurai
— Shotokan
Judo
Women's Self-Defense
Get Fit
Weight Training
Archery
Cross Country Skiing
Fencing
Golf
Skating
Yoga
Relaxation
Hockey
Equestrian

Aquatics:
Yellow & Orange (Prebeginner)
Red (Beginner)
Maroon & Blue (Junior)
Green & Grey (Intermediate)
White (Senior)
Survival Card

LEADER (Assistant Instructor)

INSTRUCTOR (Aquatic Supervisor)

Scuba Certification

Life Saving

Life Saving Fitness

Swim Fitness

Bronze Medallion

Aquacises

Stroke Improvement

Bronze Cross

Spring Board Diving

Award of Merit

Distinction/Diploma Award

Skin Diving

Synchronized Swimming

Registration: Currie Gymnasium - 475 Pine Avenue West

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1982

17:30 hrs.

You must register *in person* with an I.D. or gym membership card.

• All Courses are Co-ed

• Registration is limited.

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• Classes start the week of September 27.

• Info: 392-4737



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Sports



McGill Redmen Soccer team successfully defend the net (above) and Carleton shoots (left)



Redmen soccer team sweeps its invitational tournament

by Woody Paulette

The McGill Redmen Soccer team got their 1982 season off to a great start this past weekend by winning their own invitational tournament.

Invited were teams from Albany State, Carleton, and Laurentian; by no means push-over competition. Saturday's games saw Carleton edge by Laurentian, who were last year's C.I.A.U. semi-finalists, with a 4-3 score in a penalty shot shoot out. McGill, on the other hand, breezed by Albany

State by a score of 2 to 0.

Sunday, Laurentian took the consolation game 2-0 over Albany State.

Down by a 2-0 score in the first half of the Carleton game, the Redmen came out determined to equalise. They evened-up, forcing the game into two 10 minute overtime periods. Rookie star Graham Butcher maintained McGill's momentum by netting his second goal of the game in the seventh minute of the first overtime period. With powerful defence

and solid goaltending the Redmen never looked back. They won the game 3-2.

Strong performances were given by Rookies Graham Butcher, John Gummersal, Alistair MacDonald, Chris Barral and goalkeeper Aldo Braccio who

coach Gow described as being "...as good as anyone in the league."

Brian Decaire, who signed with the Montréal Manic of the North American Soccer League will undoubtedly be missed. "We will really miss Brian's

leadership" coach Gow added, "but I believe there is personnel able to make up for this."

With this weekend's performance it isn't hard to see that the defending Canadian Champions will put up a good fight to retain their title.



Mc GILL UNIVERSITY INTRAMURAL SPORTS



1982 Fall Schedule

ENTRIES OPEN	SPORTS OFFERED	ENTRIES CLOSE
Mon. Sept. 13	Touch Football (M)	Mon. Sept. 20
Mon. Sept. 13	Flag Football (M&W)	Mon. Sept. 20
Mon. Sept. 13	Soccer (M&W)	Mon. Sept. 20
Mon. Sept. 13	Softball (Co-Rec)	Mon. Sept. 20
Mon. Sept. 13	Frisbee (Co-Rec)	Mon. Sept. 20
Mon. Sept. 13	Golf (M&W)	Fri. Sept. 24
Mon. Sept. 13	Tennis (M&W)	Fri. Sept. 24
Mon. Sept. 13	Jogging Rally (M&W)	Fri. Sept. 24
Mon. Oct. 4	Basketball (M&W)	Wed. Oct. 13
Mon. Oct. 4	Volleyball (M&W)	Wed. Oct. 13
Mon. Oct. 4	Volleyball (Re-Call)	Wed. Oct. 13
Mon. Oct. 4	Hockey (W)	Thur. Oct. 14
Mon. Oct. 18	Hockey (M)	Tues. Oct. 19

Notes:

- 1- A team representative must attend the captains' meeting held on the evening that ENTRIES CLOSE.
- 2- INTRAMURAL OFFICE G35 - Currie Gym. Tel.: 392-4730
- 3- Schedule Info. - 24hrs. "HOTLINE" Tel.: 392-4321

Employment Opportunities Available
Referees & Organizers - Call 392-4730

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Carlsberg



Clash: You have the right to good rock

by Peter F. Kuitenbrouwer
When they kick out your front door/How ya gonna come/With you hands on your head/Or on the trigger of your gun? — The Clash The Guns of Brixton

Punk is five years old this fall. To be more succinct, it's over.

No movement which based its existence on creating anti-heros, playing non-commercial music, and avoiding star status cannot survive beyond its originators' first few crossover pop tunes and disco creations.

Those who slammed to the Clash's first album when it was current and felt at one with its anarchistic outcry reeled in

disgust when "Radio Clash" came out last winter. It was the last shovelful of sand on the coffin of raw revolt against everything fake.

What have we got left? On one extreme, a whole new "invasion" of empty pop bands, like Visage and Haircut 100 — K.C. and the Sunshine Band with short hair and more up-beat sound.

On the other extreme, hardcore acts like Black Flag and the Sub-Humans scream unintelligible obscenities at everything without a shaved skull.

This puts the Clash smack in the middle of a dilemma, largely self-induced. The music they spawned has splintered into many sub-sects, bearing little resemblance to its parents. The Clash are forced to innovate, because if they stick with their old style, they look like imitators.

On album, they've both succeeded and failed. Their latest effort, *Combat Rock*, is too

slick for fans of their rawness, and too lyrically cryptic for the pop-buying masses.

On stage, though, it sounds wonderful.

At the Verdun Arena Saturday, September 4th, what were once "The Only Band that Matters" have become a musically pure act with a very strong political message. Not very often do you go to a rock show, bounce off the sweating hordes for two hours, and come out feeling like you've learned something.

The band took most care with their new material, injecting a rare energy into even the most "pop" tunes, "Rock the Casbah," and "Radio Clash." For bounce value, "Know Your Rights" crowned the evening.

"C'mon everybody smash up your seats and rock to this brand new beat."

While the band's is most well-known for abrasive, fast simple

songs with harsh lyrics, they did not stop from playing slow reggae. "Armageddon Time" and "Straight to Hell" rolled off their guitars slowly and painfully, both crying out about the hunger in the world.

The quick-pulsed rock maestros even magically pulled out the gems from their almost completely unfathomable treatise on rock and revolution, 1981's *Sandinista*. "Charlie Don't Surf," "Somebody Got Murdered," and "Police on My Back" stung with political ferocity and musically surpassed the studio versions.

One concert-goer remarked in awe that the disco/rap crossover tunes were the most subversive of the show. And, in fact, "Radio Clash" and "The Magnificent Seven" did gain force on stage, though the studio versions sound dead-on in a discoteque.

The material from the first three albums sounded strangely

please turn to page 9



Ain't Nothin' But a Party
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CBC RADIO
940



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Free Coffee & Bagels

12-2 pm

RADIO NOON

with Augusta LaPaix

4-6 pm

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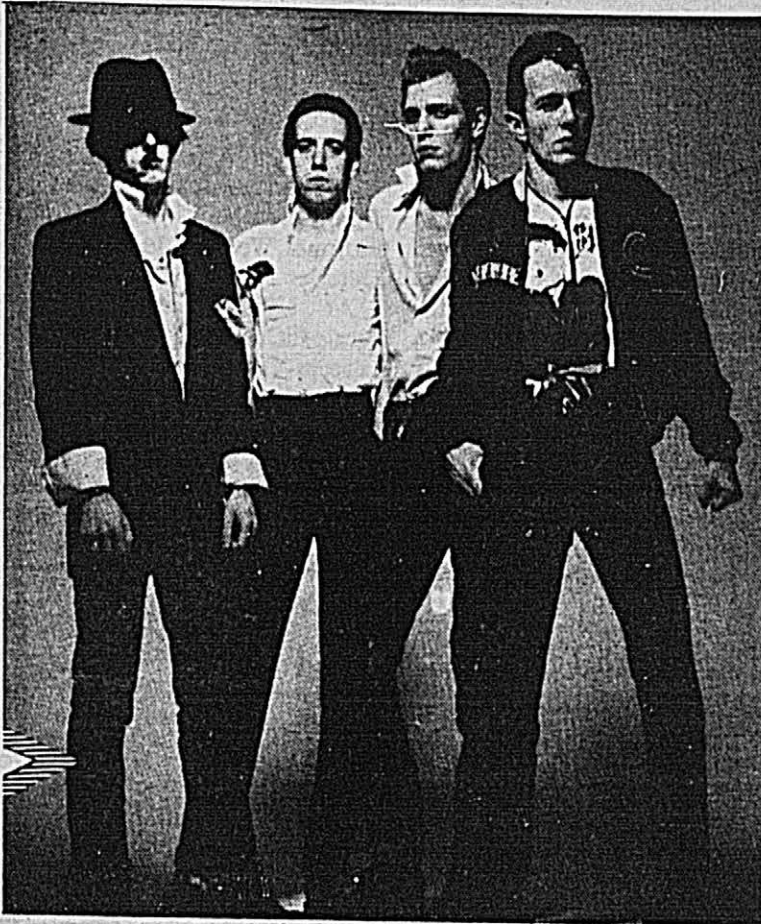
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VARIETY SHOW

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continued from page 8

flat, for those who revelled in that music's exuberance when it first came out. Dancing to "White Riot", "I Fought the Law", and "White Man in Hammersmith Palais" felt almost like reliving an old rite rather than feeling power surge from angry young intellectuals.

The London Calling material also sounded pretty bland. Perhaps the Clash have lost that early punch, but more likely their music has refined since then.

The slide show which served as the band's backdrop made numerous specific political points, alternating between photos of hunger and poverty and images of evil Thatcher, riots in Belfast, and the blood-soaked Union Jack.

Unfortunately, the band seemed rather tired by comparison with their visuals. Joe Strummer's mohawk succeeds in jarring middle class sensibilities, but it's ripped off from the Plasmatics. Mick Jones' dance steps came straight out of a week-end punker strut at Glace. And Terry Chimes, who hasn't played with the band since their first album, went through the motions without adding anything to the songs.

Terry Chimes' problems largely parallel those of Kenny Jones, the new Who drummer: how do you replace a legend?

Paul Simonon, the bass player, held the stage with the most poise: he didn't over do it and played flawlessly.

Testimony to the loosening of the band's hard-line style was Mick Jones' appearance, much later that night, at Jagger's, a new dance club on de la Montagne. The club is a Glace spin-off, playing the music airheads and other various electronic jerks, ripped off from the anger of the late '70s.

Ya got problems — ha/Ya think it's funny/Turning rebellion into money

Still, it is comforting to know

the Clash remain broke ('cause they don't want to profit from kids'), doing things like ordering anti-home taping stickers off their latest album in Britain.

In addition, the large crowd in Verdun indicates at least partial success in their aim of bringing political consciousness to the masses.

ATTENTION: MCGILL FOREIGN STUDENTS

Quebec and Canada Immigration Representatives will be on campus for the period Sept. 14-17, Sept. 20-24 and Oct. 4-8 to RENEW Student/Work Authorizations for CONTINUING MCGILL STUDENTS.

For further information, contact the STUDENT AID AND FOREIGN STUDENT ADVISER'S OFFICE, Powell Student Services Building, 3637 Peel Street, Room 200. Telephone 392-5256/5257/5258.

Dance for disarmament

The Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR) is presenting an exciting line-up of dancers and dance troupes tonight in a benefit performance at the Expo Theatre.

The idea for the benefit originated with one of Canada's best known contemporary dancers, Margie Gillis, who has lined up the other performers.

All are donating their talent and time, along with a small army of technical and support staff, to raise money for the CCNR.

Some of the money raised from this benefit will go towards keeping the CCNR resource center, located at 4374 St. Laurent, open. The resource center is generally considered to be the best in the city. Some of the money will also be used for

CCNR operating expenses.

Tickets are \$10.00 and will be available at the door tomorrow night. The performance starts at 7:30 pm and along with Margie Gillis will feature, among others, Les Ballets Jazz and Sylvie Panet-Raymond.

To get to the Expo Theatre at Cité Du Havre take the 167 or 168 bus from the McGill metro station.

Share a Dream — Run for Terry Fox

RUN FOR TERRY FOX AT MOUNT ROYAL ON SEPTEMBER 19.



RUN, WALK, JOG, STROLL, RIDE, WHEEL, SPONSOR, REGISTER FOR TERRY.

Sponsor forms are available at Sadie's 1 & 2 and Sir Arthur Currie Gym on the McGill University Campus.

At the Cartier (angel) monument, Park Ave.
facing Rachel



ATTENTION ALL STUDENTS

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Value approximately £10,000 a year each, are offered to two scholars chosen from the Province of Quebec. These are tenable for two years at Oxford University, a third year being granted under certain circumstances.

ELIGIBILITY

Candidates must:

- (1) be an unmarried male or female Canadian citizen or British subject and have been ordinarily resident in Canada for at least five years immediately preceding October 1st, 1982.
- (2) have been born between October 2, 1958 and October 1, 1964.
- (3) have completed at least three years of university training by October 1st, 1983.

APPLICATION FORMS

Available from:

Office of the Dean of Students
3637 Peel Street - Room 211

(Note: American students can obtain the address of the Rhodes Secretary for their state at the above office)

DEADLINE

In order to participate in the Internal McGill recommendation system which requires being interviewed at the University, candidates must submit their form on or before Friday, October 1, 1982.

Cutback fever hits British Columbia

VANCOUVER (CUP) —

The upheaval caused by massive government cutbacks, major enrolment jumps and staggering levels of student unemployment are national, but have struck B.C. with particular force.

As of the second week of September, the B.C. cabinet had still not released funds for student aid. At the same time, it proposed to cut this year's budget by \$12 million for the universities and \$8.5 million for the colleges.

To compound the situation, labour unrest among provincial government employees has delayed the processing of student loan applications and halted expansion projects at several campuses.

Record-breaking numbers of students are flocking to B.C.'s

colleges and universities to register, but they are unsure if and when they will get financial aid. Should they receive enough money to go through with their education, they will find fewer facilities and fewer professors.

In the midst of this looms the threat of a province-wide labour strike, which would close down some campuses in the interior and cause further delays in processing student aid applications.

Campuses across B.C. are in an unprecedented crisis.

Unemployment among returning students in B.C. was 23.1 per cent in July, a startling rise from 9.6 per cent a year earlier. Most Vancouver area colleges expect a sharp 25 per cent enrolment increase. The university of B.C. is anticipating a 10 per cent increase and Simon Fraser University had a 13 per cent in-

crease over the summer.

Student aid applications are up steeply around the province, by 38 per cent at UBC and 65 per cent at Simon Fraser.

Although the provincial government says it supports the student aid program, it has not budgeted enough to handle the increase in aid applications. Meanwhile, the provincial cabinet is considering imposing a ceiling on student aid.

Government cutbacks have already forced staff layoffs and cutbacks in facilities. The Langley campus of Kwantlen Community College will close December 31 because it has not received enough money to continue operating. UBC has laid off 67 teaching staff and SFU, 22.

Enrolment at Langar College was up so sharply, droves of students were being turned away from classes two days before registration ended.

"We realize it's a very serious situation," said Dean Goard, B.C.'s director of University Programs. "But the provincial government has a \$750 million projected deficit, and it thinks

that that is too high."

But Goard has comforting words for financially strapped students: "At least no one has proposed that we cut money for student aid. We may put on a ceiling, but it's not likely to get cut."

Students have not yet become vocal as they attempt to survive registration, but the Canadian Federation of Students — Pacific is planning a public

education campaign aimed at fighting cutbacks as part of a national Week of Information, October 11-15.

At UBC, student society president, Dave Frank said he expects the campus to come alive with protest.

"The situation is really desperate," he said. "Once students come out of the trance of registration, they'll be angry."



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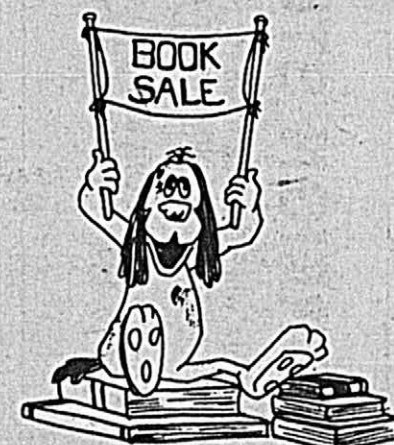


Activities Night

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Deadline:
Fri. Sept. 17



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Moncton students on trial...

continued from page 2

After things quieted down in May, the 28 arrested students appeared in court on charges of obstruction. All the cases were postponed to late September or early October. Flaherty said the police may make a deal to drop charges for 15 of the students if the other 13 plead guilty.

Soon after the court appearances, the university began

mailing out letters expelling some of the students involved in the occupation. The administration refused to provide a list of these students so it took many weeks for occupation organizers to learn that 17 had been expelled.

15 of the 17 appeared before a university committee to seek readmittance. Two of these were readmitted with no conditions attached. Two were offered readmittance only if they agreed to respect university rules and not to participate in any legal or illegal demonstrations. Four were offered readmittance subject to two additional conditions — that they agree not to hold any positions with any organization on campus or attend any student meetings or other activities. Seven were flatly denied read-

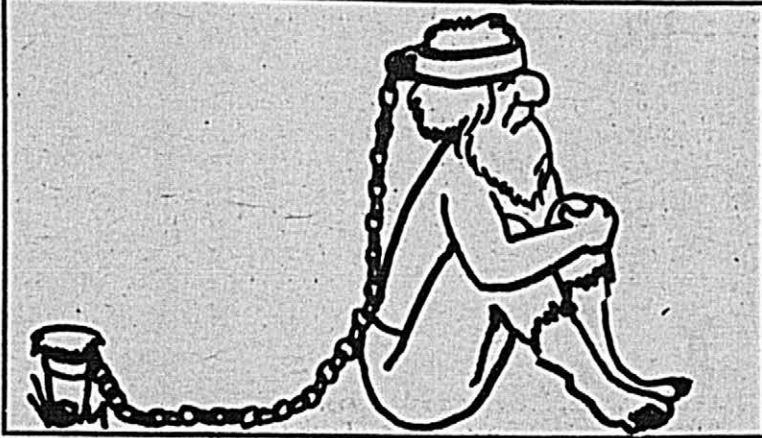
mission. Three of the six offered conditional readmission refused.

The occupying students claimed a partial victory when tuition fees were raised 12.9 per cent, instead of the rumoured 20-25 per cent.

Flaherty said although there were some special circumstances at U de M, incidents like the occupation will become more common.

"I guess there come a point when the frustration sets in and students decide something has to be done," she said. "Chances are we'll see more of this, not necessarily occupation, but similar tactics."

She said planning for some of these 'similar tactics' will come out of the CFS Week of Information in October.



Small faculty cuts bite hard

continued from page 1

was not decreasing. The faculty is not replacing a Professor who retired last year nor one who is leaving next year.

Department of Hispanic Studies' Administrative secretary, Mrs. L. Simon, said because of increased enrollment in some courses the professors were overworked.

"Spanish is becoming more and more popular," she said.

Acting Chairperson, Professor Ouimette, would not

Plumbers...

continued from page 1

"the balloon could have struck an engineer as easily as it could have struck the sound mixer."

He continued that "the EUS is suffering from the incident as well as Radio McGill."

Radio McGill president Perez said "what we are asking for from the EUS is to cover all repair costs, replacement costs if necessary, and to cover all costs for rental of a new unit. The last cost is effective immediately."

Perez continued that the sound mixer is an important piece of equipment at the station, as well as being a top quality and expensive piece of equipment. It is also used at McGill Football and Basketball games.

"We don't expect to get bombarded (with water balloons) when we set up equipment. This balloon caused equipment damage this time, but could have well caused personal damage. What would the EUS have done then?" said Perez

comment on the affect of budget cuts on the department.

Despite their difficulties, representatives of the French Canadian Studies Centre and the Faculty of Religious Studies felt confident about the future.

Mr. Lamonde said that the Centre is trying to "retain the dynamism of its program". It will do this, he added, by col-

laborating with other groups in joint projects. "We want the image of a Centre being conscious of a critical situation."

Brais, of Religious Studies, said that "we don't anticipate being eradicated." The faculty is supported by various church related funding.

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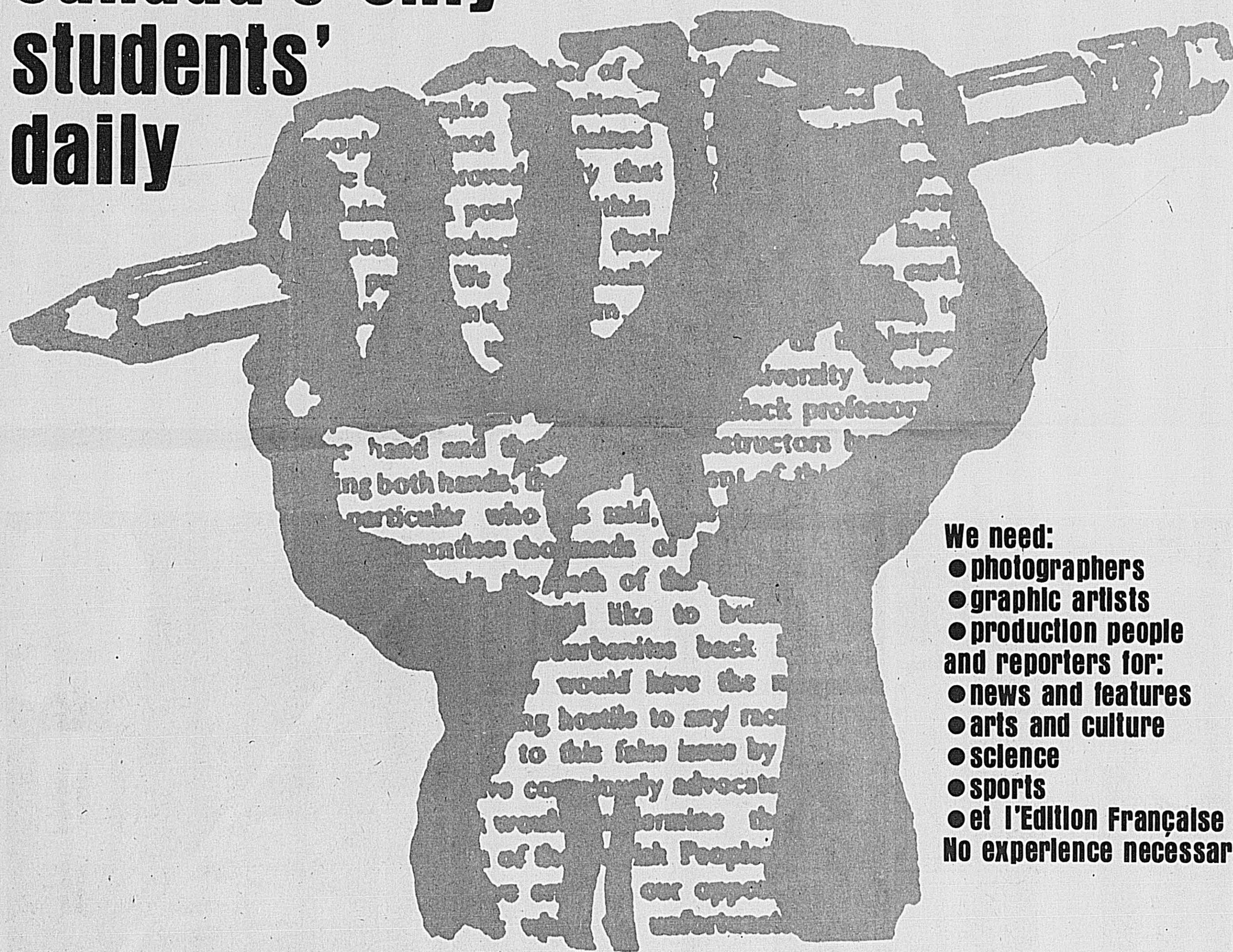
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A HANDBOOK NOT A PHONEBOOK

INSIDE:

McGill's supply
students learn
bikes to étudier
l'étranger sans
demenager unless
they are evicted
their landlord is a
going to a go go in
which case the only
recourse is to talk
about birth control
but not before they
have checked the
stable in the ghetto to
find the answers to
these questions: Is
Lawrence Hanigan
really a mangeur de
hot dog? What is
McGill's place in
Québec society? and,
How do they make
Gértrude's pizza
anyways? All this and
more - so much more,
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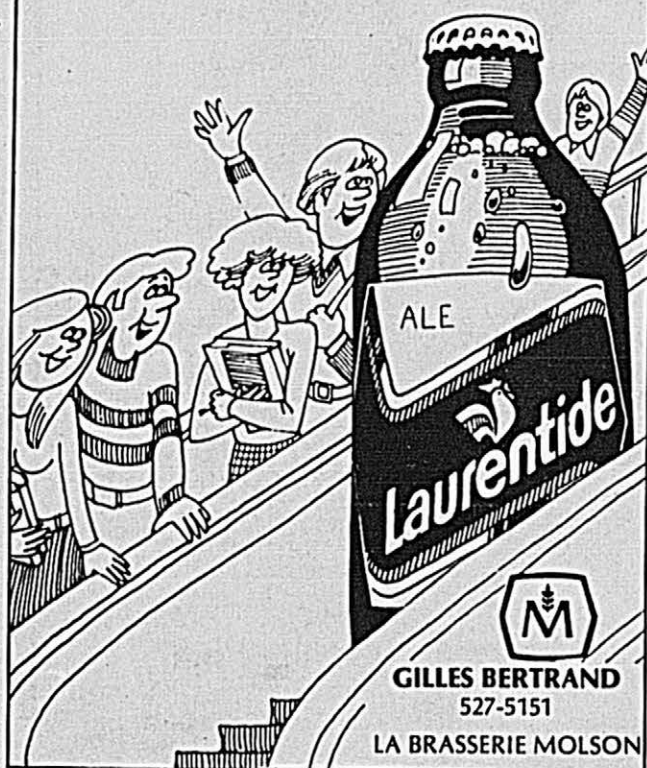
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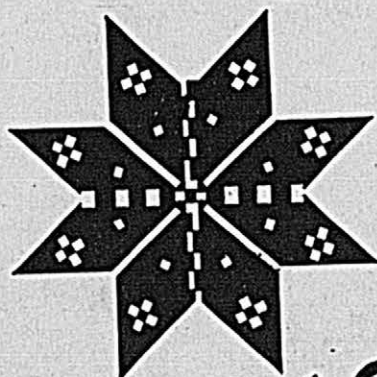
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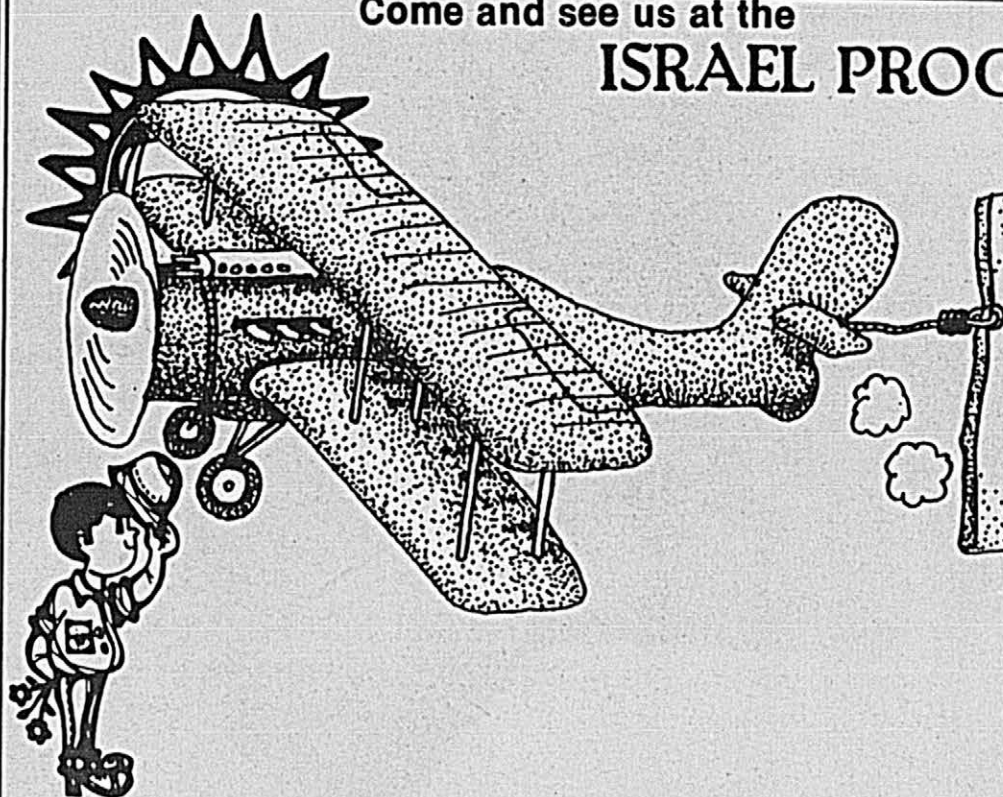
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THE OTHER HANDBOOK/2



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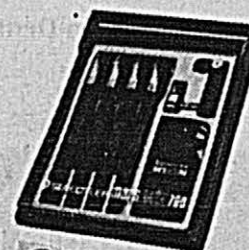
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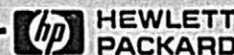
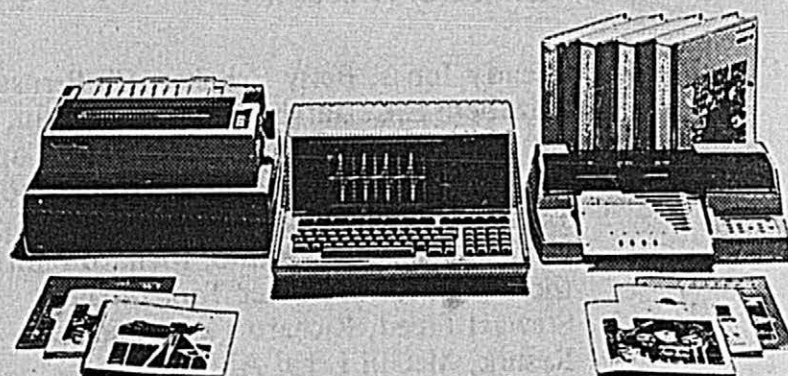
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Other Editors' Notes

It's not *another* handbook, it's the *Other Handbook*. The obvious question is The *Other Handbook* with reference to what other handbook? or, Why should students pay for two handbooks? or, better yet, Why?

The answers are hidden in another tale of McGill *Daily-Students' Society* intrigue, too laborious to recount here in detail. The heart of the *Other Handbook* is plain to see: it is produced by staff members of the McGill *Daily* as were all handbooks previous. Out of the picture is the Students' Society, which published the work of the *Daily* staff in the past seven handbooks and which has this year chosen to publish the work of *parvenus*. Enter the *Daily Publications Society*, publisher of the McGill *Daily* and now the *Other Handbook*.

The idea was, and still is, to find alternate sources of revenue for the *Daily Publications Society* to offset the *Daily's* operating expenses. When the Handbook project was seriously considered last spring, it didn't make sense for *Daily* staffers to work for the profit of the Students' Society when the *Daily* had every means at its disposal to produce a Handbook. Happily we can say five months later it still doesn't make sense.

The modest profits accrued by the *Other Handbook* will be plowed back into the operation of the *Daily*. It should be made very clear that no student monies have been spent in the production of the *Other Handbook*; advertising revenues have paid for the printing and production costs.

So in a rather disingenuous way, we've dubbed this the *Other Handbook*, as distinguished from the Students' Society's pedestrian production. But that only explains one aspect of the "other-ness." There also happen to be laws against using the name "McGill" without permission from a higher authority.

All cogent legal considerations aside, however, the *Other* also represents a conscious thematic and stylistic departure from the seven handbooks past. "A handbook, not a phonebook, dammit," as one of us is overly fond of saying. The approach was to be a contextual one, eschewing the "this is where we are and this is our telephone number" rote in favor of stories which seek to explain and inform in more interesting ways. Stylistic changes include the *Daily*-size page and splashy color in an effort to make the *Other* better looking and more readable than the smaller size magazine format.

As the *Other* has evolved and assumed an identity separate from the one invested in it by the editors, we have had to scramble to understand it.

What you have is a handbook describing a way of being, a way of seeing, that you might not find anywhere else. Certainly there is a combat manual aspect to the *Other*, witness the space devoted to you and the law, but there is more space devoted to rousing students out of the grind of classes and the academic mindset that conspires against free association and thought.

As wild as this city gets, and it's pretty tame these

days, you'll find the details in the *Other*. Seamy city politics — you'll find them here too. The velorevolution? We've got correspondents in the bush. There are also pieces on the immediate environment, walking tours, and a hidden gem, the Redpath Museum. In bold, unflinching color and b&w.

The point? The oft-used exhortation to get out of the library and discover all that McGill has to offer omits an important qualification: look over your books first. There's a great antipathy at McGill towards anything that doesn't have a reading list and office hours.

The most enduring skill you'll acquire at McGill is an ability to learn how to learn. While some allege that universities are intellectual percolators open to all, where thought collides with thought with a resultant synthesis of ideas and "understanding," the more popular notion of university is of a hermetically sealed, insular world of self-seekers with their eyes set career-ward.

Of course, none of the above clichés can stand on its own. The truth is a lighter shade of gray and that is what you must glean at university. In contradistinction to those who would believe their own PR ("get out and discover it all"), we say "get out and understand it all." Try going to a go-go first.

—G. Pierre Goad
and Brahm Resnik

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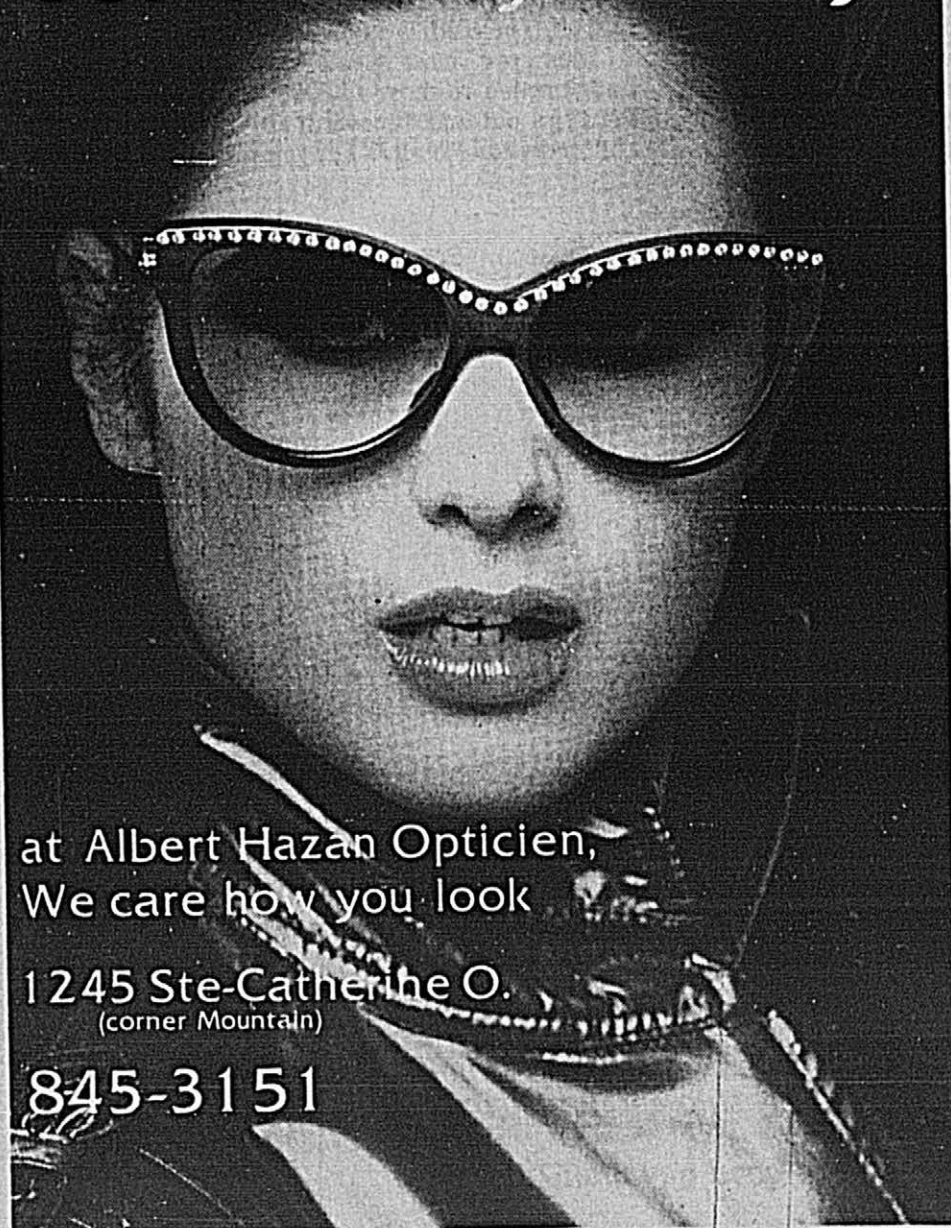
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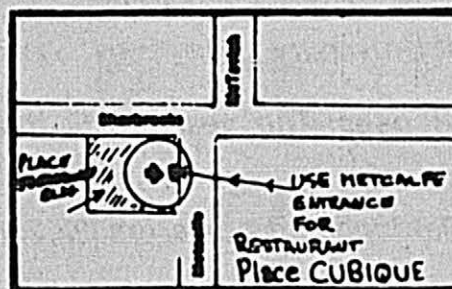
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The University Center

Consider the Union building for a moment; a building which after its opening (c. 1964) won awards for its architecture, a building which is now, after much use, for laying down and avoiding. Rarely has an edifice been so poorly suited to its intended function. You ask for a cheery meeting place and you get an oppressive tomb. Face it, the building is a dud. But hey, it's the only dud we've got.

This campus wheelhouse, which has been alleged to "offer it all," offers tributes to the dimness of reflected light, the chill of forced air, and the monotony of poured concrete. Then there is the stairway which occupies prime space in a building whose inhabitants are collapsing in on themselves for want of anywhere better to go.

Exactly what did the builders have in mind when they dedicated so much of the Union's volume to stairs?? We can't be sure today but some half-baked theories have arisen through the years, none more compelling than the "Doomsday Scenario" advanced by a number of prominent Union-ologists.

Doomsday Redux

The Doomsday theory seeks to explain away the spatial problems imposed by the stairs. It is instructive to look at the skylight on the fifth floor and the enormous void below it which is cordoned off by the spiraling stairs. As this purely apocryphal story goes, the University administration in the early sixties was a bit concerned about students perhaps demolishing their building, whose construction was made possible through the munificence of noted McGill benefactor J.W. McConnell. Showing even greater prescience, the story goes on, administrators were worried about someone bombing the building.

This is where the void beneath the skylight comes in: Say there was a pitched battle between the forces of light and the forces of darkness in the Union lobby (there was one notable donnybrook in the early seventies), and say an explosive device was detonated, the shock of the explosion would be released through the void and out the skylight.

Given that it took 34 years to open the new Union's doors after it was decided the old Union building (the present McCord Museum) was unsuitable for a rapidly growing student body, the new Union was built to last.

More prosaic yet saner theories hold that the stairs are a throwback to the old Union and its elegant centerpiece staircase. Other theorists think this kind of bad design just makes sense when compared with the other campus buildings erected during the sixties building boom; the Leacock lobby was virtually inaccessible during peak hours until a second door was installed on the south side in 1980.

Union flea market

Besides the aesthetic offences, the Union design causes great pain to Students' Society officials who wish to rent every room in the building to purveyors of frankincense, gold, myrrh and American blue jeans. The goods sold are generally of dubious quality but when it comes to students anything goes.

As available room space dwindles to zero, most creative planning is done with an eye toward rent

revenue. Of all the fanciful plans bandied about since the Union opened, none have been more engaging than extending the building out over the parking lot and knocking a hole in the floor of Gertrude's for a stairway to a "quiet bar" in what is now room B01.

With money scarce, building renovations are not major priorities at this time. A few years down the road, however, Bank of Montréal tellers or a Green Machine will be permanent features in the lobby. After that, perhaps an Izod prêt à porter academe wear boutique.



The major retail event one can have few qualms with is the annual ski sale, a week-long extravaganza in the basement which does up to \$20,000 worth of business, for the benefit of students and the ski team. (Watch for ads in the *Daily*.)

No room at the inn

As lord and master over the Union building, the Students' Society, through the Joint Management Committee, controls room allocations. A tour of the building reveals some questionable allocations, starting in the Society general office itself.

As the putative "government" of the Students' Society, it seems odd that the student executives are shunted into offices, two at a time, at the extreme rear of the general office. Turn left at the mailbox and go straight past the safe. The Society's nerve center is occupied by the permanent employees, people who theoretically work *under* the executive. In this case, geography tells you who's in the driver's seat.

Last year's executive found out just how crowded the Union is when it couldn't reserve room 310, its board room, for council meetings. They went as far afield as the Arts Council Room to hold meetings, after occasional stops in the cafeteria.

Gay McGill just found out how crowded the Union is as it faces imminent removal from its office on the fourth floor to make room for the Students' Society's illustrious publications. Gay McGill will be relocated to a smaller office on the fourth floor.

The room quagmire in the basement was again

resolved to the Program Board's satisfaction as it kept all its posters and plastic plants in a fair-sized room in the basement. Meanwhile, Legal Aid and the Debating Union, two of the building's more active organizations, work out of stalls too small for their staff and membership. The Program Board office wouldn't solve room problems but there is a distinct feeling that a room full of posters isn't of much use to anyone.

Good eats

For most students, however, the Union building is nothing more than a stop in the lunch hour of life. The Caf offers cuisine of the banal for thousands of students every day. Someone's got to eat it.

Then there is Gertrude's, convivial eatery by day, meat market by night, white minors slave trade on weekends. But the pizza, variously claimed to be the finest in Montréal and the sludge of the earth, makes the Union building. Gertrude's is the Union building.

—Chip Dexter

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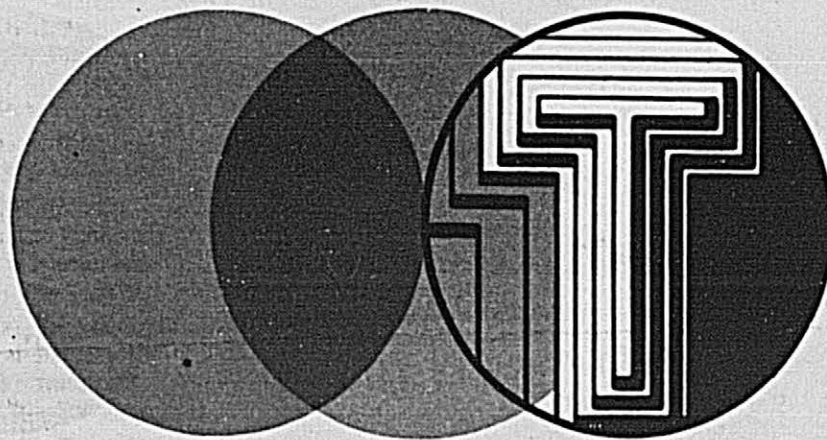
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Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Stanford,...McGill.
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Precious little, unfortunately. But to all you L.L. Bean-clad, wet-behind-the-ears froshes, the image of McGill as the "Harvard of the North" dies hard. Sooner or later, though, you'll realize that the "Ungava Bay U. of the South" is somewhat closer to the mark.

It's long been clear to most McGill-watchers that the school has hit the skids academically. In the past three years McGill has lowered its admission standards by five per cent to a 65, and has replaced Principal Robert "Blood and Guts" Bell with a Johnny Carson lookalike, in a bold, Networkesque bid to boost recruitment.

Yet the ills which plague that "quiet and still air of delightful studies" are merely symptomatic of the challenges which are rocking the very foundations of higher education in North America, challenges with which you froshes must come to terms. The following anecdote is illustrative of what you've got coming:

Harold (not his real name) is a US Arts student who is presently completing the second year of a three year BA program. This year, Harold has decided to "take it easy" by enrolling in only one course, namely, "Man and the Media: Myth, Metaphor and Matzoh Balls." In early February, Harold breaks down and actually attends one lecture (although he shrewdly manages to lose the notes afterward). Anxiety again overcomes him on the eve of the final, and Harold thumbs through some McLuhan during the Canadiens' last stand against Les Nordiques. The next morning, our hero pulls a B minus in the exam.

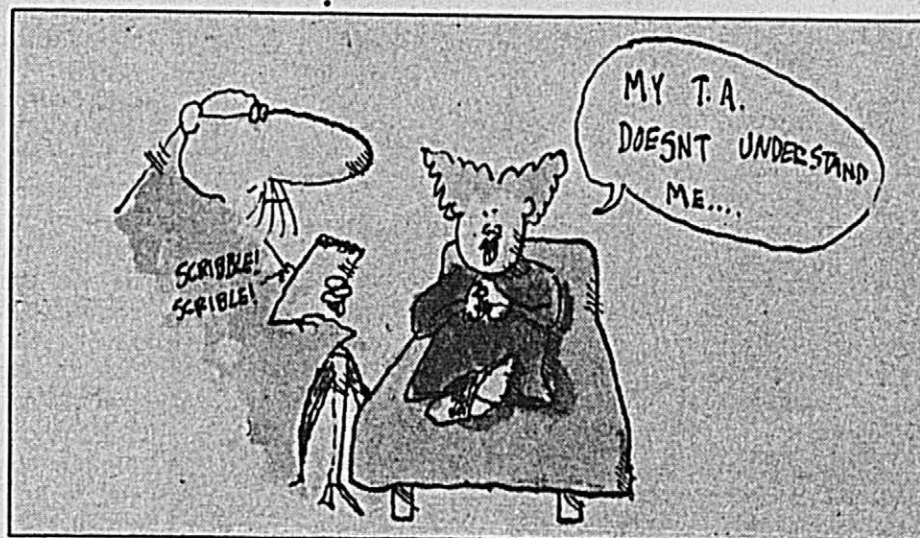
In the old days, Harold might have been dismissed as a worthless philanderer, exploiting the inherent freedom of a liberal arts education to cheat himself of any real learning and the taxpayers of their hard-earned bucks. But today, in the sobering age of Reaganomics, Harold is in the vanguard of a new breed of students, playing a far different role in society than that of his predecessors. Harold is the quintessential "supply-side student."

How does David Stockman fit in, you ask?

To begin with, the underlying idea of a liberal arts education, i.e. to provide people with a firm grounding in the humanities and several years in an

unrestricted educational milieu so they will be more humanitarian citizens, has crumbled under the breaking waves of conservatism. The new buzz-word in education is "conservative arts," which stress respect for authority and institutions such as the nuclear family, the Soviet threat, and G-d.

The catch is that these attitudes can be effectively instilled in an individual by grade six, making higher education vestigial at best and downright subversive at worst. Study and reflection beyond what is absolutely necessary is to be discouraged. Thus, Harold was doing his patriotic best.



Secondly, with the political futures of Reagan, Thatcher, MacEachan, and other supply-side "beautiful people" being constantly threatened by spiralling jobless figures, and every additional arts graduate merely adding to those totals, to stay in school a few years longer than necessary is hardly a means of avoiding one's social responsibilities. On the contrary, it is a way of mitigating our leaders' embarrassment at a time when they must be strong.

With factories closing daily, and bankruptcies at record levels, society's most valued class is that which produces nothing, yet creates demand for the work of others through consumption. There can be no more natural constituents of this class than students and university administrators.

Supply-side economics is a radical new doctrine which holds that it is possible to simultaneously cut taxes, double military expenditures, and balance a formerly deficit-ridden budget. As President Reagan once succinctly summarized it before a bedazzled Washington press corps:

"Let's pretend the American economy is an

orange. Now let's cut the orange in half. Under our new budget, half goes to the tax cuts, half goes to the Pentagon, and half goes to the budget deficit."

In a word, supply-side economics means doing more with less, and so does supply-side studying. The modern student no longer evaluates his/her success by final marks (since First Class Honours grads and C students will be collecting the same UIC cheques), but rather on the *efficiency* of his/her studies. Most upper-year artsies now shun the archaic trappings of the 4.0-scale GPA for the more relevant "grade/work ratio." This is calculated by dividing the student's final mark by the number of hours studied for that course.

Thus a student such as our Harold who gets a 68 putting only eight to 10 hours of work into a course will have a grade/work ratio several times higher than his classmate who pulls an 85 per cent, but who logged some 50 hours of work.

In purely economic terms, the latter sucker has run up a deficit of some 40 hours which could have been used for more constructive purposes, such as promoting disarmament (if one believes a nuclear war can be prevented) or towards hedonistic pursuits (if one believes a nuclear holocaust is inevitable and imminent). All that sacrifice just to make him/herself 17 per cent more over-

qualified for a job which doesn't exist anyway!

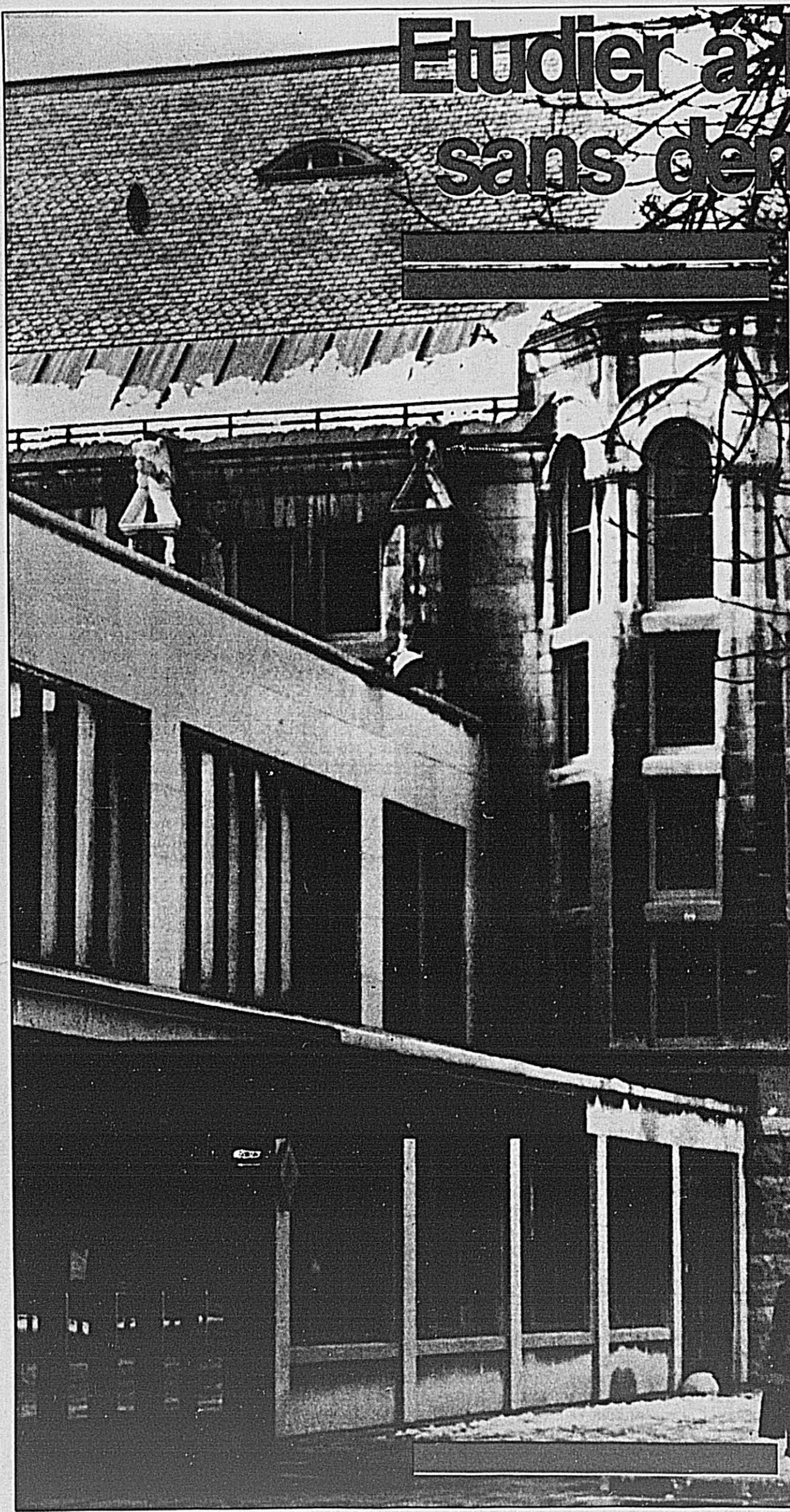
To complete the process of calculating the grade/work ratio, you must repeat the above process for every course, multiplying by the respective credit weight and then dividing by the total number of credits to average it all out. If you have any problems following that, perhaps you should consider a switch into commerce.

Froshes will quickly learn that there are as many ways of keeping the old grade/work ratio up as there are members of the Pre-Law Undergraduate Society. Upperclasspeople will no doubt tell you of "Shifty," the legendary economics student who used the same term paper on the economic development of Nigeria to get through courses in anthropology, economics, sociology and poli sci.

In the final analysis, however, you will learn that there is no substitute at McGill for sheer, unyielding slothfulness. As one accomplished alumna has succinctly put it, "Turn on the TV, will you?" □

—Chick Silverman

Etudier à l'étranger sans déménager



Première journée à McGill. «Mais, veux-tu me dire pourquoi j'suis venue icitte?» me demandais-je désespérée quand, après une bonne demi-heure de recherches, je trouvai enfin le local où se donnait mon premier cours. Il y avait 300 places et elles étaient toutes occupées. Non. J'en aperçus une de libre au centre de l'auditorium. Je pris une grande respiration et m'y rendis bravement en distribuant les "excuse me" à gauche et à droite.

Je me laissai tomber soulagée sur le 4 par 4 qui me servait de banc. Les pieds de ma voisine d'en arrière me chatouillaient les oreilles et les miens frôlaient les cheveux du gars d'en avant. Mes deux coudes violaient l'espace vital de mes collègues d'à côté et ceux-ci ne se gênaient pas pour en faire autant. J'avais l'impression d'être assise dans un autobus bondé à l'heure de pointe.

Le professeur nous débitait son baratin depuis plus de dix minutes déjà lorsque je m'aperçus que je ne comprenais rien. Pourtant, je le jure, je parle anglais. J'avais même refusé de prendre un cours d'*English as a second language*. («*How is your English?*» m'avait demandé mon *adviser*. «*Fine*» avais-je répondu froissée.)

Les autres étudiants prenaient des notes fébrilement tandis que je restais là, un peu gaga, comme quelqu'un qui s'aperçoit, mais un peu tard, qu'il s'est trompé d'autobus. Ma voisine de droite se tourna brusquement vers moi et me demanda: «*What did he say last?*». Je la regardai les yeux pleins de larmes, un petit sourire idiot au coin des lèvres: «*When is the next stop?*».

Puis, délivrance, la cloche sonna: ding-ding. Les étudiants se levèrent comme une seule femme et sortirent en m'entraînant avec eux. Heureusement, car pendant que nous remontions le courant vers la sortie, des centaines de petits saumons de toutes les couleurs descendaient frénétiquement vers l'océan du savoir. Au loin, je pouvais voir une jeune femme coincée entre les deux troupeaux comme une grenouille qui s'est trompée d'étang.

En cinq minutes, tout le monde était dispersé et je me suis retrouvée, sans trop savoir comment, dehors, sur le merveilleux campus de McGill, toute imprégnée du soleil de septembre. Un peu en avant sur le gazon, une fraternité quelconque vendait de la bière à cinquante cent. «*Charmantes, ces fraternités à l'américaine*, me dis-je en m'allongeant sur l'herbe, un verre de bière fraîche dans la main, *faudra en parler aux autres universités*.

Tout-à-coup, une voix se fit entendre dans le lointain. Elle provenait d'un immense haut-parleur jonché sur le toit d'une camionnette. Elle se rapprocha de nous et je pus distinguer quelque chose qui ressemblait à: «*They're red, they're rough, they're the Redmen*».

La camionnette s'immobilisa près du comptoir à bière. Six jeunes femmes déguisées en *cheer leaders* bondirent sur le pavé et se mirent à danser le *French Can-Can* en scandant des slogans vantant les mérites de l'équipe de football McGilloise. Je regardai autour de moi en espérant trouver les caméras et le réalisateur de ce film, ma foi, assez amusant. Quelque chose comme une version canadienne de *Animal House* où nous devons jouer de notre mieux compte tenu que personne n'avait lu le scénario.

«*Essayons de bien jouer notre rôle*» me dis-je en

me dirigeant vers mon deuxième cours. On m'assignait sans doute celui de la jeune campagnarde fraîchement débarquée en ville. Je me faufilai donc dans la classe, sûre de moi, jusqu'aux premiers bancs, en plein coeur de l'action. La partie de mon cerveau chargée du maniement de la langue de Mordicai Richler s'était remise à marcher normalement et je compris que le professeur proposait un examen final comptant pour la totalité du cours tandis que certains étudiants courageux — sans doute des grands de deuxième — s'y opposaient. «*Let's vote*» m'écriais-je toute heureuse de pouvoir placer ma réplique. Il y eût quelques rires et le professeur fit comme s'il ne parlait pas anglais. Je compris que le film exigeait beaucoup de figurants mais très peu de jeunes premières. Je me mis donc à réciter le poème d'Aragon en attendant la fin du cours:

*La pièce était tellement drôle
Tout changeait de peaux et d'épaules
Moi si j'y tenais mal mon rôle
C'était de n'y comprendre rien*

...de n'y comprendre rien... C'était bien plus qu'une question de langue: c'était tout McGill qui m'échappait. Ça s'appelle «le choc culturel des premiers jours». On n'en meurt pas tous mais tous sont frappés, que l'on soit francophone, anglophone ou autrephone, à divers niveaux. J'ai connu une Libano-Québécoise qui allait pleurer dans les toilettes après chaque cours. «*Ça m'a permis de connaître l'emplacement de toutes les toilettes des femmes du campus*», me dit-elle en riant quelques mois plus tard. Au début, mon ami D... se promenait dans les couloirs en murmurant: «*Hey les maudits anglais!*». A la fin du semestre, il était en amour avec une jeune Albertaine. F... a quitté l'université après un an mais le facteur «culturel» n'était qu'une raison parmi tant d'autres... On se remet presque tous du «choc culturel des premiers jours», à plus ou moins brève échéance.

L'Université elle-même offre plusieurs services pour l'amortir. Pendant l'année scolaire, des cours d'*English as a second language* de niveaux intermédiaire et avancé se donnent au *English and French Center* à 3438 McTavish. On doit préalablement écrire un test de placement qui a lieu au début septembre. Ces cours peuvent compter parmi les crédits de son bac jusqu'à concurrence de six. Ils sont reposants et relativement faciles. On y apprend à écrire, à lire et à baragouiner l'anglais comme une seconde nature.

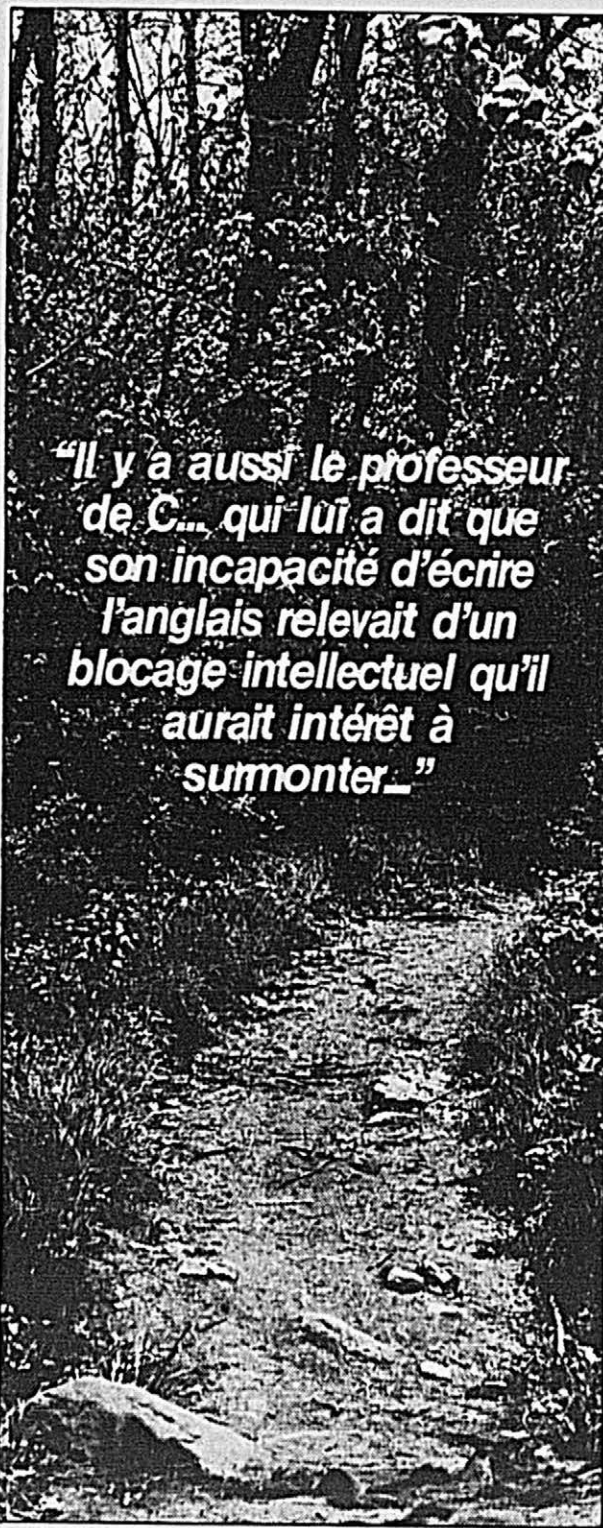
Au pavillon Peterson, un peu plus haut sur la même rue, on peut suivre des cours de littérature française et québécoise, de linguistique et de traduction jusqu'à en faire un bac. Une bonne partie des professeurs sont de vrais Français de France alors pas de danger de contamination. Il y avait évidemment cette jeune délinquante américaine qui avait tendance à parler un peu trop comme moi mais elle était une exception. (Un professeur lui aurait dit qu'il avait honte d'elle et qu'il lui défendait de révéler à quiconque qu'elle avait étudié avec lui. Inutile de dire qu'elle est venue nous le raconter illico, entre les larmes et le fou rire.)

Finalement, au 3475 Peel, se maintient, tant bien que mal, le Centre d'Études Canadiennes-Françaises que maîtres et étudiants aimeraient bien pouvoir appeler le Centre d'Études Québécoises. Ce «p'tit Québec en plein coeur du West Island» offre toute une panoplie de cours en français sur le Québec (pour tous, pas sur le Canada-Français) qui peuvent s'intégrer à un bac en économie, en littérature, en géo, en histoire, en science po ou en socio. Ces cours regroupent généralement un nombre restreint d'étudiants et le building a l'aspect d'une petite maison où il fait bon s'asseoir et discuter.

Le Centre doit malheureusement faire face à de nombreuses difficultés depuis quelques années. Son budget a été coupé de près de 70% en dix ans alors que le nombre d'étudiants passait de 70 à 700 pen-

dant la même période. Puis, l'année passée, les étudiants du Centre ont appris, entre les branches, qu'il serait probablement dissout pour devenir un simple programme. Les étudiants ont fait circuler une pétition et ont questionné le doyen de la Faculté des Arts jusqu'à ce que celui-ci leur dise qu'il n'avait nullement l'intention de modifier le Centre, du moins pas l'année prochaine.

En plus des cours offerts en français, les étudiants ont droit d'écrire leurs travaux et leurs examens en français. En général, les professeurs parlent la langue de Molière et comprennent relativement bien celle de Michel Tremblay. Il y a évidemment le cas du pro-



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blocage intellectuel qu'il
aurait intérêt à
surmonter...”*

fesseur qui fait corriger les travaux rédigés en français par sa femme mais celle-ci a tendance à être généreuse. Il y a aussi le professeur de C... qui lui a dit que son incapacité d'écrire l'anglais relevait d'un blocage intellectuel qu'il aurait intérêt à surmonter mais C... lui a répondu qu'il essaierait car le blocage de son interlocuteur face au français était sans doute insurmontable...et l'honneur fut sauf.

Probablement plus important, il y a Pauline Vaillancourt, une ancienne prof de science po, qui affirmait, en 1975, dans sa lettre de démission: «*The Political Science Department is Anti-Québécois. While such prejudice is manifested in every dimension of academic life, some concrete examples observed over my four years of participation in departmental affairs illustrate the point. Québécois*

graduate students applying to the department must show greater merit than English students to be admitted. Justification for this informal policy, offered in response to my questioning it, was that “Francophones should not take places that rightfully belong to the English. The French should go to their own universities” (Professor Sarf, member of graduate admissions committee)...»

Pourtant, après en avoir questionné plusieurs, il semblerait que les étudiants francophones ne se sentent pas traités avec plus de mépris que leurs collègues anglophones. Les uns et les autres apprennent assez tôt la signification de *undergraduate*: sous-développé. A partir de là, tout se passe comme dans la vraie vie: indépendamment de son origine sociale ou ethnique, c'est la loi du plus fort en thème. Quand on a peine à s'adapter, on fait comme les dinosaures et on s'éclipse du paysage sans bruit.

Du côté des étudiants, il y a un peu de tout: des sympathisants de la cause indépendantiste, du fédéralisme renouvelé, du statu-quo, de la déportation à St-Pierre et Miquelon, de l'avortement libre et gratuit pour la Princesse Diana et un bon nombre d'indifférents. Il y a même 20% de francophones de toutes les formes et de toutes les couleurs. Le pourcentage n'a pas sensiblement évolué depuis plus de cinq ans, quoique le français soit de plus en plus présent sur le campus, mais il est défendu de se demander pourquoi.

La plus forte concentration d'étudiants francophones se retrouve au campus MacDonald (près de 40% de francophones), en administration (ce qui semble vouloir contredire la thèse de la *Gazette* selon laquelle, dans quelques années, les anglophones pourront reprendre les poste-clés en affaires puisqu'ils seront les seuls à parler les deux langues. La loi 101 aurait pour effet de nous rendre unilinguement idiots), et, paraît-il, en psychologie où certains cours offrent des *conferences* (remplaçant la troisième heure de cours chaque semaine) en français.

En fait, les étudiants francophones sont partout: dans l'équipe de hockey (noblesse oblige!), au comité contre l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud, à la cafétéria, au pub, à la bibliothèque...etc. Ils sont venus à McGill pour toutes sortes de raisons: apprendre l'anglais, le cours ne se donne qu'à McGill (ex. météorologie), «juste pour voir», étudier à l'étranger sans déménager...etc.

Ils n'ont pas d'association spécifique, quoiqu'un rigolo essaie toujours d'en partir une de temps en temps, mais ont droit à une édition hebdomadaire du *McGill Daily* (*Canada's only Student Daily*) en français. Cette édition est rédigée et montée par une petite équipe de francophones qui ont bien du mal à recruter de nouveaux volontaires. Elle paraît néanmoins fidèlement tous les mardis. On peut rejoindre l'équipe tous les lundis au local B-03 au sous-sol du *Union Building* sur McTavish. Le *McGill Daily*, probablement mieux équipé en machines électroniques que *Le Devoir*, est sans doute la meilleure école de journalisme au Québec. (On m'a promis \$10.00 si je leur faisais de la publicité.) Tous y sont la bienvenue.

Voilà. Nous avons à peu près fait le tour des avantages et désavantages, services et privilèges que les francophones rencontrent à McGill. On s'y habitue très vite et, généralement, on fait très peu d'efforts pour les améliorer ou en demander de nouveaux. L'attitude est bien souvent: «*On a choisi de venir à McGill alors contentons-nous de ce qu'ils nous offrent si généreusement*». Si l'on demande, par exemple, que les professeurs mentionnent et transfèrent à la réserve les lectures que l'on peut se procurer en français, on est écouté d'une oreille bienveillante et distraite jusqu'à ce qu'on désespère.

Le «choc culturel des premiers jours» s'estompe et l'on fait notre petit bohème de chemin jusqu'au diplôme, bien protégé sous le parapluie de la loi 101.

XXX, smac, smac, bécot, bécot, bizou, bizou.

—Lucie Masse

Montréal's Other Daily.
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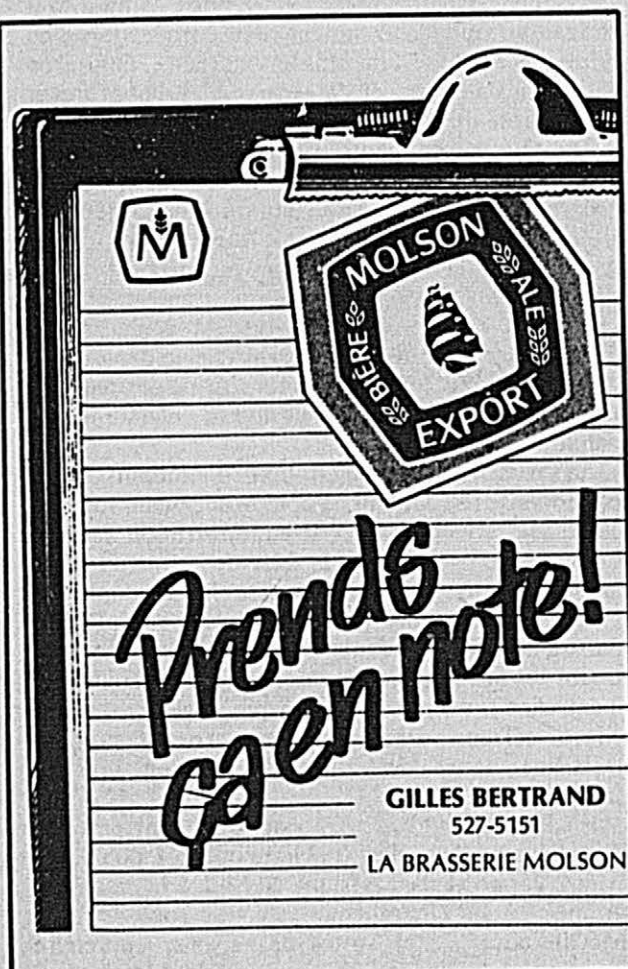
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Redpath Museum turns 100

There is the stuff of legend in the memories of a childhood spent in elementary schools. For a Montréal-raised student such as myself, there is an indelible image of a rainy morning when my grade one class went on a field trip to the Redpath Museum of Natural History. It was about the time we were learning the lyrics to "Puff the Magic Dragon." On this day in the museum, there it was, barely ten yards below my soaked shoes, *craning* towards them, Puff's cousin I was sure, The Dinosaur.

Redpath turned 100 this year, 12 years after it closed its doors to the general public and the last elementary student was awed by The Dinosaur, which has long since been shipped to the Museum of Man in Ottawa (actually a cast reproduction of a sloth was shipped — so much for legend).

Redpath still stands majestically at the busiest intersection on the McGill campus, a museum now devoted solely to teaching and research, living a life of quiet desperation. Redpath is a bona fide university showcase begging to escape an enforced hibernation. Its fate as a teaching museum may be sealed but there's still a people's museum just dying to get out.

"Can't do both jobs well"

It wasn't an easy job transforming Redpath in 1970 from a public museum into one used exclusively for teaching and research. A university task force report on university spending demanded that both Redpath and McCord Museums drastically reduce their overheads, in an atmosphere of budget rationalization and retrenchment similar to the one the university is currently roiling in. There were other ominous noises coming from the task force that the University wished to eliminate Redpath's display function altogether and use the building as a storage area for expanding collections.

McGill Principals H. Locke Robertson and Robert Bell received hundreds of letters from major museums and natural science societies such as the Smithsonian protesting the curtailment of Redpath's academic and public service functions. Said Alice Johannsen, Director of Redpath's operations, in 1970: "We have considered many schemes, such as charging admission, but we must wait and see what university and government authorities have to say."

No one came calling on a white horse and Redpath quietly closed its doors.

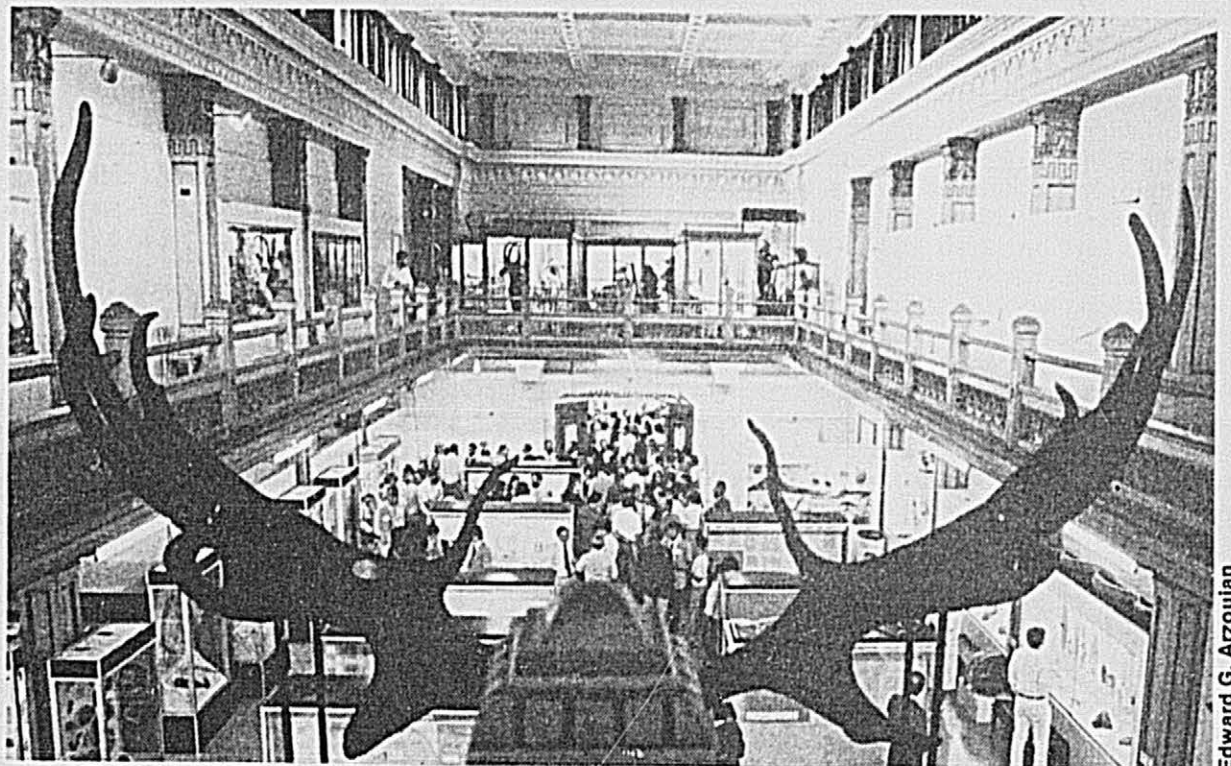
Prof. John Lewis, current Redpath Director, says 12 years later, "I feel we can't do both (public and teaching) jobs well. We're too small to do both. We should do one or the other and do it well." Lewis arrived at the museum in 1970 after 15 years of work at the McGill's Bellair Research station in Barbados. As he says, the decision to eliminate Redpath's public function was a "fait accompli" by the time he came on the scene. "My job was to turn the museum into a teaching and research facility," says Lewis.

"We carry our weight"

A large part of the transformation involved gearing the displays to the courses that were to be taught at the museum. Gone were the display texts written for grade school students.

"Few displays pre-date 1970," says Lewis. "Most have been updated for university teaching. They're now pitched too high for the general public."

Also part of Lewis's job is defending a ten-person department that was once on the chopping block. In his office, Lewis speaks in the subdued, resigned tones of the commander of a besieged fortress. On



Edward G. Arzoulian



the question of Redpath's vulnerability in these days of budget cuts, Lewis says, "I think we're pretty useful to the university. A lot of teaching and research goes on here. I think we carry our weight." And for the future? "It's hard to make predictions these days of anything great for the future. Still we're useful to the university for teaching and research and I think that justifies our existence."

The feeling, however, is that Redpath should go placidly about its business of teaching and research and nothing more. Lewis estimates that Redpath is used by about ten per cent of the student body, including the biology, geology, and anthropology students from six departments in two faculties who have classes in Redpath. Graduate students have offices in the basement and Redpath is also open to visiting specialists. Artists are also allowed to drop in to sketch the stuffed birds, most of them dating from the museum's original collection. Occasionally the museum is visited by the odd student who's a bit

Redpath Museum: Few McGill buildings have been designed with more integrity.

curious about this magnificent building. Without a McGill ID, however, you don't get in.

A museum for kids

That fact still pains many among the Redpath staff. Redpath's influence as a public museum from 1890 until 1970 was so pervasive that it still hasn't been closed in the memories of many Montréalers. None of the staff, some against their better wishes, relishes answering calls from the public about Redpath's hours and having to turn away visitors who are always asking about The Dinosaur.

For Ingrid Birker, cataloguer of vertebrate paleontology and irrepressible fan of the museum, it's especially difficult. She is the newest member of the Redpath staff, having arrived from the Royal Ontario Museum (The ROM) last November, and is still in thrall, "enchanted" she says, with the whole museum. While Birker isn't satisfied with Redpath's T&R mandate, she does the best she can in promoting the museum for McGill students.

"It's the students' museum," Birker says. "People still come in and ask where the dinosaur is. The place was run for kids."

After an hour spent with Birker following her around the displays and through the "Glory Hole" as she bears witness to the wonder of Redpath, it's difficult not to get caught up in the magic, the mystique of the building.

"You can't put up banners"

You try not to transmit these impressions to others — public relations is a very low priority for the museum. There is the impression, never stated but often implied, that the university would be more than happy to keep Redpath under wraps for long time, as an antidote to the lingering aftertaste of its discontinued tradition.

One gentleman, taken aback by the museum's recent unusual display of self-promotion (two orange banners on either side of the portals proclaiming its 100th year) angrily confronted a staff member saying, "You can't put up banners if you're not open to the public." He has a point: How can Redpath call

continued on next page

continued from previous page

attention to itself when the attention cannot be returned?

One would think it impossible to ignore the most distinguished building the campus has ever seen. In 1921 the critic Ramsay Traquair called Redpath "a romantic vision of the Greek revival."

"The general mass and proportion are fine even if the two columns of the front are a little garish and the entablature a little over-powering and out of scale."

John Bland, curator of the Canadian Architecture Collection in the Redpath Library, writes simply in his display in the museum lobby, "Few McGill buildings have been designed with more integrity."

Indeed, Redpath is one of the few "onlys" this University has left: it was the first building in Canada built specifically to house a museum and to this day it is the only natural history museum in Québec; it has been declared a heritage building, meaning it will remain in its present form until kingdom come; and finally, it is probably the only building on campus ever erected to keep a principal from leaving the school.

Sir William and his museum

The man who saw the need for a museum was Sir William Dawson, the first principal of McGill University. When Sir William arrived at McGill he inquired about any paleontological collection the university might possess, whereupon a fragment of common limestone coral was fished out of a drawer for his perusal. This would hardly suffice for a man who would become a leading North American authority on the Devonian period.

Peter Redpath, scion of the Redpath Sugar family and the major McGill benefactor in the 19th century, took it upon himself to fulfill Sir William's long-held desire for a museum. In April 1880, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Dawson's appointment as principal, Redpath announced his intention to build a museum for the greater benefit of paleontologists and to house Sir William's enormous collection of birds, fossils, shells, and much more.

It's difficult to look askance at Redpath's generosity yet it was clear at the time that Sir William, an academic of wide renown, was considering moving on to another position at another university. The perk of a museum to house his extensive collection was too lucrative a bribe to turn down.

The museum opened to great fanfare in 1882 with a grand ball on the second floor for the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, the first AAA meeting to be held outside the U.S.

From private to public

Redpath served as a major lecture facility for the university, especially for the required geology course taught by Sir William himself. In 1890 Redpath opened its doors to the public, initiating a tradition of public service which touched many Montréalers and almost every grade school student in the province. It isn't clear why the University waited eight years to open Redpath's doors, although it did take some time to catalogue Sir William's collection and put it on display.

Most students discovered Redpath on the traditional museum field-trips but there were thousands of others scattered in every corner of the province who had visits from Redpath's traveling roadshow. The museum had an education division which was staffed by volunteers and put together portable exhibits, traveling kits and took students on the pre-arranged tours through the museum.

Although the young ones don't come around anymore the Redpath staff relies on and gratefully welcomes student volunteers from all faculties to help them with preparing and maintaining displays and artifacts. As one way to reach out to McGill students, Birker has prepared a special display case

on the second floor to be used exclusively for the private exhibits of students.

"The cases are reserved for students' collections or for displays on a natural history, ethnology or archaeology themes. I've put some FOR RENT signs up to publicize it," says Birker.

The pride and the Glory Hole

As in other McGill departments, the Redpath staff can't help chewing over the museum and the politics therein. Still, as Joan Kaylor, Redpath mineralogist (geology technician), says, "We should talk about the freedom that we do have. There are times when I can work here all night. You just do what you think needs doing in your own department. I don't know any other work place where you can do that."



Vincent Conde at the scope: A dandy who stayed and stayed and stayed.

It's a common theme expressed by staff members interviewed, this tremendous devotion to and pride in their jobs and an overcoming desire to let more people know about their work and the museum. Kaylor's co-workers tout her as a superb gemologist and she talks about inviting students in to have their gems appraised.

One of Kaylor's kibitzers is Kay Zahn, curator of the anthropological/ethnological division. Zahn is one of more seasoned staff at Redpath even after only three years. She has gained enough confidence from the director that she now teaches an independent study course in ethnology and artifact conservation for four credits. As she sees it her job is a simple one: "It involves researching the collection, caring for it, giving people answers, cleaning toilets and getting into teaching."

"I've got shrunken heads people go wild over," she says. "The Royal Vic is doing all sorts of research on them."

None of the Redpath staff is more of the ham than Vincent Conde, who has been at the museum for 32 1/2 years. A wiry, grey-haired, dandy of a gentleman (although he would shy from that last description), Conde came to McGill in 1950 as a student from Cuba to work on the Philip Carpenter shell collection with Dr. Catherine Palmer of Cornell University. He was supposed to stay for just three months.

"They asked me to stay and stay and stay....," says Conde.

As curator of the invertebrate collection Conde identifies, catalogues, and adds to an enormous col-

lection of crustaceans, crabs, corals, mollusks and other invertebrates. As we tour his crescent shaped research room on the third floor, with meticulously arranged shelves of shells behind glass, Conde engagingly describes his job and the work he has done on the shell collection:

"I enjoy the large collection we have here, my part in teaching programs and in continuing the work Sir William Dawson started and developed."

"I'm quite proud of the world-wide collection we have here. My own contribution was in building up a collection weak in specimens from the Caribbean and Florida...I've gone diving in the Caribbean and Florida and dredging in deep water to find the shells. I still dive for shells on holidays."

The fossils Conde has catalogued date from the pre-Cambrian to 550 million years ago. The Under-

wood typewriter he keeps as a memento of his days as a student is of World War II vintage.

From Conde's office its three flights down to the Glory Hole where the real vintage artifacts are kept Ingrid Birker is the guide through the basement of the museum, a virtual storehouse of history, from papyrus (an Egyptologist comes from the ROM to read it) to every genus of bird (except the Australian tinamou) on the planet.

On our circuitous route through the basement we pass a caracatiguana named Arthur, a fastidious South African dudu named Mary, and the desk of Dr. Thomas Clarke, former Redpath director from the post-war until 1956. Dr. Clarke, 87, has been cataloguing the museum's invertebrate collection starting with the pre-Cambrian period, a task worth of Sisyphus which he figures should be completed by the year 2010, at which time he believes he will have to start over again.

Down into the heart of Redpath

If identifying and cataloguing the minutiae of paleontology is the curator's eternal task, the Glory Hole is the final frontier as far as Redpath is concerned. The Hole is an antiquer's dream and a Freudian fantasy — anal retentives would revel in it. There are at least a hundred of boxes down there, many of them artifacts in their own right, filled with stuffed birds, shells, fossils. Some of them haven't been disturbed since Sir William's day.

"For years while the museum was public we didn't look at the collection," says Birker. "It was piled

the dirt in Glory Hole and we have no idea what's down here."

Glory Hole could be any furnace room in a large building. The boxes are piled on sturdy grey warehouse shelves now, a direct link to Sir William, still lost in time. They say they have no idea what's in there. For someone with Birker's imagination it could be anything. If the building has a heart, this is where you find it.

Lying pell mell in the aisles are more artifacts, such as a whale vertebra given to the museum by a student from Long Island who had to return home. There is also a plaster cast of a huge fossil with a hole in it. That marks the spot where the cast fell on a curator's head as she was mucking through the Hole.

"The artifacts won't decompose but time is crucial for the ethnological material which deteriorates quickly when it isn't stored in proper cabinets with acid-free paper," says Birker. In keeping with her crusade to make Redpath a students' museum, Birker happily offered Glory Hole to any students who want to help discover exactly what's down there.

Will Redpath become an artifact

Ever since it closed its doors to the public, Redpath has had to declare fiscal loyalty to the University. Redpath is funded by the University on the condition that it stay closed to the public but it cannot receive grant money from the government for the same reasons. The provincial government had been considering building a museum of natural history in Québec City or Montréal but with arts and culture getting short shrift these days those plans are on hold.

"There is a group of natural history museums in places like Rimouski and the Gaspé, museums for the



Left and right: Joan Kaylor, Kay Zahn, Ingrid Birker.

people," says Director Lewis. "We were asked if we would be willing to help (with a new museum) either as consultants or with loans of specimens. Naturally we would be more than glad to do so."

Vincent Conde is the staff member who feels strongest about keeping Redpath closed. "It wasn't convenient to have a museum full of children during lectures," he says. Later he describes how he believes

the situation should be resolved: "The proper thing would be for the city to erect a museum and we would back it up to the full extent of our capacity."

Despite what should be a banner year for the museum, Redpath's standing is likely to decline as the elegant and painfully chic McCord Museum is being marketed with zeal by its new director. "In the next five years you won't hear anything but the McCord Museum," says Kay Zahn resignedly.

"To think that we're the only natural history museum in Québec and the public knows it," adds Joan Kaylor.

Reach out and touch Redpath

The phone calls every day certainly prove that point. If there's one element missing in the story it's the 90 per cent of the student body that has never visited Redpath or even McCord. Aside from the exhibits, Redpath's architectural splendor is hard to ignore and the story behind the museum is even more enticing. The orange banners you'll pass every day between classes represent as far as the university will allow Redpath to reach out to the public.

A prodigal son's review of a return to Redpath at 100 might go as follows: The Dinosaur is gone but the new show stopper is the Lady of Thebes, an Egyptian mummy restored by Kay Zahn and resting in stately repose in the Redpath lobby. The exhibits may be wordier than you remember them and the halls are much quieter. The Glory Hole is still begging for someone to rummage through it. Not many crowds these days.

Ingrid Birker is waiting with open arms. Redpath is waiting in quiet desperation.

—Brahm Resnik

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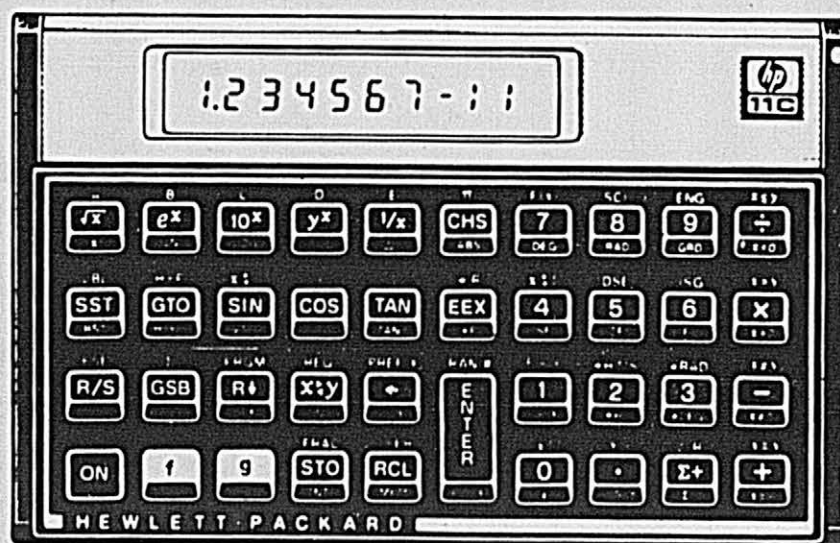
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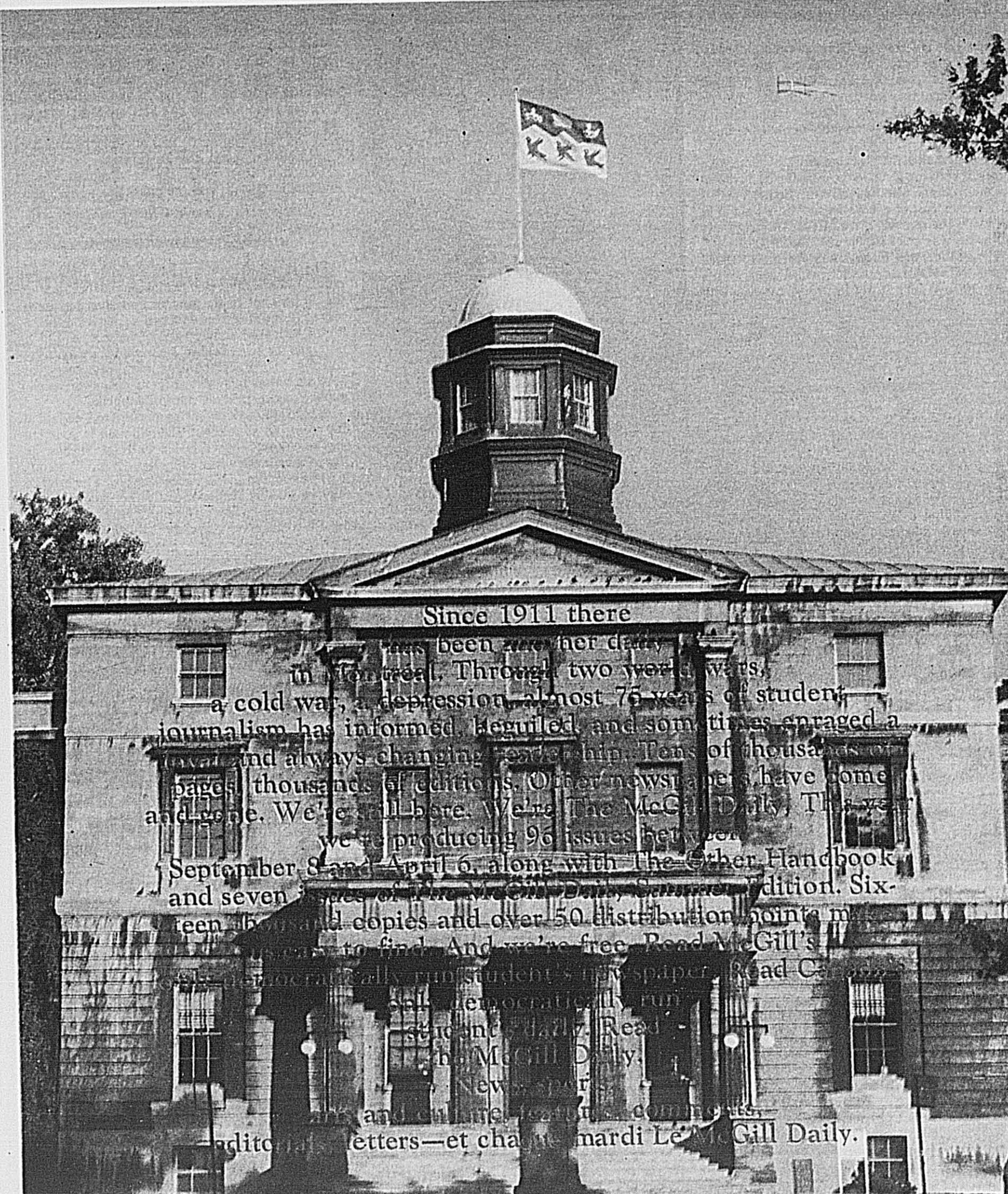
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Strolling on campus

Autumn is the best season to enjoy the glory of McGill's downtown campus and the surrounding area. Our campus is one of the last major green spaces left in the downtown area and as the McGill College Avenue building boom continues apace, the juxtaposition of the open space of the lower campus and the steel and glass-walled corridors below it will only become more striking.

Of course it was not always this way. When James McGill bequeathed his 46 acre Burnside "country" estate for the founding of the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning (otherwise known as McGill University) in the mid-1800s concrete slab construction was not yet even a nightmarish twinkle in Jules Verne's eye.

The University has played an unforgivable part in the aesthetic deterioration of this fair isle. Where 10 years ago there stood elegant Victorian greystones there is now the Bronfman building. Only in the past five years has McGill taken a relatively firm stand on protecting its immediate environment. There are still plans floating around which call for the rape of McGill properties. McGill's new enlightened attitude was behind the conditions it placed on the sale of Strathcona Hall and two greystones on what is now the site of Place Mercantile (on the south-east corner of McGill College Ave. and Sherbrooke).

The facades of four charming 1860s era greystones on Sherbrooke facing lower campus were to be preserved and incorporated into the new tower as was Strathcona Hall. This charming building, which used to occupy the crater on the corner, was to be incorporated in its entirety into the original Place Mercantile project. In one of those increasingly common twists of fate Strathcona's foundation was found to be too rotten to the core, a danger as they say. So it pulled a Humpty Dumpty and fell down to the

ground. If you look carefully you can probably still see some 78-year old Strathcona Hall dust lingering on the edges of the sidewalk.

Le Campus itself

Those who have visited other, newer Canadian camps are no doubt glad that McGill has pledged to keep architectural assaults on its students' refined urban sensibilities to a minimum.

It is along Sherbrooke St. that the worst crimes have been committed in the past.

The Bronfman building has more than once been unofficially nominated as the ugliest building on campus. McLennan Library and Burnside Hall are no beauty queens either. But compared to the suburban self-absorption of the York University campus we are well off.

Everyone notices the Roddick Gates. Those portals to knowledge are not "original" McGill equipment, however. They were erected in 1924 to honor Sir Thomas George Roddick. In the Mount Royal Cemetery there is in fact a tomb endowed with an economy sized model of the Roddick Gates.

A little further east along Sherbrooke is the McCord Museum. The original McGill (student) Union, it was built in 1907 and donated to the University by Sir William McDonald. The old Union was the scene of many a smoker and afternoon jazz tea where McGill men entertained the young co-eds of Royal Victoria College.

The McCord Museum is one of the last buildings on Sherbrooke Street which hints at this avenue's heyday as the residential, high-class, bring-around-the-Rolls-Royce-sleigh-if-you-would, James, thank-you, street in Montréal. This building was the epicentre of student life at McGill until the new University

Centre (note how everyone still calls the new building "the union") was opened in the mid-sixties.

Percy Nobbs was, as he was for so much of the campus, the principal architect. McGill's master builder also designed the interior decorations and furnishings of the Union.

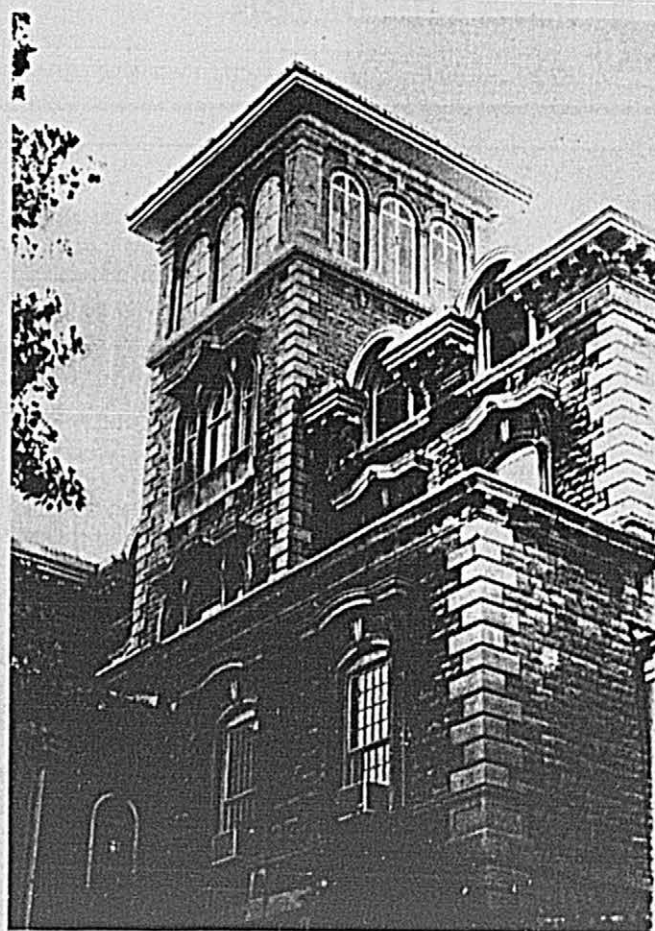
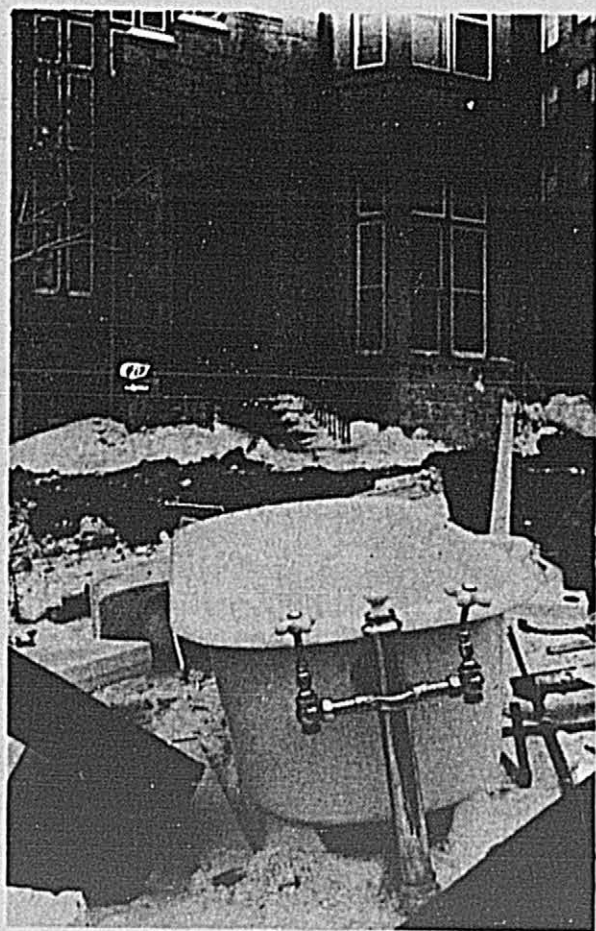
Arts and Sciences

The original Arts building, the first University building on campus, sits at the top of the avenue which leads uphill from the Roddick Gates. In fact only the facade and the cupola are original equipment, dating back to the original 1839 construction. The columns were added later when more cash was scraped together. The porch above the entranceway was wood until the mid-1920s when it was replaced by stone, another in the long list of alterations to the always evolving Arts building.

The area around the Arts building was and still is the hub of the university. The Redpath Museum was finished in 1882, another splendid addition to the then uncrowded campus. A more detailed look at this intriguing institution can be found elsewhere in the *Handbook*. Redpath Hall, another gift to the university from Peter Redpath, has been restored in a kindly manner. This was the start of the McGill library system which has expanded in leaps and bounds over the years down towards Sherbrooke Street.

Morrice Hall, the aging doyenne of McTavish, is currently undergoing a long-overdue slap of the paint-brush and sweep of the broom. When the renovations are completed in August 1983 the building will house the Tuesday Night Café theatre

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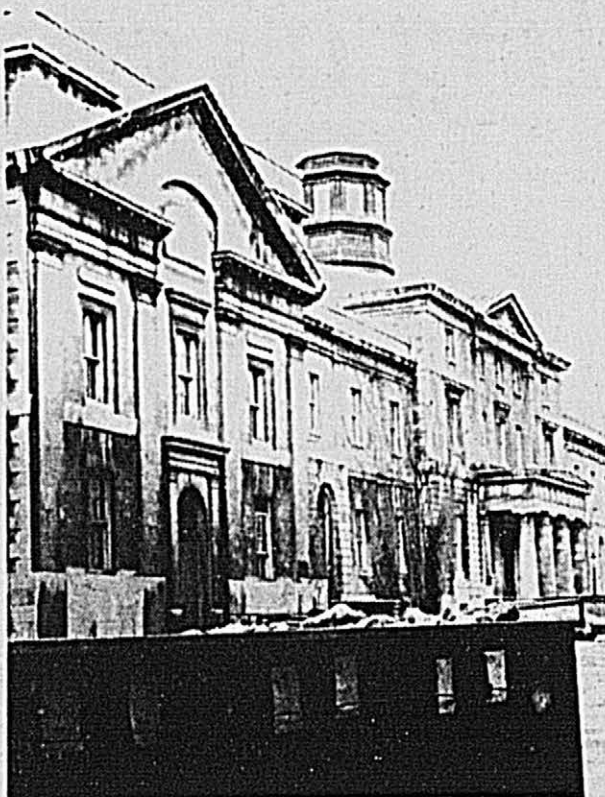
and expanded dressing rooms and technical facilities on the ground floor, and the Islamic Studies department and library on the first and second floor. The building was originally used by the Presbyterian College.

The Leacock Building, the smoked glass aberration which so many of us call home, is one of the more recent additions to the McGill campus. For reasons which fail us now, this building was hailed as a marvel when it appeared in 1963. Others find it dark, ugly, and forbidding.

The east side of campus is the home of many young, eager, calculator decked McGill scientists. The MacDonald Engineering building is another Percy Nobbs creation. It was built on the foundations of the original building after a 1907 fire.

The Macdonald Physics and Macdonald-Harrington Chemistry buildings were constructed in the 1890s. The Physics building is one of the few remaining large buildings in the city built entirely of wood and masonry. Steel would have interfered (magnetically you understand) with the delicate experiments taking place within the confines of this elegant edifice. The building now houses the Physical and Earth Sciences Area Library, arguably the most pleasant library environment on campus.

McGill also owns and uses a number of townhouse type buildings on the streets bordering the campus



proper. There are a number of mansions on the north side of campus which were, for the most part, willed to McGill. Thank Goodness, among other people that these buildings remain standing and were not reduced to rubble for the sake of some misguided planners' vision of a new and improved concrete colossus.

Of the elderly buildings with which McGill was so munificently endowed a few stand out as real treasures.

The Centre for Northern Studies and Research lives in Purvis Hall, a magnificent Beaux-Arts building on the corner of Pine and Peel. It was a gift from Arthur Purvis hence the name Purvis Hall. Logic is a pleasing thing.

At the corner of Peel and Dr. Penfield the Chancellor Day Hall, home of the Law Faculty, lies in stately repose. (We are excluding the newer grade adjunct to the old Hall.) The limestone and sandstone of these two stolid houses and the expanse of green (or white) which surrounds them almost make this stretch of Dr. Penfield bearable. The houses were the homes of the Ross family, father and son.

But enough about us. What of the city which lies beyond the McGill frontier. Read on dear reader read on. □

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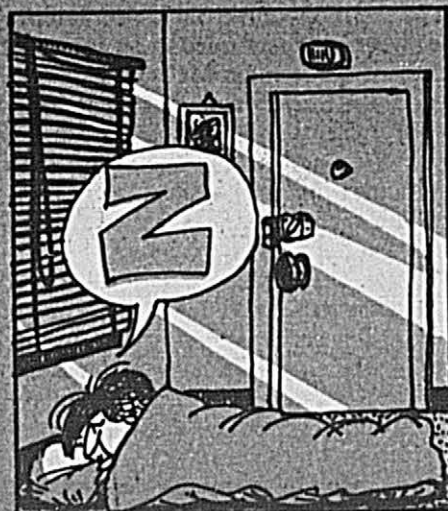


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Students' Society: it's just a scream!

"Students' Council represents the student body on and beyond the campus both politically and materially. Through the Students' Society, Council runs a variety of services, including the cafeteria, the pub, the Union building itself, a number of vending machine cafeterias, and Sadie's tabagies.

"Council is also the final legislative instance and the 'clearing house' for money for the various clubs ... (it) acts on the students' behalf in relations with the administration."

The lines above, taken from a Students' Society PR handout distributed last year, are about all most McGill students ever learn about the Society, an organization which every year collects \$32.00 from every undergraduate attending the university, and then goes to great lengths to sell itself to its market.

Few are likely to make it through this year without a look at a Student's Society pamphlet, poster, PR tabloid or other product outlining the many services and benefits provided by the organization. However, Official information provided from these official sources (officialness is very in with the Society this year) tends to be a little sketchy about the Society's past. An unfortunate gap, because to be able to evaluate why the Society behaves the way it does and is set up the way it is, we have to know its background.

This article, then, is a modest attempt to add detail to this year's sales job.

As far as can be garnered from scant sources, the original idea for a "Students' Society" at McGill came out of the Alma Mater Society in 1906. Undergraduates were unbecomingly rowdy, and something was needed to distract them. A Students' Council of their very own, it was thought, was just the thing to constructively re-channel youthful spirits. A Students' Society was the university's way to provide its charges with bread and circuses, the better to keep the peace on campus.

McGill University moved on the proposal in 1908, sponsoring the election of a "Student Executive Council" to oversee social events. The university agreed to collect a mandatory Society fee from every student (read every male undergraduate), and in 1909 it finalized the job by recognizing the Students' Society as the sole spokesperson for its membership in all matters great and small. Given that students would have no say in the university's decision-making bodies for over 50 years, in 1909 the business of the Students' Society was mainly small.

The basic structure and activities of the Society laid down in 1908 remained in place through to the 1960s. Structurally, the Society was overseen by its Student Executive Council, composed of elected representatives drawn from the Society's component student departmental associations. Its activities consisted mainly of haggling over the budgets and efforts of associated clubs and groups: the university band, athletics council, debating union, variety show, yearbook and, beginning in 1911, a daily campus newspaper.

Over the decades, controversies would occasionally ripple out from council. For years students fought over whether or not women should be admitted to the Society. Eventually they were, in 1931.

In 1936 there was a brief debate over the support given by the Students' Society and the *McGill Daily* to a nationwide student anti-war petition.

In 1946 the Society was scrambling to help returning World War II veterans find housing so that they could attend university. The same year the Society had to fend off partly-justified charges that it had been infiltrated by a wing of the Soviet-line Canadian Communist Party.

Things got a little more interesting in the 1960s, when the Students' Society started to take an interest in the way the university was run. The sixties were a raucous time in Québec as elsewhere; not even the McGill Students' Society could witness the Quiet Revolution without a token rise in blood pressure. For a short time in the late '60s and early '70s, McGill students mobilized (sort of) behind a Students' Society which was now talking about McGill as an outdated and elitist university, one that needed to be radically changed. McGill should become "relevant," the Society said, a people's university with things to say about community organizing, co-operation, union management, and other people-oriented topics. More radical still, McGill should be run by the people it was supposed to be serving, the Students' Society said — it should be run by students.

Life became complicated for university administrators when the Society took an interest in their affairs. There were teach-ins and sit-ins and garbage-ins as McGill students variously debated their desire to take over the university, tried to do it, and supported striking McGill employees.

It was, however, a brief moment. The wind was taken out of "student movement" sails when the university granted token student representation on

the Board of Governors, Senate, and in selected departmental committees.

When the sound and fury died down, the old Students' Society remained. McGill University kept collecting its fee, a Students' Executive Council was still elected from among the faculties every year, clubs (in growing numbers) monopolized attention, and the Society looked after the Union building. The organization circa 1974-75 was recognizably the one the Alma Mater Society proposed six years after Queen Victoria died, and was returning increasingly to its original purpose — providing bread and circuses to students.

No doubt administrators breathed a sigh of relief when the smoke cleared. Now the Society would go back to doing what it was supposed to do.

Well, it tried.

Unfortunately, a small management problem grew into a big management problem just as "responsible students" began to replace radicals on council. The affair which unraveled in the mid-70's is worth recalling in detail, because out of it would emerge the present Students' Society priorities and structure.

It was traditionally the Students' Society's responsibility to pay for most of the maintenance and upkeep of the Student Union building. The Society had paid most of the bills for the old Union building on Sherbrooke Street, and continued to do so when it moved to its present quarters on McTavish.

As it happened, the Society won a student fee increase (to \$24 per student) at about the same time it moved to its new digs, in 1964. The Society thus had lots of money to handle its new facilities, particularly since rising enrollment through the 60's would inflate the pay-off from the fee hike year by year.

Unfortunately for the Students' Society, it was never able to win another fee hike from its members. In the 1970s, McGill's enrollment stopped growing and so did the Society's revenue, at a time when it started to get rapidly more expensive to run the Union building. It was plain from the figures that if the Society couldn't increase its revenues, maintenance costs would eventually crowd out everything else the Society did, bringing about its collapse.

Still more unfortunately, the financial crisis inherent in this situation came to a head during the term of a student executive which was incompetent even by Students' Society standards.

continued on next page

"...The Society as it is now is not worth supporting."

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The "Action Executive" of President Andrew Yearwood started its year off, in the fall of 1975, promising to fight for better daycare on campus and to bring about major renovations in the Union building. Not much was done about daycare, but in the first weeks of September work began with a vengeance on renovations.

At a Students' Council meeting September 24th, Society Vice President Robert D'Amato, financial wiz and Union building co-ordinator of the ActionExec, reported that McGill expected to collect \$310,000 in fee revenue for the Society. Out of this amount, \$178,000 was needed to maintain the Union building. Another \$101,000 was needed to pay the Society's full-time comptroller, building manager, secretary-treasurer, bookkeeper, and other office staff. That left \$31,000 to distribute to clubs, which together had filed budget requests totalling \$399,000. Needless to say, there was no money for renovations.

Faced with the prospect of having to extinguish most of its clubs and activities, the ActionExec called an emergency council meeting for Saturday, September 27th, after councillors had had a few days to think about the numbers, to discuss a snap fee increase referendum.

Dean of Students Saeed Mirza, observing the proceedings, gave the first hint that McGill's administration was taking an interest in the Society's affairs when he said, "If the referendum fails I promise to get my colleagues to discuss what would then be a true crisis."

With that as incentive, council approved a fee referendum for later in the semester. In the meantime, clubs would be financed partly out of a \$175,000 "reserve fund" the Society had stashed away for rainy days.

Little work, however, ever got done on a fall 1975 fee referendum, because in ensuing weeks the Action Executive proceeded to fall apart.

First, President Yearwood was found to have hired his brother to replace a security guard who had quit, but hired him for the wrong shift, since different work hours than the departed guard worked were more convenient for brother Yearwood.

The Union building renovations were scuttled for lack of funds. Shortly afterward, it was revealed that the company retained to clean up the Radio McGill

offices was a fly-by-night operation working out of its owner's apartment. Better yet, the fly-by-nighter had been grossly overpaid (\$11,000 in 1975 dollars) for inferior work.

"Look at the paint job they did," said Building Manager David Albins. "they ruined the floors by not covering them. There was no way they were professionals."

Events unfolded:

- Albins resigned as building manager, saying that the executive was keeping him in the dark about decisions directly related to his job, the Radio McGill renovations being a case in point. Albins was also bitter about Yearwood hiring his brother for the wrong shift as a security guard.

- The fallout from these events seems to have had a bad effect on Executive morale. In a letter published in the October 29th edition of the *McGill Daily*, Yearwood wrote that his problems were the product of student apathy:

"The purpose of this letter is not to persuade you to vote for an increase in the Students' Society fee because it is my opinion, as well as that of the members of the executive, that the Society as it is now is not worth supporting."

- On October 30th, VP Internal David D'Amato resigned, saying he was unhappy with his position and "didn't want to be a hindrance to the fee hike" which now seemed unlikely to happen.

- Yearwood had Council appoint one Albert Seidler to temporarily succeed D'Amato as VP Internal. Asked if there would be a by-election to fill the post permanently, Yearwood replied that a by-election would be "a farce and a waste of time." Coincidentally, Seidler had run unsuccessfully for the VP Internal job the previous spring on Yearwood's slate.

- On Monday, November 13th, the Action Executive summarily fired a woman always referred to as Mrs. Caron, a full-time employee who served as assistant to Society Comptroller Tom Cross.

"Mrs. Caron demonstrated a very low level of competence and works very slowly," explained Society VP External and ActionExec member Kyriakos Matziorinis.

- Comptroller Tom Cross promptly resigned. "They hurt Mrs. Caron, they hurt Mr. Albins, and I didn't want any part of it. I didn't want to get hung for something else by them," said Cross.

The Executive was now in deep trouble, because with Cross gone, there was nobody left to issue checks for the Students' Society. As a result, it wouldn't be able to issue its payroll, couldn't pay its bills, nor finance the activities of its clubs.

Yearwood asked Dean of Students Mirza to lend the Society the services of Mirza's assistant, Sadie Hempey (namesake of the tabagies). Hempey had been Society comptroller for years before moving to the Dean of Students Office in 1972. "Three weeks ago, they asked me to keep my nose out of their affairs," Hempey grumbled. "But when they're in trouble they always come to me." Mirza refused to release her.

Yearwood then appealed to McGill Vice-Principal (Finance) McColl to lend the Society an employee to help straighten out the mess left by Cross' resignation. After some hesitation, McColl agreed to lend the Society the services of an administration internal auditor for a few days.

An eventful week.

There were now a lot of people in the Union building who had lost all patience with the Action Executive. One of these was *Daily* editor George Kopp.

That Saturday he convoked a meeting of perhaps a dozen people involved in the *Daily* and other clubs and organizations ("an ad hoc committee" in the pages of the *Daily*; "the basement clique" in the lingo of the Action Executive). They discussed the plight of the Students' Society, and came up with what they thought would be a solution.

Monday, November 17th, Kopp and the basement clique had a letter ready for McGill Principal Bell. It urged the university administration to suspend the Students' Society constitution, to take over its business operations (the union building), and to set up a fact-finding committee of 5 students and 4 academics to review the structure of the Society and to propose reforms. The basement clique asked the Principal to reply by Thursday, at which time there would be an open meeting of students to approve the suspension of the constitution and to elect the fact-finding committee.

President Yearwood endorsed the action. "I would like to see this happen," he said. "The executive



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'Nobody else had any ideas, except Dean Mirza...'

shouldn't be involved in these day-to-day things. I see my job as concentrating on PR work... Professionals should take care of the money and leave the politics to the executive."

That week the Dean of Students finally released Sadie Hempey, and she stepped in as temporary comptroller. The Society's paralysis was thus relieved, and the Dean of Students Office had taken over the Society's finances.

No reply to the basement clique's letter was immediately forthcoming from the principal; Yearwood returned home to Barbados for "personal reasons", and the open meeting had to be delayed a week, to November 25th.

A week passed.

The day of the open meeting, the *Daily* printed the basement clique's resolution with a banner headline on its front page; the revised program called for the Action Executive's resignation. It also proposed the formation of a "management committee", to be made up of the various fired and resigned Society employees, which would run the Society's business. An "investigative committee" (6 students, 3 professors, 2 non-academic McGill staff) would review the Society's structure.

Despite the front-page publicity, the open meeting attracted only eleven attendees (300 were needed to make the meeting's decisions binding on the Society, under the old Society constitution). Debate at the meeting was circular and inconclusive; the lack of quorum put an end to the basement clique's solution to the Society's crisis.

Nobody else had any ideas, except Dean of Students Mirza. He had attended the open meeting, seen it fail to get quorum, and took matters into his own hands. At a University Senate meeting the next day, he gave notice of motion to suspend the Society's constitution.

At its meeting December 10, 1975, Senate approved Mirza's motion without amendment. Under the terms of the resolution, Students' Council's powers were suspended, re-distributed to an "interim management committee" chaired by Mirza to run the Union building, and an "interim policy committee" of student club and faculty representatives to do nothing in particular. A "Committee to Re-structure the Students' Society," with six students, three professors and two non-academic McGill staff, was set up to try to come up with a new constitution.

The Students' Society had thus been abolished, replaced by three Senate sub-committees.

The Students' Society remained abolished for a year and a half. During the winter of 1976, the three-committee arrangement stood, with the "Committee to Re-structure the Students' Society" holding sporadic public hearings, while the other two administered the Union building. Over the summer, the "Interim Policy Committee" collapsed, and McGill's administration replaced it with an appointed trustee, Sam Kingdon. Activities in the Union building were severely restricted through the fall of 1976 while efforts were being made to come up with a new constitution.

The thinking among the majority of the members on the committee to restructure the Society apparently ran along the lines of the unfortunate president, Andrew Yearwood. Yearwood had said that he saw his role as "concentrating on PR work" while "the money" should be left to professionals. The committee to restructure the Society agreed, although it was polite enough to phrase its analysis a little differently.

The problem with the old Society, it was agreed, was that its financial affairs were too complex to be left as completely in the hands of elected students as they had been.

Thus, the draft constitution which the majority of the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society finally tabled in the middle of the Fall 1976 semester was set up to provide the maximum amount of stability to the new improved Students' Society — which in practice meant a minimum amount of student input into the Society's non-PR activities.

The principal means used to accomplish this objective was the introduction of a full-time "Executive Director" into the Society. All day-to-day authority over personnel, finances, and business administration was to be taken away from the student executive and assigned to this person, who would then be accountable to the new Students' Council.

Another innovation was the establishment of a "joint management committee" to prepare draft budgets for Council's approval and to deal with policy relating to the Union building. Again, the object was to take decision-making authority away from the student executive and to transfer it to a more reliable body.

The joint management committee has students on it (notably the Students' Society's Vice President Finance), but also has Society employees and a representative of the administration.

A final innovation on the part of the Committee majority was the abolition of student open meetings. Under the old constitution, an open meeting attended by 300 students could override decisions taken by the student executive or students' council. The new regime stressed stability, and a mechanism whereby an assembly of students could override the Executive Director or the Joint Management Committee seemed dangerously anarchic. It was quietly done away with.

A "minority report," drafted by one student member of the Committee, proposed that the old Students' Society structure be preserved in all of its essentials. When the majority report and the minority report were put to student referendum November 30, 1976, however, 60 per cent of the 3,000 students who voted opted for the majority report.

Senate gave its final blessing to the new Society constitution after an extended debate on March 9, 1977. Elections were then held to create a new Students' Council and executive, the administration found new people to assume the positions of executive director, comptroller and the rest of the Society office staff, and beginning in June 1977, the Students' Society we now know was off and running.

Six student executives have been elected since the new Students' Society was put together by Senate committees. In thumbnail survey, we can say the following about how they have dealt with the PR orientation assigned to them by the new structure. The executives led by Presidents Terry Reed (1977-1978) and Gary Eisen (1978-1979) played along; "student politics" and club budgets occupied the executive and council, while an accelerating Union building business expansion was worked out by the executive director and joint management committee. Students had input but not control over the details of their association's non-PR affairs.

The executive of President John MacBain (1979-1980) reached for and got more hands-on control of Society business affairs. Fortunately, from the point of view of executive director Ron Lerman and

continued on page 39



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THE BUSINESS OF BANKING

Banking in Montréal can be a problem for students new to the city and foreign students in particular. Retrieving your cash from a financial establishment is often more complicated than you expect.

The registered banks have a policy of freezing funds, especially when they are in the form of personal or government cheques. When you open your account, it is best to make your first deposit in cash. Personal cheques drawn from other Canadian banks are held for an average of five days while cheques from the United States or abroad take from 15 days to over a month at the Bank of Commerce before they are cleared.

Worse yet, you can have your cheque sent on collection, in which case your money may be on hold for as long as two months.

At the Bank of Montréal, all new accounts are frozen for one month, and further deposits during that time for ten days. Government cheques are unpredictable because the government can return them at any time.

Although it is advisable to present cash, this too can be risky. Bank money orders are a good idea, as are traveller's cheques.

When opening an account, try to speak to the

manager and explain your situation. References are a point in your favor and acceptable identification should be brought along. Most banks in the McGill area will accept the McGill card with some other recognized I.D.

It should be kept in mind that when depositing a personal cheque at any time, you must have sufficient funds in your account to cover the amount of the cheque. Otherwise you are likely to have your money frozen for about ten days.

Foreign students can avoid many problems by planning before they arrive at McGill and locating banks near their homes which correspond with the major Montréal banks. Most major banks have an international network which makes transferring of funds much simpler.

If you do plan to use a bank, there are different advantages from one to another. Most offer true savings, daily interest, and chequing accounts, of differing varieties.

The Caisse Populaire differs from other major banks in that each branch has a slightly different policy. Each Caisse is an autonomous co-operative.

Basic interest rates and rules for opening accounts are the same, and 95 percent of the branches are linked by an Inter-Caisse. The maximum withdrawal via this service is \$500.

What many students are concerned with is how to go about getting student loans. In general, the policy is the same in banks and the Caisse. Procedures are far less complicated, however, if you negotiate directly with the manager of your bank.

Although policy for opening accounts is basically the same, there are many attractive features to banking with a trust company. At Montreal Trust, open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. five days a week, interest is calculated to your advantage on true and daily interest savings accounts — whichever gives you more profit. Charge chequing accounts allow you to write 15 free cheques every three months.

One of the few drawbacks of trust companies is that they are unable to handle student bursaries. Only registered banks can do this.

A piece of advice, especially for students who are moving into their own apartments: It is a wise idea to keep a safety deposit box in order to store valuables and important documents. Usually the cost is less than \$10, and it is a good precaution against theft.

—John Moore

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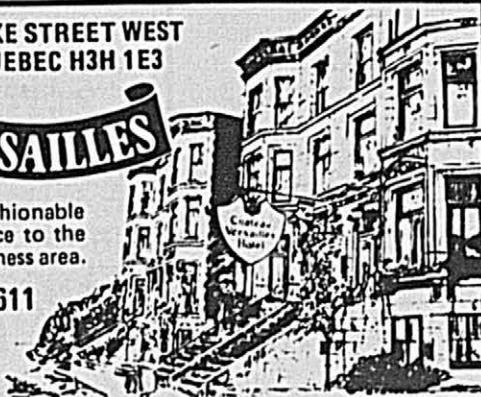
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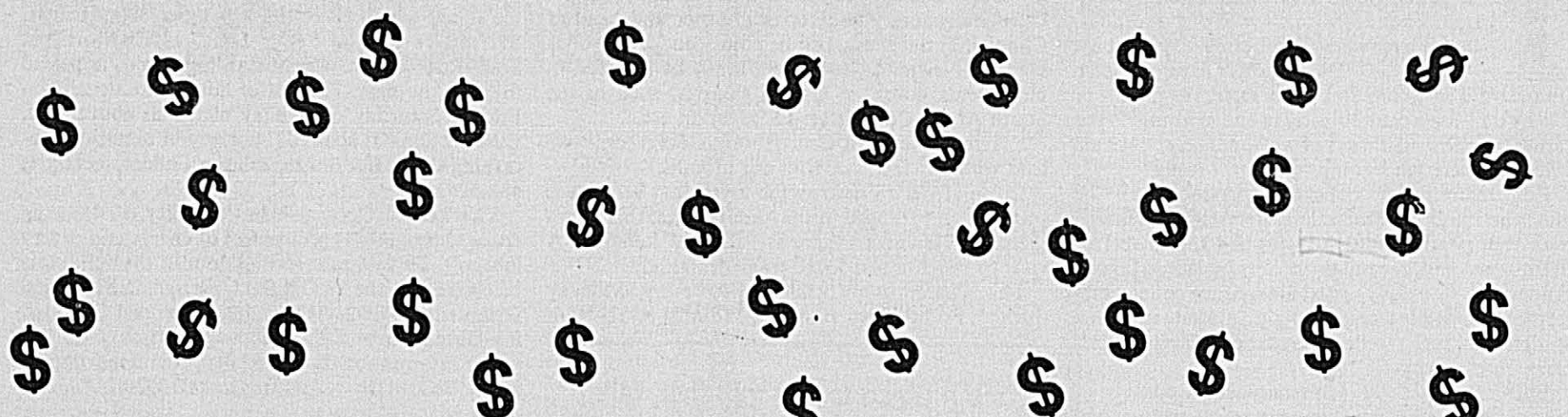
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Student loans and bursaries

Returning to school in September just isn't what it used to be.

With over one in five Québec students unemployed this past summer, serious money worries make classes, parties, gads, even the GPA, seem trivial. The current depression has renewed debates over free education versus students paying the *real* tuition costs (depending on who you believe, between \$2 and \$4,000).

Until such time as education is made free to all, financing their studies will be a headache for a good number of students, especially those in the professional faculties, such as medicine and law.

Those headaches may be quickly alleviated: If a student is eligible for loans and/or bursaries from Québec's Ministère de l'Éducation, relief can be spelled M-c-G-i-l-l S-t-u-d-e-n-t A-i-d O-f-f-i-c-e. According to Judy Stymest, the director of student aid at McGill, Québec's student aid program is probably the best in Canada and can be extremely helpful to students in need.

Last year, for example, a total of 2,600 students at McGill received some sort of financial aid from the provincial government. "Independent" students (see definitions below) received an average loan of \$1663 and an average bursary of \$2161 for a total of \$3,744,790. "Dependent" students were granted average loans of \$1189 and average bursaries of \$1847 resulting in a total of \$3,581,355 in provincial aid.

"Despite government cutbacks in funding educational institutions," says Kathryn Anderson, financial aid counsellor, "the amount of financial aid to students will not be diminished." The only change, Anderson says, will be a cutback on bursaries and a subsequent shift of part of the would-be bursaries to loans.

Who's eligible?

Not all students are eligible for financial aid from the Ministère de l'Éducation, and the rules governing the requirements are few but stringent. The rules are outlined in a booklet (appropriately called *Loans and Bursaries*) but, like so many other government documents, the booklet appears to be translated verbatim from hieroglyphics. Here are the major regulations in layperson's English:

First of all, the student must be a Canadian citizen or hold "landed immigrant" status, and must be a resident of Québec. By resident, the government means that (a) the individual was born in Québec, (b) if the individual is deemed dependent, his/her

parents must work in the province, or (c) if independent, the student must have worked in Québec (or actively sought employment) for 12 consecutive months.

Secondly, the student must be studying full-time which means a minimum of four courses or 12 credits per semester.

Thirdly, it must be determined whether the student is indeed in financial need of government assistance. If the student is dependent, aid is provided only if the "financial situation of the applicant's parents (is) inadequate to defray the cost of educating their children." However, if the student is independent, the financial situation of her/his parent's is totally irrelevant. The government defines an independent student as one who (a) is married or divorced or separated or had a child, (b) has an undergraduate degree, (c) has 90 credits working towards the first degree, or (d) has worked for two consecutive periods of 12 months or has been on the job market for that time.

Fourthly, there are different allotments for graduate and undergraduate students. The maximum loan for graduate students is \$1995 while the maximum for undergraduates is \$1400. There are no ceilings on bursaries, but one must get the maximum loan to get a bursary.

The difference between loans and bursaries

Before going on any further, it would be beneficial to point out the difference between loans and bursaries. Student loans are provided by the provincial government and must eventually be paid back to the government by the student. They are interest-free while the recipient is still in school and remain interest-free for a six-month period following completion of classes (either through graduation or attrition).

If the loans are not paid in full by then, interest is accrued from that time onward. The due-dates for graduating students are usually January 1 or July 1 depending on the time of graduation. The interest rate for this past year was fixed at 14.78 per cent.

A bursary, on the other hand, is financial aid that doesn't have to be paid back to the government. It comes in regular allotments throughout the year and usually arrives near the beginning of the winter semester.

Furthermore, there are special fellowships and scholarships available to graduate students. For any information concerning this type of financial aid,

students are advised to go to Dawson Hall, third floor.

Disabled students who are going for their first degree and apply for provincial aid receive all aid in the form of bursaries, not loans. And, in addition to the financial aid for schooling, they receive money for all legitimate expenses such as medication, transportation, etc. As graduate students, however, they can receive loans as well.

Quick, how can I apply?

After filling out the myriad forms for getting into school and registering for courses, the student can probably complete the aid forms in her/his sleep. So, after running up to the second floor of the Powell Student Services Building (located at 3637 Peel on the corner of Docteur Penfield) to pick up an application form, s/he can pen in the answers to name, social insurance number, address, citizenship, academic information, etc., while in the middle of a comfortable nap (although one should *try* to keep awake). The only "difficult" question is your estimated gross revenue for the period of May 1, 1982 to April 30, 1983.

Take the completed form back to the Student Aid Office where it can be officially stamped and you will be told which documents must be included with the application. Birth certificates, undergraduate diplomas, and leases are commonly required documents. Students who are dependents will have to submit a financial statement from their parents or guardians.

It takes between eight to ten weeks for the government to process the form so it is advisable to get in all applications as soon as possible. The deadline for sending out applications for the fall semester is September 30 and January 31 for the winter semester.

It should also be noted that the original application is *only* for a student loan. If, and only if, the student receives a maximum loan, can he/she apply for a bursary as well.

In the case that the recipient gets the full loan, the government will send out a letter informing him/her of whether or not a bursary is available. In the case that a bursary is available, the appropriate forms can be picked up at the Student Aid office upon presentation of the loan certificate. Once again, it will take between eight and ten weeks for the file to be processed. □

—Eliyahu ben-Shlomo

CHAPLAINCY: A PLACE TO GO

The college years are a time for contemplation. They are a time for asking questions. Seeking answers. Wondering why. Not the "whys" of "Why do I have to learn finance if I'm going for a marketing degree?" or "Why do I have class so early in the morning?" But rather the existential whys of why am I here, what am I doing, where am I going, who am I really?

For many, the college experience can be anaesthetizing. Students find themselves memorizing, regurgitating, and bringing up the gospel of definitions and formulas in the pursuit of good grades and, hopefully, good jobs. Many college subjects are studied in a cold, methodical manner leaving students to feel puzzled. Confused. Disillusioned. Lost. Asking why.

Fortunately, McGill University has a number of organizations on campus that are ready, willing, and able to answer that question. Besides counselling, these organizations provide a wide range of programs and services that are designed to further the students' knowledge of their socio-religio-cultural background and involve them in meaningful activities that go beyond the "facts" taught in college classes.

Newman Center. "It's more than a worshipping place," said one member in describing the McGill Newman Center. "It's a place to get together, talk and enjoy each other's company. It's a home away from home."

And indeed, for many McGill students, it is. Located on 3484 Peel (just below Docteur Penfield), the Newman Center officially houses the Roman Catholic Community on campus but it is also the major location for McGill's chaplaincy service — including the Presbyterian, Eastern Orthodox, Christian Science, and Lutheran denominations.

Throughout the year, Newman Center holds coffee houses, symposiums on timely issues, plays, films, Bible study and prayer groups, holiday programs, parties, and "fire-side chats" with the different chaplains. One of the most memorable events last year was an open debate with a leading member of Canada's division of the Unification Church (the alleged "Moonies").

"Religion is not neutral in social issues," says Rev. Chris Ferguson, Presbyterian minister and head of Chaplaincy Services. And he points out the involvement of Newman Center with many of the student movements going on around campus, such as the South Africa Committee, El Salvador, etc.

"Here at Newman Center," adds Ferguson, "we lead with our feet, not with our mouths."

In an effort to destroy the myth that religion is stagnant and trapped in the Middle Ages, this year's theme at Newman Center is "Radical Religion: A view of religion and social transformation."

The Center is officially open every Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., but a

"It's a place to get together, talk and enjoy each other's company. It's a home away from home."

chaplain is always on call. Daily prayer services are at 5:15 p.m. and, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, there are masses or worship services at the University Chapel at noon. Saturday worship service is at 5:00 p.m. with masses on Sunday at 11:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

For information about any of the center's programs or to set up an appointment with one of the chaplains, call 392-5890 or drop by any time.

The Yellow Door. The Yellow Door (located at 3625 Aylmer) is part of the McGill chaplaincy service. Rev. Roger Balk, the Anglican chaplain, has his office there. Its major aim is to involve McGill's Christian students in serving the local community.

Among the Yellow Door's major community projects are a volunteer out-reach program for the elderly in downtown Montréal who are unable to fully care for themselves and a non-profit housing project for the elderly in Milton-Park (a renovated rooming house on Jeanne Mance St). Last year, the program boasted over 100 volunteers, most of them McGill students.

The Yellow Door also features an independent coffee house which is run by a number of musicians. Performers such as Penny Lang, Linda Morrison, Stan Rogers, and Chris Rawlings have appeared there in the past. The coffee houses are usually on Friday, Saturday or Sunday nights at about 8:30. Cost per show is about \$3. For any information concerning the coffee house, call the Folklore center at 482-9083.

The Yellow Door also has a policy of donating space to progressive groups free of charge or at a very low cost. This year the second floor of the building is being used by the McGill Study Group on Peace and Disarmament (392-4947) and the Montréal Coalition for Disarmament (392-3008).

For information on any of the programs going on at the Yellow Door, feel free to call 392-6742.

Hillel. McGill Hillel (located at 3460 Stanley, below Docteur Penfield) is the Jewish community on campus. It presents McGill's Jewish students with many opportunities to become more aware of and get more involved in many of the current social issues concerning world Jewry. There are a number of social action committees, planned and organized by students, such as the Falasha Task Force, the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, and Israel Action.

Other activities going on at Hillel are discussion groups, a lecture series (exploring many important contemporary issues such as intermarriage, cults, Zionism and the political situation in Québec), disco dances, guest speakers, retreats, Oneg Shabbats, and folk dancing in the Union Building.

Hillel features the Golem Coffee House which brings in different performers throughout the year. Last year, the Golem showcased famous musicians such as Tom Paxton and ex-Monkey Peter Tork. Look in the *Daily* for details of upcoming concerts.

Hillel also has a kosher cafeteria that provides a choice of hot meals and sandwiches weekdays from 11:30 to 1:30. On Fridays, the specialty of the house is allegedly genuine Israeli falafel.

After eating, students can sit around to talk with friends in one of the lounges or use the library to catch up on some school work.

Hillel also provides counselling service with chaplain Rabbi Israel Hausman and a loan programme whose sole criterion is financial need.

For any information, call up 845-9171.

Chabad House. "The Chabad House Jewish Student Center," says Chabad's chaplain, Rabbi Ronnie Fine, "is a place for Jewish students to establish a positive identification with Judaism."

Located at 3492 Peel, Chabad House provides students with a *haymish* place to go, to sit around and talk and discuss topical issues in Jewish thought. As Rabbi Fine says, "It provides students with an opportunity to discover what *they* want to know about Judaism."

Among the highlights of Chabad House is the "Spice of Life" Cafeteria which is open daily for lunch (11:30 to 2:00) and sometimes for supper as well (5:00 - 7:00) and where you have a choice of five steaming hot meals, including good old *chulnt*. (There is also a minyan for mincha at 1:00)

Other activities are classes, lecture series, Shabbatons with special out-of-town guests, entertainers, Holy Day celebrations, and Falafel days. Rabbi Fine is also hoping to initiate a "Stump the Rabbi" program whereby students will finally be able to ask about anything they always wanted to know about Judaism but never before had the chance.

And, if you want to know what *haymish* means, "come here to shmooze and find out," says Rabbi Fine. □

—Ronn Berns



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L'université McGill est une institution peut-être unique en Amérique du Nord, imbue des habitudes d'esprit, des valeurs et des illusions d'une communauté anglo-montréalaise ayant perdu le droit de tenir le haut du pavé. Encore imprégnée par sa vocation originelle de bastion intellectuel du Canada anglais, McGill a servi jusqu'à tout récemment de forteresse de l'hégémonie incontestée dont avaient joui ces grands commerçants et administrateurs du capital depuis la conquête.

Pendant longtemps, trop longtemps, McGill s'était tenu dans une situation d'isolement, attaché qu'il était aux vieilles traditions d'un néo-colonialisme à saveur britannique. Survivance de l'Empire, McGill devait son existence au soutien du puissant monde des affaires anglophone du Québec et de la société canadienne environnante qui voyait en lui un instrument pour conserver sa position historique de maîtrise et de privilège économiques et politiques et assurer l'intégrité de ses traditions de supériorité. Il va sans dire que les liens étroits que McGill a conservés tout au long de son histoire avec le Big Business canadien et américain ont façonné le caractère de cette université, lui conférant un intérêt à ce que les conditions sociales et économiques ne changent pas trop radicalement au Québec. (*Make sure the bloody French natives don't get restless*). Ce n'est donc pas sans raison que pour de nombreux Québécois, le nom de McGill évoquait une image d'élitisme culturel, de domination économique minoritaire et d'injustice sociale: les fils des bonnes familles 'well-established' y entraient facilement à l'époque, mais c'était une toute autre paire de manches pour les femmes, les catholiques, les français et les juifs.

Il en va de même pour le *Board of Governors*, instance dirigeante de l'université, dont la liste des membres se lit comme le Who's Who: un contrôle serré y est exercé par les représentants et agents de la haute bourgeoisie canadienne, qui en a fait un fief quasi-héréditaire des "grandes familles et grandes fortunes". Pour reprendre l'analyse de B. Wicken, le noyau du *Board* est composé encore aujourd'hui "d'un petit groupe bien homogène de personnes liées entre elles par leur présence aux C.A. des grands monopoles canadiens, leur appartenance aux puissants empires familiaux, ou par des transactions d'affaires privées". (Dally, 23 fév. '81)

Fief des grandes fortunes

Cette philosophie d'une éducation consciemment au service de l'élite capitaliste se répercute au niveau du mode de fonctionnement académique qui domine à McGill. Au fil des années, des pressions politiques parfois ouvertes, la plupart du temps cachées, ont été exercées pour protéger l'université de la contamination par les idées non-conformistes et radicales. Car McGill ne se voulait non seulement le bastion d'une certaine idée coloniale du Québec, mais également le chien de garde d'une idéologie servant les intérêts de ses amis et protecteurs de la Banque de Montréal, de Alcan et de Bell.

Dans une synthèse rédigée en 1968, R. Chodos, S. Gray, M. Starowicz et M. Wilson du Dally analysaient les mutations à McGill dans les années '60, lorsqu'il devint nécessaire de s'adapter aux nouvelles réalités issues de la Révolution Tranquille ("The Institutional Imperative", Dally, 5 et 7 nov. '68). Jusqu'à la fin de la 'Grande Noirceur' duplessiste, McGill était gérée avec une poigne de fer par F. Cyril James, qui sélectionnait doyens et chefs de département avec "une autorité incontestée, un racisme tranquille de club privé, et une prédilection marquée pour les académiciens britanniques qui se

montraient prêts à faire un tour de service dans les colonies. Pas un catholique, juif ou canadien français ne vint troubler la monotonie anglo-saxonne du Board of Governors".

Le vent de modernisation qui ébranla le Québec après la mort du Chef rendit rapidement périmé le style trop visiblement colonial des 'jamesiens', dont le niveau de compréhension de la politique en général et du Québec en particulier se situait "quelque part entre celui de Lord Durham et Rudyard Kipling". Les premières subventions publiques dans l'histoire de McGill commencèrent en '62 sous Jean Lesage, qui voulait sortir l'Etat du Québec de la réaction moyen-âgeuse pour le mettre à l'heure du grand capitalisme américain.

'S'adapter ou disparaître'

McGill devait tout à coup s'aventurer en dehors de son cocon ouateux pour transiger en termes politiques avec cet univers étranger qu'était le Québec. Soudainement, l'image 'British' posait problème; la façade devait changer et une vaste opération de PR fut lancée à l'endroit de cette plèbe québécoise inculte qui sortait avec agressivité de son sommeil séculaire. C'était déjà assez difficile de faire face aux exigences difficilement compréhensibles des "natives" et "our bloody workers" qui ruaient aux brancards. Mais McGill devait aussi affronter une fraction gauchisante du mouvement étudiant dont les mots d'ordre contestataires du système d'enseignement élitiste donnaient la frousse au "old-boys network" qu'était la structure administrative de McGill.

McGill avait tant négligé les sciences humaines et sociales que la couche de personnes assez compétentes pour faire face aux nouveaux impératifs ("s'adapter ou disparaître") était dangereusement mince. Au début des années '60, un nouveau vice-président académique, M. Oliver, s'attaqua aux structures tristement (ridiculement?) vétustes de l'université. Pendant qu'il menait une guérilla contre les réactos croulants de l'époque James, d'autres s'efforçaient de consolider les différents départements jusqu'alors négligés de la Faculté des Arts.

La garnison libérale

Pour dire le moins, McGill fit son entrée au 20^e siècle avec un retard prononcé. Auparavant, sa fonction de blockhaus idéologique retanché, tout d'abord voué à la défense de l'Empire, ensuite clef de voûte de la colonisation morale du Québec si nécessaire à la classe managériale privilégiée anglophone, l'avait tenu plus ou moins à l'écart des contradictions coloniales. C'était maintenant ces mêmes pressions sociales qui forçaient l'université de s'engager sur la voie de l'adaptation accélérée. McGill eut à surmonter deux types de contradictions à cette époque.

D'abord, les divisions internes opposaient les tenants de l'ancien régime de James, qui finirent par se faire évincer, aux nouveaux 'entrepreneurs bureaucratiques', importés des USA, et bientôt suivis par une véritable garnison de profs US imbus de conceptions modernistes sur l'objectivité nécessairement distancée en sciences sociales.

Les contraintes externes, ensuite, obligeaient l'université de changer de visage pour garantir son accès à sa part du gâteau gouvernemental, dispensé maintenant par un régime conscient de son image de technocratie populiste au diapason des aspirations de la population. Il fallait premièrement que McGill fasse oublier son passé monarcho-Tory et paraisse modérément libéral (tout en empêchant le militantisme étudiant de déborder le cadre du 'raisonnable',

ou le militantisme syndical et nationaliste de pénétrer l'enceinte de l'université), et deuxièmement convaincre les Québécois d'accepter sa mission civilisatrice et économique au Canada français.

L'alliance dangereuse

Le grand danger, dans la perspective des autorités McGilloises, était la possibilité d'une jonction entre les profs et étudiants radicaux anglophones et le milieu québécois environnant, un milieu en rapide ébullition et approchant rapidement, dans l'opinion des gouvernements municipal, provincial et fédéral tout au moins, le point de rupture du système dont McGill faisait partie et dont il retirait profits, privilèges et pouvoir.

Les premiers indices concrets d'une telle jonction potentielle apparurent en octobre '68, lorsque les étudiants québécois, pénétrant pour la première fois dans les tout nouveaux CEGEP, se révoltèrent contre les conditions insupportables et déclenchèrent une grève générale avec occupations. Le 21 octobre, 10 000 cégépiens québécois descendaient sur le campus de McGill avant de se rendre à l'UdM, pour protester contre le manque de débouchés sur le marché du travail et les privilèges de la minorité anglophone en termes de places disponibles et de surfinancement au niveau universitaire. (Stanley Gray, "Bienvenue à McGill", McGill Student Handbook, 1969).

Stanley Gray, chargé de cours en science po et leader intellectuel de la section la plus perspicace de la gauche anglophone, était la bête noire de l'administration, celui qui faisait figure d'agitateur et de 'trouble-maker' qui se fourrait le nez partout et qui menaçait de déstabiliser le fragile jeu de cartes qu'était McGill. Gray, ayant réussi à établir des liens de travail et de solidarité entre les progressistes anglophones et les groupes syndicaux et nationalistes de gauche, était perçu comme une cinquième colonne à l'intérieur de l'université. Il ne s'agissait donc plus d'un simple problème interne, causé par des instigateurs gauchistes indisciplinés: c'était plutôt le cauchemar—le mouvement de contestation sociale généralisée, devant lequel tremblait l'establishment de McGill, était parvenu à infiltrer ses militants au sein de la forteresse, jusque-là considérée comme inexpugnable!

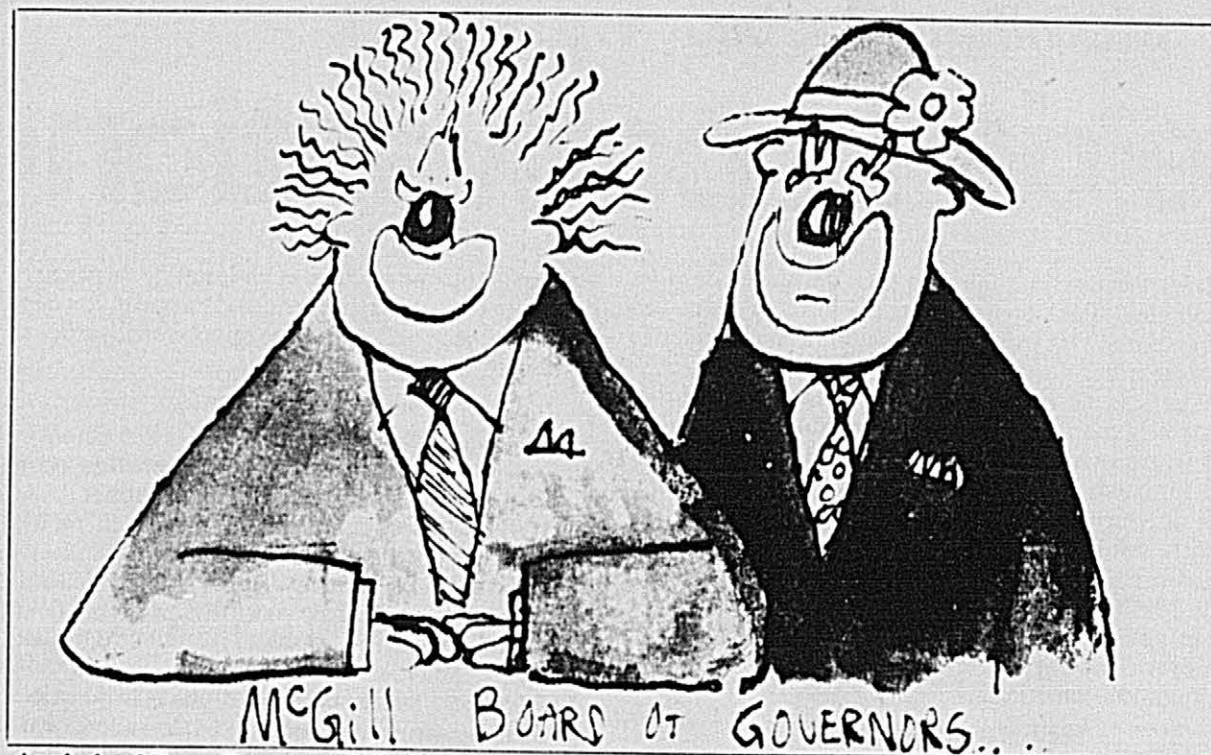
'Opération McGill': la défonce

Au printemps de '69 fut lancée la fameuse "Opération McGill": le 28 mars, une manifestation était prévue sur le campus de McGill pour exiger la francisation de l'université, la diminution des frais de scolarité, l'ouverture des bibliothèques au public, et l'admission d'une proportion substantielle des 15 000 cégépiens francophones pour qui n'existait aucune place disponible dans les universités du réseau français. ("What Will Happen March 28?", Dally, 14 mars, '69).

Le groupe organisateur comprenait le Conseil Central de Montréal de la CSN, des comités politiques ouvriers, des comités d'action des CEGEP et de l'UdM, le Mouvement d'Intégration Scolaire, le Front de Lutte Populaire et le Comité Indépendance-Socialisme. Tous des "Bloody workers and Bolsheviks", cela va sans dire.

Une atmosphère hystérique de guerre civile fut propagée par le Ministère de l'Education, McGill, la police, la presse anglo-canadienne et le gouvernement fédéral, ce dernier s'annonçant prêt à mettre les troupes de l'armée canadienne à la disposition du Québec pour mater la sédition—une prémonition de la réaction d'Ottawa aux événements de l'octobre fel-quistique. (M. Starowicz, "Terrorism in the Press: An

suite à la page 26



Analysis of Press Coverage of 'Opération McGill',
Daily, 2 avril, '69)

Il y eut certes de la défonce entre l'anti-émeute et les 15 000 manifestants sur le Lower Campus, mais c'était pas la guerre civile. N'empêche, McGill put y trouver son prétexte pour l'instauration de la réaction politique. McGill, pour une fois, était sorti de son isolement, mais pas pour se retrouver du côté des petits. Comme l'expliquait M. Wilson après la scène de défense musclée du 'law and order' McGilllois présentée par 'the boys in blue' équipés de leurs matraques, McGill avait en effet trouvé des amis en dehors des cercles financiers et industriels de l'élite anglaise: les flics, les réactos du gouvernement, la presse et le PQ. La division des forces ne correspondait pas à la langue, mais suivait plutôt la ligne tracée entre "opresseurs et opprimés. Un côté avait les nombres, l'autre avait le fric et les fusils". ("Twilight of the Gods", Daily, 2 avril, '69).

La ligne dure

Toute la rhétorique sur la démocratisation, la participation étudiante, le compromis et le dialogue était dorénavant révolue. Mark Wilson, rédacteur en chef du Daily, fut limogé, les représentants étudiants sur de nombreux comités démis de leurs fonctions, et Gray expulsé. L'Opération McGill marqua aussi la fin de l'agitation étudiante organisée. La plupart des étudiants, à l'exception des militants chevronnés (et souvent foutus tout bonnement à la porte), retirèrent leur épingle du jeu. Ils se trouvaient avoir tout à coup beaucoup d'intérêts communs avec l'univers de McGill, qu'ils avaient pourtant bruyamment critiqué quelques mois auparavant, puisqu'ils participaient en quelque sorte indirectement au système de privilèges que leur conféraient leur appartenance aux classes moyennes anglophones et leur passage à McGill.

A l'exception de Westmount, le terrain de McGill fut sans doute l'endroit le plus sûr durant la prochaine crise, celle d'Octobre '70, lorsque le Québec fut soumis à un état de siège sous les baïonnettes de l'armée canadienne. En effet, la terreur fédérale était basée sur un dosage judicieux de répression contre quelques têtes d'affiche du mouvement progressiste; l'arrestation d'étudiants et de profs de McGill aurait risqué de susciter un écho libéral auprès des classes professionnelles et managériales du Canada anglais, ce que Trudeau et ses sbires flicards devaient éviter à tout prix.

Cela ne veut pas dire que le mouvement grandissant de soutien aux buts politiques du mouvement de guérilla felquiste (la vraie raison pour les mesures de guerre invoquées par Trudeau) ne touchait pas certains secteurs de McGill. Le 16, le McGill Faculty Union (né en '69 d'une scission au sein du McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT), jugée

trop collaborationniste avec le Board et les doyens dans l'affaire de l'expulsion de S. Gray) votait une résolution d'appui inconditionnel au Manifeste felquiste: ils y affirmaient, entre autres, que le FLQ s'était vu forcé d'avoir recours aux moyens violents, que le gouvernement avait totalement perdu le contrôle de ses forces de police et qu'ils plaçaient leur entière confiance dans la démocratie syndicale plutôt que celle 'dominée par la dictature économique'.

Malgré la répression et la censure qui s'abattaient sur le Québec, des rallyes et des 'teach-ins' contre les violations des droits démocratiques furent tenus à McGill, notamment dans le cours de Sociologie de l'Oppression de Marlene Dixon, une féministe américaine radicale. Pour McGill, Dixon était la réincarnation cauchemardesque de Stan Gray, "the enemy within". Dixon et le MFU profitaient savamment de la protection et des privilèges du terrain de l'université pour attaquer le gouvernement et les mesures de guerre, ce qui était d'autant plus révoltant aux yeux des bureaucrates que McGill désirait, plus que toute autre chose, voir la répression frapper un mouvement social qu'ils jugeaient être, depuis l'Opération McGill, une menace directe et constante contre l'hégémonie anglo-saxonne.

L'après-Octobre '70

L'élection du sociologue Immanuel Wallerstein à la tête du MFU en 1972 ne fut guère rassurant non plus. Contrairement à la philosophie du MAUT, empreinte de professionnalisme apolitique, Wallerstein, sans être aussi à gauche que Dixon, défendait la liberté académique des radicaux, prônait une approche syndicale plus vigoureuse de négociation collective, et attachait beaucoup d'importance à la collaboration du MFU avec les luttes urbaines (Milton Park Citizens' Committee contre le projet La Cité-Concordia, pour ne donner qu'un exemple tout proche).

Commença alors une campagne furieuse de la part de McGill pour empêcher la syndicalisation de ses travailleurs techniques et cléricaux. La politisation poussée du mouvement ouvrier faisait 'freaker' McGill et craindre l'accréditation des employés administratifs à la CSN 'bolchévique'.

Le harcèlement et les attaques de moins en moins subtiles contre les profs de gauche protégés par le MFU finirent par rebondir contre Wallerstein, qui démissionna peu après le départ de Dixon et de Pauline Vaillancourt (PoliSci), toutes deux limogées vers le milieu des années '70 pour des raisons politiques. Il fut suivi par quelques autres individus sincères qui n'en pouvaient plus de se faire continuellement tourmenter et dénigrer.

Plus ça change,...

Depuis l'élection du PQ, qui se veut le représentant

de la nouvelle élite technocratique, francophone cette fois-ci, McGill se trouve dans une situation pour le moins confuse. D'une part, il est toujours soutenu par le grand capital anglo-canadien-américain et la situation de guerre sociale larvée qui sévissait à Québec au début de la dernière décennie est terminée 'for the time being'. De l'autre, cependant, la nouvelle équipe au pouvoir n'est nullement sympathique à ce qu'a pu symboliser McGill dans le passé (plusieurs péquistes importants, dont Gérald Godin, furent détenus sans inculpation en octobre '70). De plus, avec la crise qui frappe toutes les économies de plein fouet, la part du gâteau qui revient à chacune des composantes du réseau universitaire québécois se rétrécit considérablement.

Les hordes populaires n'essaient plus de prendre d'assaut la Bastille anglo-saxonne et les rangs de contestataires McGilllois sont de beaucoup clairsemés. La situation n'est pas au beau fixe, mais quelques changements sont à noter avant de conclure. Le plus important, c'est très certainement le nombre imposant de francophones qui fréquentent McGill, surtout les cours d'administration: on y forme toujours de jeunes loups de la future technocratie, mais il faut tout de même reconnaître la perspicacité de l'université qui a su attirer tant de français, qui viendront y recevoir certaines idées chères aux bonnes familles du Board of Governors (Façon de dire qu'on les civilise à penser comme P. Vineberg, R. Frazee, et D. Culver, 3 puissants Board members et respectivement avocat de l'empire Bronfman, PDG de la Banque Royale et PDG de Alcan).

Ce qui frappe, lorsqu'on fouille un peu dans le passé de McGill, c'est la situation d'isolement culturel prononcé, qui n'est pas sans affecter le caractère de la vie intellectuelle qui y règne. On pourrait même qualifier cet état de condition de décadence éducative. H. Sarf, qui démissionna du Département de PoliSci en '77, parla des symptômes de cette déchéance qui ronge de l'intérieur: "prestige en voie de déclin, un pessimisme et une incertitude omniprésentes, la perte de buts et de valeurs viables en matière d'éducation, et un manque de vitalité".

Incapable de faire preuve de créativité en temps de crise ou de repenser ses privilèges, McGill, pour reprendre l'expression de Sarf, ne fait qu'"attendre, vivant du gras du passé, et craignant la certitude des années maigres à venir".

La pathologie de la convention

Cela ne devrait guère surprendre dans une institution encore toute imprégnée d'une conception que l'on peut taxer de néocoloniale et apparemment dépourvue d'une sensibilité adéquate aux tendances culturelles et politiques du milieu québécois. Cela se manifeste chez les profs. La profession académique devient décadente lorsque leur situation privilégiée en société donne lieu à des sentiments d'auto-satisfaction ou est réduite à un vulgaire instrument d'avancement personnel. La majorité de mes profs m'ont donné l'impression d'être surtout intéressés à défendre coûte que coûte leur position de députés intellectuels du capital dans un univers politiquement menaçant et d'avoir peur de sortir du cadre des conventions sociales ou de déranger. C'est peut-être pourquoi tous les profs limogés en science po et socio dans les années '70 étaient des sympathisants connus des luttes ouvrières et nationales des Québécois.

Le prestige et la reconnaissance ne sont accordés à ceux qui viennent enseigner ou poursuivre des études post-baccalauréat à McGill que s'ils acceptent de se plier à la règle implicite de non-controverse.

Cette hantise de la stabilité et de la convention anglophone à McGill frise la pathologie, tant chez le Board Of Governors que chez la plupart des profs, toujours organisés par le MAUT. Ses racines ne sont pas dures à trouver: la peur de devoir abandonner cette image acceptée de toutes parts qui fait de McGill «the» institution of the minority.

—Michel Sheppard

THE FACTS ABOUT BIRTH CONTROL

B

irth control is one of the most muddled areas of modern science today. Contraception is a problem that has confronted man and womankind for centuries, yet there is still no completely safe and effective solution. Still, there are choices available, and the choice one makes depends to a large extent on health and lifestyle. A woman must decide for herself how much risk she is willing to take to prevent pregnancy. She must examine carefully the alternatives and choose the method that will best adapt to her daily routine. Failure to properly use methods of contraception accounts for many of the unwanted pregnancies.

Barrier methods

Barrier methods are not as effective in preventing pregnancy as most oral contraceptives, but they are safer to use. They do not radically interrupt the natural reproductive systems of women the way the pill does. They are also more awkward to use. They can be messy and embarrassing for some couples. The effectiveness of all barrier methods relies on the motivation of those who use them. Both partners should understand the method and be supportive of its proper use. Because it is still the woman who gets pregnant, the final responsibility inevitably falls on her shoulders. This is one reason why women are willing to risk taking the pill. However, for women who have intercourse infrequently or for those who are involved in a stable relationship, barrier methods can be highly effective alternatives.

Condoms. One of the oldest methods of contraception, the condom, or safe, is still one of the most widely used and safest methods available. The earliest condoms were made from animal skin. A skin version is still available, but it is more expensive and offers no protective advantages. Modern condoms are made of latex rubber; they are strong, cheap and disposable. Condoms are available dry or prelubricated; they are also available in colours and different textures. While some men find that a condom reduces sexual pleasure, others find that it allows them to maintain an erection longer.

A condom must be worn whenever there is the slightest penetration of the woman's vagina and it cannot be re-used. Most condoms are pre-rolled. Otherwise they must be rolled up just before use. When the condom is unrolled over the erect penis, a half inch space should be left loose at the tip to collect the semen. For maximum protection, condoms should be used in conjunction with spermicidal foam. The foam acts as a good lubricant and, together, the two methods provide a theoretical effectiveness rate higher than the diaphragm, the IUD and the mini-pill. *Never use vaseline as a lubricant; it destroys rubber.* Heat also destroys condoms, so don't carry them in a pocket or a wallet.

Two things are unique about the condom: 1) It is the only method that provides some protection from venereal diseases, and 2) It is the only method of contraception, other than sterilization, used by the male partner.

This second feature may cause some women to not rely on condoms. Birth control is a potentially awkward subject, so a woman may be hesitant to ask her partner if he is prepared and vice versa. Since the condom must be put on the man's erect penis directly prior to intercourse, many couples view it as an interruption, and resent it as such. Others find ways of integrating the application into their normal sexual behavior.

Diaphragm. The diaphragm is a cup-like rubber device worn inside the vagina to cover the cervix (opening to the uterus) during intercourse. The diaphragm requires a prescription which can be filled at most pharmacies for about \$12-\$15. Since women and their vaginas come in different shapes and sizes, a diaphragm must be fitted by a qualified and experienced physician. If it doesn't fit properly, the effectiveness of the diaphragm is severely limited. The physician should demonstrate the proper insertion of the diaphragm, and then check to see that the woman knows how to use it correctly. The woman should know how to check the insertion herself, and should

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do so everytime she uses the diaphragm. Women should be refitted after two years, after childbirth, or after a weight gain/loss of more than 10 pounds.

The diaphragm must be used with either a spermicidal cream or jelly. A tablespoon of cream or jelly is smeared on the inside of the diaphragm and around the rim. The diaphragm must be inserted no more than two hours prior to intercourse and it must remain in place six to eight hours afterwards. Once the diaphragm is in place, additional spermicide must be inserted with an applicator if the couple wishes to have intercourse a second time. *Do not remove the diaphragm for at least six hours after intercourse.* If the diaphragm is properly placed, neither partner should be able to feel it. If it is unusually noticeable during intercourse, it probably has not been inserted properly or it is not the right size.

The diaphragm has a high theoretical rate of effectiveness, but its actual use effectiveness varies widely. The most important factors for successful use are proper fit and the ability to insert the diaphragm. Also important is the mutual support and understanding of both partners in using this method. If it is viewed as an annoying interruption, the woman may feel embarrassed and self-conscious. It is likely that she will try to put it in as quickly as possible, increasing the risk of misplacement or that she will risk not using it at all. Remember: A diaphragm has a zero effectiveness rate if it stays in its case.

Cervical cap. Once a common and widely-used form of birth control, the cap has virtually disappeared from the list of available methods. However, the cap is currently undergoing a grassroots revival. Women's clinics in the United States are promoting it as an effective alternative to the pill, and that movement is beginning to spread to Canada as well.

The cap is based on the principle of blocking the cervix, similar to the diaphragm. It is a small rubber device that fits snugly over the cervix. Whereas the diaphragm is held in place by the vaginal muscles, the cap suction itself on to the cervix providing a tighter barrier. Like the diaphragm, the cap must be fitted by qualified personnel.

It is advisable to use a little bit of either a spermicidal cream or jelly with the cap. This is mainly a precautionary measure since, theoretically, the cap provides an airtight barrier. Because the effectiveness of the cap does not depend on a spermicide to the extent that the diaphragm does, the cap may be inserted several hours prior to sexual activity. This is one of its main advantages because a woman can take her time inserting it and need not feel pressured. Like the diaphragm, the cap must be left in six to eight hours after intercourse. Some medical professionals claim the cap can be left in for several days with repeated intercourse. Others advise that the cap be removed whenever possible and reinserted when needed.

Because the cap is not widely used, there is little information on its actual use effectiveness. Many doctors assert that it is strictly experimental and imply that it is risky to use. Others say that it probably is as effective as a diaphragm when used properly and may be more convenient for some women. On the other hand, some women are unable to use the cap because of the position, size or shape of their cervix.

Twenty years ago the cap was manufactured in dozens of sizes in Canada and the U.S.; now it is only available in a limited number of sizes and is quite difficult to obtain. The cap is no longer manufactured in North America and must be imported from England. It is not illegal, but it has not been approved for use by either the Canadian or American governments. Approval has been withheld mainly because there has been so little research done on the cap and no interest shown in its manufacture by the major drug companies.

Currently there is some work being done on a cap that would be molded specifically to fit each individual woman. This cap would also have a one-way

valve to release secretions and menstrual flow so that it could be left in for a month at a time. However, the research is highly experimental at this point and the type of cap is not likely to be available for many years.

While the cap is not a revolutionary answer to birth control, it is certainly a viable alternative for women who do not want to risk the potential health hazards of oral contraceptives. Like the diaphragm, the cap requires the cooperation and support of both partners to ensure its effectiveness.

At press time, there was only one clinic in Montréal fitting women with the cervical cap. *Head Hands Clinic* at 2304 Old Orchard in ND (481-0277) has a long waiting list and requires women who are fitted to participate in a research study of the effects of the cap. The next closest venue for fitting is the Women's Clinic in Burlington, Vermont. None of the Montréal hospitals provide caps; neither does the McGill Student Health Services.

The Pill

Oral contraceptives were introduced in the United States in 1960. Enovid 10, the first "pill" on the market was 20 times stronger than the brand available today. Hailed as the modern answer to birth control problems, the Pill has been a continual source of controversy within the medical profession and the women's movement. No other medication has been investigated so thoroughly and yet the debates still continue. Depending on which study one

"Hailed as the modern answer to birth control problems, the Pill has been a continual source of controversy..."

last read, the Pill is either harmless or linked to new diseases.

Billions of dollars have been poured into chemical research in efforts to improve the Pill; to lessen the side effects and long range health effects. But the fact that the female reproductive system is linked with other vital body functions in ways not clearly understood has led many experts to doubt that there will ever be a completely safe oral contraceptive. The Pill's interference with the natural cycle inevitably affects the entire body.

Much of the contraceptive research has been conducted with the help of human guinea pigs from the third world. Women from underdeveloped countries are constantly used to test unproven contraceptives. Currently an injection of synthetic progesterone known as Depo Provera is being used experimentally in Southeast Asia. When certain products are deemed too dangerous for the North American or European markets, they are "dumped" in the form of tax-deductible contributions in third world countries. Because of this pharmaceutical dumping, outdated and dangerous high-dose oral contraceptives are still widely used in the developing world today.

The Pill operates on a three-week on, one-week off cycle. For 21 days, the Pill should be taken at the same time every day. It is usually recommended that the Pill be taken at night so that the woman can sleep through whatever minor side effects she may experience. The most important factor, however, is choosing a time when one is likely to remember. It is important that taking the Pill becomes as routine as brushing one's teeth. After the 21 days, the woman stops taking the Pill or takes sugar pills for seven days. During this time menstruation will occur. The Pill gives a woman a very regular menstrual cycle and

the bleeding is likely to be lighter, shorter, and less painful than during a normal period.

If a woman forgets to take one pill, she should take it as soon as she remembers, even if it means taking two pills in the same day. Forgetting one pill does not pose much of a risk. If a woman forgets two or more sequential pills, however, the risk of pregnancy increases and she should use an additional form of birth control for the remainder of the cycle.

The Pill is made up of synthetic estrogen and progesterone — two hormones which, in their natural state, control ovulation. The Pill provides a constant level of these hormones during the menstrual cycle, thus preventing ovulation. Without ovulation, pregnancy cannot occur. Estrogen alone will block ovulation, but the progesterone increases the effectiveness by altering the chemical composition of the mucus in the cervix, making it impassable to sperm.

There are over 20 brands of the Pill on the market; choosing the right one is something of a hit-or-miss proposition. Doctors will rarely discuss the differences among brands unless they are pressed for the information. Generally they will prescribe whatever pill they are most familiar with, usually meaning whatever they have been supplied by drug manufacturers. At the McGill Health Services, the most popular brand prescribed tends to be *MinOvral*. This is also the favorite among most of the Montréal hospitals and clinics.

Depending on the natural levels of estrogen and

"There are over 20 brands of the Pill on the market; choosing the right one is something of a hit-or-miss proposition."

progesterone present in any individual woman, different brands may have different effects. Estrogen is responsible for most of the dangerous complications of the Pill, as well as many of the annoying side effects. Thus, in choosing a brand, the less estrogen, the better. As long as the Pill has at least 30 mcg of estrogen, it will be almost 100 per cent effective.

Women who should not use the Pill include: women with any form of circulatory disease or cancer, women over 40, women over 35 who smoke, women who suffer from hypertension, diabetes, high blood cholesterol, sickle cell anemia, a liver or gall bladder disease, or obesity. Any woman who smokes or has some history of the preceding conditions and opts for the Pill should be monitored closely by her physician.

If a woman experiences symptoms of serious complications such as severe pain in the leg, chest or abdominal area; shortness of breath; severe headaches, or changes in vision, she should seek medical attention immediately.

Many of the side effects of the Pill can be alleviated by switching brands. However, if any of the following symptoms are prolonged, the woman should consult her doctor and consider another form of birth control.

Spotting or breakthrough bleeding during the first half of the cycle indicates an insufficient amount of estrogen; in the second half of the cycle it is caused by a lack of progesterone. During the first three cycles, spotting is not serious. If it should continue after three months the woman should switch (probably to a brand with more progesterone).

Amenorrhea or missing a period is common when starting or discontinuing the Pill. If a woman misses more than one period, she should have a pregnancy

test. If the condition persists after three months, she should change to a brand with a higher level of progesterone.

A woman who suffers from migraines can use the Pill, but if the migraines become more severe she should consider another method.

The Pill can cause depression, irritability and fatigue in some women. Sometimes these symptoms can be alleviated by decreasing the level of progesterone. Signs of depression often only appear gradually, so that a woman will not associate it with the Pill until after she has discontinued use.

Water retention can cause nausea, cramps, bloatedness, headaches, irritability and breast tenderness. When these symptoms occur early in the cycle, an excess of estrogen is usually to blame; if they occur when no pills are being taken, the Pill probably contains too much progesterone. If the symptoms remain after three cycles, the woman should switch brands.

Vaginal spermicides

A spermicide is a chemical which kills or immobilizes sperm. Throughout the ages, women have used everything from cow manure to honey to prevent pregnancy. Modern spermicides are available in foams, creams and jellies. Spermicides are available in most drug stores without prescription and are relatively inexpensive.

Creams and jellies are recommended for use with either a diaphragm or a cervical cap. Foam spermicides are highly effective when used with a condom. If a spermicide is the only method of contraception to be used, a foam would be more effective because it is more evenly distributed within the vagina. When using foam, it should be inserted with an applicator no more than a half hour before intercourse. If the interval between application and intercourse is longer than a half hour, more foam must be inserted.

There have been recent studies which indicate a higher rate of birth defects in women who are using spermicides at the time of pregnancy. The results are not conclusive at this point, although the evidence is ominous. Otherwise, spermicides have no known deleterious effects on health. Some people experience a mild allergic reaction to spermicides, which is usually alleviated by switching brands.

Intra-uterine device

An intra-uterine device is an object placed in the uterus to prevent pregnancy. The first IUDs were made of materials ranging from silkworm gut to silver wire. Plastic devices were marketed in the late '60s and the '70s brought IUDs which release progesterone.

The IUD differs from other reversible methods in that the woman has little control over its use. She needs medical services to obtain an IUD and to have it removed.

It is not known how the IUD prevents pregnancy. The IUD causes an inflammation of the endometrium (uterine lining) possibly preventing the implantation of a fertilized egg. The inflammation may cause white blood cells to attack sperm or the fertilized egg. The IUD speeds up the movement of the egg in the Fallopian tube so that it may not be mature enough for fertilization.

Effectiveness depends on insertion by a qualified and competent medical professional, as the device can become dislodged and expelled unnoticed. A woman should check herself weekly to make sure the IUD is in place.

Some of the more serious possible side effects of the IUD are perforation of the uterus and uterine infections. There is also some debate as to whether the IUD increases a woman's chance of ectopic pregnancy (fetal development outside the uterus). Less serious complications include heavier menstrual flow and/or menstrual cramps. □

—Wendy Jones



F

inding oneself pregnant and single can be one of the most frightening and traumatic events in a woman's life. Religious or moral convictions aside, the decision to have or not to have a child is always a difficult one. It's a decision which should be made carefully with a full consideration of all the ramifications. A woman should not feel pressured or forced to either give birth or have an abortion. Pregnancy will always be a uniquely personal experience, and, likewise, the decision to continue or discontinue a pregnancy must be a personal one.

Because of the prevailing social and religious taboos, most women who find themselves with unwanted pregnancies are subject to immense emotional and psychological distress. This makes it all the more important that a pregnant woman has access to objective sources in making her decision. Many women find it helpful to seek out an impartial person to act as a sounding board for their thoughts and fears. Counselling services are especially helpful because they also provide all the necessary medical information concerning pregnancy and abortion. A woman who feels there is no one in her personal life whom she can confide in is strongly urged to seek out such services.

It is important for women with unwanted pregnancies to remember that they are not alone. Even if their families, friends or lovers have deserted them, there is always a place to go. Montréal has a large, receptive, and professional network of women's organizations and clinics that can help.

The Québec context

Although the laws and regulations pertaining to abortion are relatively restrictive, they have come a long way in the Province of Québec. This is in a province, be reminded, where the Catholic church has long held sway; most Catholic hospitals still refuse to do abortions.

Abortions are not only legal in Québec, but they are also covered by Medicare. According to the law, any woman can have a therapeutic abortion if it's approved by a three-person board of directors in an accredited hospital. While some hospitals still have weekly abortion quotas, most of the hospitals that perform abortions still require, as a formality, the approval of the therapeutic abortion committee.

The major factor in a woman's decision to have an abortion is time; the operative words here are "move quickly." With the possible exception of some private clinics (discussed later), it takes about 10 days to two weeks to get an appointment for an abortion at most facilities (especially the hospitals) and, again, the sooner the better.

If a woman suspects she is pregnant, she should have a pregnancy test done as soon as possible. The most obvious sign of pregnancy is a missed menstrual period. Other telltale signs are nausea and water retention. Some women may be pregnant but still have a light period. This is called a "fake period" and will be noticeably light and of short duration.

A pregnancy test can be accurately performed after 35 days from the first day of your last period, although the most common pregnancy test starts to be effective 42 days from the first day of your last period. A pregnancy test is a simple urine analysis the results of which are usually available within a few hours. The urine analysis must be run on a morning sample, and it is advisable that the woman not drink any liquids the evening before.

The McGill Student Health Service provides pregnancy testing service free of charge. Most clinics and many hospitals also perform this service. It's important to have the test done early. The sooner a pregnancy is diagnosed, the more options a woman will have in dealing with it.

Private, public clinics and hospitals

In seeking an abortion, it is advisable to go first to a public clinic for information, counselling and referral to a private clinic or hospital and prevent unnecessary delay. They also offer personal counselling and good follow-up services which are not provided by the hospitals. Most of the public clinics also have doctors who can give gynecological examinations.

The alternative to hospital services, if you are pregnant and choose to have an abortion, is that you can pay anywhere from \$100 to over \$500 at a private clinic (depending on the method needed and the number of weeks the woman is pregnant). Note that some doctors who are residents in hospitals may charge a \$50 or \$60 fee.

The advantage of choosing a private clinic for suction abortion is that although the procedure

PREGNANCY AND ABORTION



costly, there is certainly no wait — the operation may very well be performed the very next day after it is requested.

The abortion procedure

In Québec, safe legal abortions may be performed up to 20 weeks after a woman's last menstruation. The procedure employed depends on the time lapsed since the last period. Up to eight weeks, a *menstrual extraction* may be performed. A small, flexible tube is inserted through the cervix into the uterus without any dialating (stretching) of the cervix. The outer end of the tube is attached to a source of suction which gently removes the tissue from the wall of the uterus. The advantages of this uncomplicated operation are that it takes only a few minutes and anesthesia (local) is rarely necessary. The following hospitals provide abortion services of this nature: Montréal General, Hôpital Notre Dame, Jewish General Hospital,

Hôpital St. Justine, and Montréal Children's Hospital (for women under 18 years of age).

Up to 12 weeks, doctors perform either the *dilation and evacuation (D&E)* or *dilation and curettage (D&C)*. The D&E method resembles the suction method, the difference being that the cervix is dilated until the tip of a narrow tube can be passed into the uterus. Again, the free end of the tube is attached to a source of suction which frees the fetal tissue from the uterine wall and removes it. The entire procedure takes about ten minutes.

In the D&C procedure, the cervix is dilated as with the suction method. As a rule, slightly more dilation is necessary for the D&C. After dilation, the doctor uses a curette, a metal loop on the end of a long, thin handle, to loosen and remove the fetal tissue from the uterine wall. Montréal General, Reddy Memorial Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital, Hôpital St. Justine, Hôpital St. Luc, Hôpital

Maisonneuve-Rosemont and the Jewish General provide both D&E and D&C abortions up to 12 weeks.

After 12 weeks, the fetus is too large to be safely removed by suction or curettage. The preferred technique after 12 weeks is the *saline* abortion, that is, to cause the woman to go into labor so that the abortion occurs through the process of uterine contractions and cervical dilations, as in full term labor and delivery.

A concentrated salt solution is injected into the uterus to replace the amniotic solution in the womb; uterine contractions begin within 48 hours. This method requires hospitalization and, because it is so similar to natural childbirth, it may have unpleasant psychological consequences for the woman. The following hospitals provide saline abortions up to 20 weeks after a woman's last menstruation: Hôpital St. Justine, Royal Victoria Hospital, and Valleyfield Hospital (patient must live in Valleyfield).

Abortions are not available in Québec after 20 weeks of pregnancy. However, the Women's Medical Services at Kingsbrook Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, will perform the operation up to 24 weeks. The cost of late abortions performed here is quite expensive — US\$700 plus travelling expenses — but the facility comes highly recommended and is certainly beneficial in times of extreme crisis. As well, foreign students who are not of American origin may obtain a temporary visa from the U.S. Consulate specifically for this purpose, by simply showing the American officer a letter from a doctor in Montréal, a letter of appointment with the clinic, and proof of your ability to pay and intention to return to Montréal. □

—Betsy Pritzker
and Wendy Jones

The following is a listing of private Montréal clinics which provide abortion services up to 14 weeks:

Champlain Clinic
Dr. Henry Morgenthaler (up to 14 weeks)
2990 Honoré Beaugrand
Tel. 351-0290

Centre Feminin (up to 12 weeks)
6000 Côte des Neiges
Suite 440B
Tel. 738-1419

Robert Tanguay (up to 11 weeks)
218 Victoria, Greenfield Park
Tel. 671-2353

Outside of Montréal:

Women's Medical Services
Kingsbrook Hospital
Brooklyn, New York
Toll free phone: 1-800-221-0824
or 1-212-756-8438

The following is a list of hospitals which offer abortion services:

Royal Victoria Hospital
687 Pine Ave.
842-1231 local 453
(12-20 weeks)

Montréal Children's Hospital
Adolescent Unit
1040 Atwater
Suite 105
937-8511 local 805
(under 18 years of age; 0-8 weeks)

Hôpital Sainte Justine
3175 Cote St. Catherine
731-4931 local 744
(0-8, 12-20 weeks)

Hôpital St. Luc
1058 St. Denis
285-1525 local 316
(0-8 weeks)

Hôpital Notre Dame
1560 Sherbrooke E.
876-7426
(0-8, 12-16 weeks)

Jewish General Hospital
3755 Cote St. Catherine
342-3111
(0-8 weeks)

The following is a list of public clinics in the Montréal area where you can receive assistance and counselling:

Women's Information and Referral Centre
3585 St. Urbain
Tel. 842-4780/4781

Clinique des Femmes
Clinique des Jeunes
3465 Peel St.
Tel. 842-8576

Head and Hands
2304 Old Orchard Ave., NDG
Tel. 481-0277

Planned Parenthood
336 Sherbrooke St. E.
Tel. 844-3349

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THE LAW

Rape is violence not sex. This is the slogan of the Women's Union and Canadian legislation is changing to reflect this reality.

Parliament has approved changes to the Canadian Criminal Code which will replace "rape" and "indecent assault" with "sexual assault" and "aggravated sexual assault". Before becoming law these changes must be approved by Senate, which will probably happen this fall. After receiving approval, the changes will be proclaimed in force, but no date has, as yet, been set for the proclamation.

Presently rape occurs when a man has sexual intercourse with a person, not his wife, without her consent, or with her consent if the consent is (i) extorted by threats or fear of bodily harm, (ii) obtained by personating her husband, (iii) obtained by false and fraudulent representations as to the nature and quality of the act.

Women who are victims of rape should report the incident as soon as possible. Although it is preferable to report the rape to the police, the victim who does not want to do this should at least speak to a friend, a social worker, a volunteer at a rape crisis centre, or a colleague. Because rape turns on the issue of consent, a doctrine has developed called the doctrine of recent complaint: If there is no recent complaint made soon after the alleged incident the victim will have a difficult time proving that she did not consent to the act.

If the victim is in Montreal and wishes to go immediately to a hospital, she might bear in mind that only two hospitals will take adult rape victims for examination — the Montreal General and the Hôtel Dieu. Victims under 18 years old should go to the Montreal Children's Hospital or St. Justine's Hospital for Children. Other hospitals will refuse rape victims because either they have no gynecologist on duty, or because they are not equipped with forensic medicine units. Victims should try to go to one of the above hospitals before going home, changing clothes or taking a shower.

Rape is punishable by life imprisonment. Attempted rape carries a maximum penalty of ten years in jail. When sexual intercourse cannot be proved to have occurred or to have been intended by the accused, the accused may be charged instead with indecent assault which is punishable with five years in prison. These punishments will be altered by the changes to be proclaimed later this fall.

Whether or not the culprit is prosecuted, the victim of a rape may apply to the Crime Victim's Indemnity Fund which is administered by la Commission de la santé et sécurité du travail.

As long as the Commission is convinced that a rape actually occurred they will award the victim aid in obtaining an abortion, or an equivalent to a "widow's pension" for any child born of the rape. The Commission also has discretion to award other types of medical and financial aid. The victim must report the incident to the Commission within 6 months of its occurrence in order to qualify for aid.

The changes in the Criminal Code will take the emphasis off of rape as a sex crime and stress, instead, the element of violence. For example, under the old law, the prosecution must prove (in rape cases) that the victim did not consent to sexual intercourse, and that sexual intercourse in fact occurred. If the pro-

Rape Crisis Cards

Why worry about rape? You've never been attacked, and you know that you never will be. You live in a safe neighbourhood — no one ever gives you trouble. Besides, if you were attacked, you would know how to defend yourself. Right?

Unfortunately, answers like those won't deter a potential rapist. And at a time when rape is on the rise (a woman is raped every 29 minutes in Canada) you cannot afford to be that confident.

The Women's Union has printed rape crisis cards to aid you in case of an attack. These informative little cards have emergency telephone numbers and four steps indicating what to do immediately after you have been sexually assaulted.

The yellow cards are available in both French and English and can be picked up at:

- All porters' offices in the Residence lobbies
- Student Health Services in the Powell Building
- Students' Society general office, Union Building
- Women's Union, Union room 423

Most Canadians (61 per cent) live in areas that don't have services for rape victims. Montréal, however, has those services and with a rape crisis card in your wallet they will be readily available to you in case you need them. □

—The Women's Union

posed changes are approved the prosecution will only be required to prove that there was a sexual assault and that the victim did not consent to that assault. Also, proposed changes in the legislation will make it more difficult for the defence to attack a victim's credibility by producing evidence of his/her character in the past. This evidence will only be admissible if it is relevant to the case being decided.

Changes to the Criminal Code will make women as well as men liable to accusations of "sexual assault" or "aggravated sexual assault". These changes will also provide for the possibility that one spouse might charge the other with these offences.

The penalties for these crimes are divided into several categories. For simple sexual assault, parallel to common assault, an accused may be tried by either summary process or indictment; and is liable to a maximum sentence of 10 years in jail. If the accused is found guilty of an indictable offence and s/he committed that offence with another person then the maximum penalty is 14 years in prison. For sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party, or to cause bodily harm, the maximum penalty is 14 years in jail. Aggravated sexual assault, which occurs when sexual assault is accompanied by wounding, maiming, or disfiguring the victim; carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

Although Canadian legislation will soon be changing to emphasize rape as a crime of violence, this is not now the case.

To reiterate, it is imperative at the present time that victims of rape make an immediate complaint to someone — preferably a police officer or a hospital or social worker. If the victim is hesitant to go to police or to a hospital, she might speak to a friend and have him or her accompany her to the police station. If she is going to a hospital she should go as soon as possible after the incident, and before going home or changing her clothes. Victims should also apply to the Crime Victim's Indemnity Fund for compensation.

For more information or for help in applying to the Crime Victim's Indemnity Fund, call or visit McGill Legal Aid from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

—Isabel Schurman
McGill Legal Aid

WOMEN'S STUDIES AT MCGILL

Interest in the study of women was expressed by both students and faculty as far back as the mid-'60s, a period in which all minority groups, as well as women, were demanding a reassessment of their traditionally ascribed roles. At McGill that meant an examination of the assumptions underlying their status in academe. Even then, various members of the student body and academic staff had initiated teaching, research and community projects in the area of women's studies.

In 1969 Senate instituted an inquiry into "Discrimination as to sex in the University" and obtained a report from that committee in 1970. During the academic years 1973 through 1975, a new student newspaper, The Women's Collective Press, was established and a special issue of the McGill Journal of Education in Spring 1975, dealt specifically with "Women in Education."

At the same time a series of campus-wide open meetings on "Women" were well-attended and resulted in, among other things, a student petition for a Women's Studies program. By 1979, the Women's Studies program and an interdisciplinary

minor in Women's Studies had been firmly established.

Courses in Women's Studies are those which focus on the unique experience and contributions of women to society. The rationale behind the interdisciplinary minor in Women's Studies is to integrate the study of women into established academic programs. The Women's Studies program is thus geared to the student who wishes to undertake studies in an established discipline with a special emphasis on the roles, contributions, and cultural images of women. In addition to presenting a view of women in society within the context of several traditional disciplines, Women's Studies courses provide new research and theory that are widening our knowledge about women and, in many instances, amending traditional scholarly theories about women.

Students should consult departmental listings and the 1982-83 McGill Calendar for descriptions of all courses included in the Women's Studies minor program. It should be noted, however, that not all courses are available in any one year.

For additional information on the Women's

Studies program, consult the following professors:

Dr. Prudence Rains (Co-ordinator)
Dept. of Sociology
Leacock Building
Room 732
Tel. 392-5177

Dr. Paola Valeri-Thomaszuk
Dept. of Classics
Leacock Building
Room 524
Tel. 392-5219

Dr. Margaret Gillet
Dept. of Administration & Policy Studies
Faculty of Education
Duggan House
Room 305
Tel. 392-8833

—Betsy Pritzker

Sexually transmitted diseases

"The only thing I'm really worried about is getting herpes," says playboy airhead Chuck D. who rarely leaves the discos alone. "Syphilis and gonorrhea are no big deal. One shot and I'm back into the game."

Chuck is partially right. Modern medicine has come a long way in the treatment and cure of sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs), but even in the cases of gonorrhea and syphilis, at least two injections of penicillin, tetracycline or erythromycin and a couple of weeks of follow-up testing are needed to make sure that the infection is no longer potent. When it comes to herpes, however, Chuck does have reason to be worried.

Notwithstanding the ease of treatment for most STDs, the major obstacle remains the proper detection of the disease. The subject of STDs is still a very embarrassing one for many to discuss. And, as a result of insufficient information, many cases of STDs go untreated because the symptoms, especially those appearing within the body, go unnoticed.

Urethritis. Nongonococcal and nonspecific urethritis (NGU and NSU) are among today's most common sexually-transmitted diseases. They are caused by the presence of chlamydial bacteria, and the symptoms echo those of gonorrhea, although in some cases they may be milder.

One to three weeks following exposure to NGU, men and women experience itching or pain during urination, and white, yellow or clear discharges are detected in the morning. Unlike gonorrhea, however, NGU doesn't respond to penicillin. Treatment usually consists of one to three weeks of tetracycline, erythromycin or sulfonamide therapy.

If left untreated, urethritis in either of its forms runs its course in four to six weeks and leaves no permanent damage in men. In women, however, it can cause cervical infections which, when ignored, can move into the uterus causing pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Among the consequences of PID are scarred Fallopian tubes and the susceptibility of infants delivered through the infected canal to pneumonia and chlamydial eye infection.

Gonorrhea. Triggered by a gonococcus bacteria that contains a toxic tissue-damaging substance, gonorrhea is transmitted primarily during sexual activity and causes painful urination and discharges 1 to 3 weeks after exposure.

The symptoms in females, however, may be delayed for weeks or even months after infection. Then, women may notice a heavy yellow-green discharge, swelling, a mushroom-like odor and painful urination.

Unlike urethritis, gonorrhea is not limited to the genitals but can develop in the rectum and throat as well.

Gonorrhea infections cause progressive tissue damage at the original site of contact and reach other body areas through the bloodstream. Unchecked gonorrhea may result in the narrowing or blockage of the urethra, sterility due to an infection of the epidymis, and a gonococcal attack against the brain or heart lining.

Furthermore, infants delivered through an infected birth canal can suffer from a gonorrhea affliction that causes blindness if the newborns' eyes are not treated with silver nitrate (it is standard practice in many hospitals to treat all newborns with silver nitrate).

Syphilis, which can be transmitted by blood transfusions and dirty hypodermic needles, as well as through sexual contact, occurs in four stages:

•(1) Two to six weeks after exposure, a chancre (small sore), pimple or blister develops at the site of

infection. Without treatment, the sore heals in three to five weeks as the syphilis symptoms, but not the disease, disappear.

•(2) Ten to twelve weeks following the chancre's disappearance, a rash develops either only on the extremities or covering the entire body. Other symptoms are fatigue, fever, hair loss, mouth infection and swollen glands. These symptoms come and go for as long as two years.

•(3) Following the permanent disappearance of the aforementioned symptoms, syphilis sufferers are no longer infectious. One in four will overcome the disease naturally; another 25% will remain infected but without any further symptoms; and the remaining 50% will enter the third (or latent) period. In this period, the bacteria can lie dormant in the various body organs and systems for an indefinite period of time.

•(4) In the final stage, the bacteria is reactivated and attacks the infected areas, often bringing permanent damage to the brain, eyes, heart and several body systems.

Vaginitis. Another bacteria-caused STD is nonspecific vaginitis infection. Recognized by burning, itching and abnormal discharges, nonspecific vaginitis can be properly treated with ampicillin and metronidazole. Unfortunately, metronidazole is a powerful medication with many unpleasant side effects such as vomiting, nausea, loss of appetite, diarrhea and headaches. Recent studies have also shown (albeit not conclusively) that it may also be carcinogenic.

Herpes. Also known as the VD of the Ivy League and Jerry Falwell's revenge, herpes is nevertheless no laughing matter. Unlike most other STDs, herpes cannot be cured. Its recurrent attacks, which include painful blisters in the genital or anal areas, can occur at any time and generally happen during times of stress, when resistance is low or in the wake of sexual activity.

The initial recognizable sign of herpes is a burning, itching sensation at the point of infection, and

blisters begin to develop two to twelve days following exposure. Fever and local swelling, along with symptoms resembling viral infections, may also occur. The first attack is usually the worst and lasts about two to three weeks.

Crab Lice. Pubic lice, colloquially called "crab lice," are not only communicable through sexual activity, but also through bedding, public toilets and towels. About three to six weeks following initial exposure, severe itching and lice in the pubic hair can be noticed. To treat crab lice, both partners must wash thoroughly with a non-prescription lotion (Kwellada) that is available at most drug-stores. Also, all linen and clothes that may have become infected should be washed in hot water or dry-cleaned to prevent re-infection.

This list is far from exhaustive. There are many other types of sexually-transmitted diseases — among them hepatitis, lymphogranuloma venereum, yeast infections, and amebiasis — that deserve your attention. Should you be sexually active and experience any unusual discharge, painful urination or develop genital sores, tell your partner(s) and have yourself checked out by a doctor.

Furthermore, if you choose to be sexually active, there are a number of protective measures that you should take in order to minimize the possibility of contracting an STD:

•Condoms provide the most effective safeguard against disease (although, in the case of syphilis, they are useless since the bacteria can enter through the skin that the condom doesn't cover). Spermicidal jellies and creams may also provide some degree of protection.

•Personal hygiene is very important. Wash thoroughly with soap and water before and after sexual activity. Also, urinate after sexual activity to flush away bacteria.

•And, above all, get proper treatment if you do become infected.

— B. Ronnell

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The ABCs of stress

Aspirations. Every student who enters college (or university) does so with grand aspirations. S/he looks forward to the entire college experience — the beer-bashes, fraternity-life, dances, demonstrations, and, oh yes, classes — with enthusiasm and high hopes. Unfortunately, the bubble often soon bursts.

Blues. As the workload gets heavy, assignments become due, classes get boring, and time whizzes by, the excitement quickly fades and the college blues begin. The best way to battle the blues is to keep everything in perspective and budget your time properly so you won't get trapped by deadlines.

Coffee and cigarettes. The dynamic duo of the college scene, coffee and cigarettes are seen by far too many students as a panacea for their nervous ills. Unfortunately, the caffeine in the coffee and the nicotine in the cigarettes provide only temporary pleasure and, in the long run, make things worse.

Depression. According to a 1978 study by psychologists Aaron T. Beck and Jeffrey E. Young, as many as 78 per cent of students enrolled in North American universities may suffer some symptoms of depression. 46 per cent of the cases will be intense enough to lead the students to seek professional help. (See how you rate in the accompanying Inventory).

Exams. Behold the accusatory sheet, a.k.a. the college exam! One of the most nerve-racking of college experiences, the exam isolates the student, fills him/her with trepidation and attempts to test his/her knowledge of the course material. All too often, however, the student spends too much time worrying about what the teacher will ask and not enough time studying.

Frustration. A common feature of the college world is frustration. By inflating the importance of temporary setbacks and misjudging the severity of rejections (both social and academic), students feed their frustration. They misperceive their problems and end up overreacting to adverse events.

Grades. Ah, yes, grades. The eternal pursuit of the great GPA. "Go for the A's," the chorus goes, because students who get A's are All-right, outta-sight. Amazing A's. A's are admirable. But B's are for beginners. Boo. Borderline...and, G-d forbid, an F. Flop. Fool. Forever a failure.

Headaches. The most common malady of college students is the headache. There are tension headaches, those caused by the lack of sleep and headaches brought on by overworking.

Insomnia. The first casualty of the college semester is usually sleep. Because of the many worries associated with college, sleep becomes increasingly elusive for many students. Once again, this may be caused by the student's inability to keep things in perspective. He/she may be "over-worrying" and, therefore, unable to relax. Furthermore, insomnia is intensified by the alarming amounts of caffeine consumed.

Jobs. 'Alas, there is no joy in Jobville.' Today especially is a difficult time for students. The poor economy and the high rate of unemployment bodes ill for anyone entering the job market, college degrees notwithstanding. Students therefore face the added burden of wondering what job opportunities will be available after they graduate.

Knowledge. (see record 4).

Loneliness. Another major problem for students (especially for those living away from home for the first time) is loneliness. Suddenly, many students find themselves away from close friends and in an environment that is both strange and forbidding. And, unfortunately, students may make matters worse by immersing themselves in schoolwork, thereby shunn-

ing social contact. The best way to offset loneliness is to get involved in extracurricular activities.

Major. The college years are a corridor to the future. It is the time when students decide where they want to go and what they want to do. And the first step towards the future is choosing a major. Very often, the decision is a difficult one to make, chiefly because majors tend to be restrictive. To facilitate the choice, the student should take stock of his/her strengths and weaknesses, and then critically (and honestly) assess the (dis)advantages of the various majors.

Nutrition. Another casualty of the college years is diet. Because of the crazy schedules that students often set up for themselves, proper nutrition is overlooked. Breakfasts are skipped, lunches are small, suppers are rushed, and junk-food is consumed for the sake of "energy." Students, therefore, should try not only to eat at the proper times but also to eat the proper foods.

Overload. Though many students find college forbidding, others find it so fascinating that they wish to get involved in every event and every club under the sun. These students are usually over-ambitious and often find themselves strung-out because they have no time for themselves. Warning: do not over-involve yourself.

Pressure. The major pressures associated with the college experience, besides those dictated by time limitations (such as term-papers, midterms and finals) are meeting academic standards and the need to define goals for life and career. Many students try to overachieve, thereby putting undue pressure upon themselves.

Quitting. When the going gets tough, many of the not-so-tough start thinking about going home, throwing in the towel, downright quitting. Although

The Beck Depression Inventory consists of 21 groups of four statements that are symptoms of depression in order of severity. Test yourself on this sample of 4 questions by choosing the answer that best describes your state of mind.

1. (a) I am not particularly discouraged about the future.
(b) I feel discouraged about the future.
(c) I feel I have nothing to look forward to.
(d) I feel the future is hopeless and that things cannot improve.
2. (a) I can work as well as before.
(b) It takes an extra effort to get started at doing something.
(c) I have to push myself very hard to do anything.
(d) I can't do any work at all.
3. (a) I can sleep as well as usual.
(b) I don't sleep as well as I used to.
(c) I wake up one or two hours earlier than usual and find it hard to get back to sleep.
(d) I wake up several hours earlier...and cannot get back to sleep.
4. (a) I do not feel like a failure.
(b) I feel I have failed more than the average person.
(c) As I look back on my life, all I can see are a lot of failures.
(d) I feel I am a complete failure as a person.

Note: If you found yourself consistently choosing an answer other than (a), perhaps you would like to seek counselling help from McGill's Health Clinic (392-5441) or Counselling Service (392-5119), both of which are located in the Powell Student Services Building at 3637 Peel Street, corner Penfield, or from McGill's Chaplaincy Service (see related article).

the expression "he who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day" may provide some solace, quitting is a bad habit to get into, and is very hard to ed. Therefore, don't pull the plug too soon. Seek counselling help. And try to find the best alternative for you.

Relaxation. No matter how conscientious a student may be and no matter how much a student may be working, s/he needs some time to mellow-out. and off campus, there are many places to go if you want to relax. Put your feet up. Have a brew. Forget about schoolwork, the job market and interest rates. And talk to friends about nothing more serious than the day's 'Wizard of Id.'

Self-Esteem. Despite the initial high of making it into McGill, the self-esteem of some college students belly-flops after they get back the results of exam term-papers, etc. Self-esteem unfortunately becomes locked up in academic performance, leaving many students feeling worthless..

Tension. Based on the premise that "a bashful individual cannot learn," students who are too tense ask questions in class face a very difficult time in college. Because they fear asking a "dumb question" they actually jeopardize their education. Much of the knowledge gained in college comes from a give-and-take between students and professors.

Underachieving. The transition from CEGEP (from high school) to college is indeed a difficult one. Unfortunately, many students are not able to adapt as well or as quickly as others to their new environment despite diligent efforts to do so. These students continue to underachieve until they feel comfortable with and accustomed to many of the college's various systems.

V.D. V.D. and other sex-related causes of stress such as fear of pregnancy, abortion/right-to-life and sex-role confusion, also weigh heavy on the college student. (See related articles elsewhere in the *Handbook*.)

Walkman. The "Walkman Syndrome" (a.k.a. withdrawal symptoms) often manifests itself in college students, especially in those who are in their first year and are trying to impress their professors with diligent study habits. These students shut themselves off from everything but school-work and become recluses. Try to set up a balanced schedule consisting of work, exercise and relaxation.

Xenophobia. Foreign and out-of-town students face the toughest challenge because of what they may perceive as xenophobic reactions on the part of Montrealers. Often, these fears have no basis in reality. **Yesterday.** Too many students spend too much time mourning over what they should have done the day before. They harp on their wasted time and constantly bemoan the lost hours. Yesterday is gone and done with.

Zeigarnik effect. The Zeigarnik effect is the tendency to recall uncompleted tasks more frequently than completed ones. It suggests that completed tasks are forgotten because the motivation to perform them is eliminated. Nevertheless, take pride in your accomplishments and revel in your victories. It'll make college a lot more enjoyable □

Knowledge. Upon entering college, many students suffer from the delusion that "everyone else knows so much more than me." They tend to underestimate their knowledge and capabilities, and, as a result, underachieve. Don't worry. Just because other students never stop talking in class (symptomatic of ego problems), it's more than likely that what they're saying is garbage!

—Eli Ronald Bernstein and Howard Neil Dolman

SEXUAL HARASSMENT: WHAT IS IT?

Sexual harassment is an unwelcome sexual solicitation or advance, overt or subtle, made by a person in a position of authority (real or presumed) where the person has the power to offer or deny to the student an academic advantage or any opportunity affecting the status of the student.

What is the present position of the University on sexual harassment

Sexual harassment, in all its forms, overt or subtle, heterosexual or homosexual, is offensive and constitutes a violation of human rights. McGill University reaffirms its desire to create a work environment for all employees, and a study environment for all students, that is fair, humane, and responsible; an environment which supports, nurtures and rewards career and educational goals on the basis of such relevant factors as ability and work performance.

Sexual harassment which imposes a requirement of sexual co-operation as a condition of employment or academic advancement is inimical to this environment. The University deprecates such conduct as an abuse of authority. Whenever knowledge is received that a sex-based condition is being imposed, prompt and remedial action will be taken.

(Taken from the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Women; published in the Administrative Newsletter, 1982)

How do you know if you are being harassed

Sexual harassment may be overt or subtle and can either be homosexual or heterosexual. It may occur between student and professor, student and teaching assistant, or between students.

Sexual harassment may be overt or subtle. When it is overt it is easy to recognize. For example, a professor may demand unwanted sexual relations from a student in return for a higher grade. However, more subtle forms of sexual harassment may occur when attention is taken away from the academic nature of a relationship and directed more towards an unwanted personal or sexual relationship.

The following scenarios are designed to illustrate possible forms of more subtle sexual harassment and are hypothetical:

Scenario One. A student is having difficulties with a course; her professor suggests she make an appointment with him to talk about it. Her professor has seated himself close beside her. When she raises questions regarding the course, he does not appear interested. He suggests he drive her to his apartment for some wine. She refuses, but he persists and she excuses herself. She walks home dreading seeing him the next day in class.

"After presenting a seminar in her tutorial, the student is asked by her instructor to remain behind after the others have left."

Scenario Two. A graduate student finds it necessary to frequently meet with his advisor to discuss his thesis. His advisor suggests that they go out for a drink. The student, however, is uncertain because he does not feel comfortable with his advisor who consistently comments upon the student's good build and attractiveness, suggesting what he should wear to accentuate his physique. He feels they are stepping beyond the standard student—advisor relationship.

Scenario Three. After presenting a seminar in her tutorial, the student is asked by her instructor to remain behind after the others have left. She does so, assuming he wishes to discuss her presentation. In-

stead he directs the conversation towards her, repeatedly asking her questions of a personal nature. She is uneasy but does not wish to appear rude; she is well aware of the fact that he is responsible for the grade she receives for her presentation.

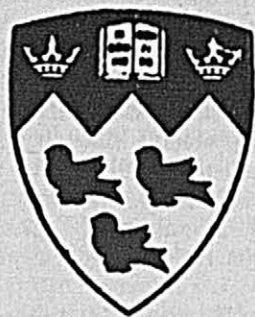
Scenario Four. A small tutorial group consisting of six female students and one male student is being run by a female faculty member. The faculty member seats herself beside the male student. When the male student participates during class discussions, she puts her hand on his shoulder as a gesture of approval and in so doing repeatedly singles the male student out.

What can you do if you feel you are a victim of sexual harassment

Don't be afraid to discuss it with someone — a friend, a parent, anyone. Within the University community, various groups and individuals are attuned to this problem and may be able to give you sound advice. These include:

- Dean and Associate Dean of Students
- Student Ombudsman
- Faculty Deans or Associate Deans
- Director of Residences and Student Housing
- Chaplaincy Service
- Women's Union
- Counselling Service
- Health Services
- Post-Graduate Students' Society

After discussing with and getting the help of any one of these resource people, you can then decide if you wish to pursue the matter further. At the present time your next step would be to approach the Dean and Associate Dean of Students (in the Powell Student Services Building) until such time as the Senate Committee on Sexual Harassment outlines a comprehensive University policy to deal with this problem. The Dean and Associate Dean of Students are well-acquainted with the problem of sexual harassment. They urge any student who feels that s/he may be the victim of sexual harassment to discuss it with them.



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McGill University's labour relations record:

Labouring under an illusion

In the glossy annals of official McGill University histories we are presented with a rosy image of benign progress in our august institution. Students float dreamlike through the college, emerging to become community leaders, government officials, noted intellectuals and academics. Professors while away their hours making notable discoveries of universal significance.

Yet throughout its venerable history, McGill University has relied upon another group of people who receive scant attention from the brochures. These invisible people are the University staff, the people who cook, clean, file, type, and generally run about picking up the litter left by the students and professors.

The Québec context

The lack of records prevent us from piecing together anything but a fairly new and unfinished history of the University staff and its relations with the administration, but we can see the influences of labour's gains at all universities. The organisation of university staff across Québec came as a consequence of the high level of union activism in the late sixties and early seventies. These were the days of mass political agitation, demonstrations, and large scale co-ordination of unions for social and political demands that led to the formation of the FTQ-CSN-CEQ Common Front, and a general strike.

The gains of the trade union movement in this period were impressive. The Common Front, uniting hospital workers, teachers, university employees, civil servants and most public sector employees achieved a massive increase in the public sector wage and the provincial minimum wage.

College confrontations

In 1971 every university in Montréal became the target for labour agitation as unions were formed, received accreditation and entered into negotiations for their first collective agreement. Library workers at Sir George Williams University (the present Concordia University) staged walkouts in mid-September as part of their campaign for union recognition. One week later ancillary/support staff at the Université de Montréal, still in the process of receiving accreditation as an FTQ local, went on strike demanding parity with Laval University ancillary staff, and maternity leave benefits (the administration had refused to even make a pay offer to the union).

Most of these disputes ended in victory for the fledgling unions, and served as blueprints for unions in other universities. Strikes at both the Université de Montréal and UQAM received solid support from students who virtually shut down the campus along with other university workers who refused to cross the picket lines.

Meanwhile, back at dear old McGill

McGill, however, presented particular problems to workplace organization. In staff relations, as in many areas, the university maintained a paternalistic attitude. Employees had no vehicle for collective discussion on wages and, consequently, were paid close to the minimum wage. Academic staff were allowed some input into the decision-making process through the workings of faculty and administrative committees, which were overwhelmingly dominated by senior academics and management personnel.

Non-academic staff had no staff association, no union, and no input into the decision-making bodies of the university. Individuals would approach their

immediate superiors for wages, with scant increases being granted on the nebulous basis of merit.

A Tower of Babel

Non-academic staff could be roughly divided into two categories, ancillary/support staff and clerical/secretarial staff. The ancillary staff includes porters, cleaners, gardeners, kitchen staff in the residences and Faculty Club, and the maintenance and physical plant staff (carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc.) The clerical staff includes all non-academic office employees.

Most of the clerical staff have traditionally been women. Low wages have been justified on the (erroneous) basis that most women are second wage earners. Paternalist management-employee relations are reinforced by the fact that most clericals deal with male superiors. Organisation of clerical workers is difficult at best, due to the scattered workplaces and diverse working conditions.

A similar diversity exists for support workers. Different trades and different working hours are reinforced by McGill's practice of hiring recent immigrants from different nations to different sections. Thus, many employees in one sector might well be functionally unilingual, speaking only Italian, Portuguese or Greek.

Fragmented by linguistic barriers and intimidated in a new country by the difficulties of finding jobs, such employees offer the University the prospect of docile, quiescent, and eminently exploitable labour. To their credit these workers have to date been the only body of employees to achieve unionisation and a collective agreement with the University.

Administration to meet workers today:

Strike talks resume

The McGill administration and representatives of the 200 striking maintenance workers will meet this morning in front of a government conciliator in an attempt to resolve the three-day old dispute, which has brought many university functions to a halt. Speaking at a meeting of the university staff in the Leacock building yesterday, Principal Robert Bell said McGill's "first action on hearing of the strike was to get in touch with the union and the original conciliator."

"The administration's position has never been rigid and is not rigid now," he said. A spokesman for the workers who are represented by local 298 of the Service Employees Union, said the union is ready to meet McGill and wants to reach an early settlement in the strike.

SUPPORT GROWS
Support for the strikers from all sectors of the campus grew rapidly yesterday. The 35 unionized workers in the physical plant — including plumbers, electricians, and carpenters — voted unanimously to walk out in sympathy with the strikers for the duration of the strike. The workers will maintain essential services, including heating, but will not make repairs to campus facilities. The McGill print shop and computer workers staged a 24 hour sympathy strike, as did maids in the residences and many library workers, paralyzing campus ser-

vices. (For more information on the library walkouts, see page 3.) More than 200 classes have been cancelled so far. The school of social work is completely shut down, and class cancellations have almost paralyzed the faculties of arts and sciences. Medical students split fifty-fifty on the decision to walk out. The law faculty decided to stage a one-day walkout today, after a meeting yesterday which was addressed by a union representative. Students and professors continued to join workers on picket lines around the campus. "We express our deep thanks to those helping us out," said union president Aime Gohier. "Students and faculty can count on our support when it's their turn to resort to a strike."

There have been numerous reports of McGill using walk labor to perform union members' jobs. First class mail on campus was sorted and delivered by supervisors and departmental secretaries. Garbage accumulating in the Leacock building was picked up by supervisors yesterday, claimed a striker. Another striker said he saw an aged corps commissaire cleaning a floor, and porters' desks are being manned by non-union security guards.

DAILY AD POLICY
The McGill Daily opposes the use of campus facilities behind the picket lines established by striking maintenance workers, and urges students to respect these lines. However, the Daily's position as a funded publication of the Students' Society does not prevent it to release notices advertising the use of such facilities. Therefore, the Daily has decided to accept ads and today column announcements publishing on-campus events.

BLOOD DRIVE BEGINS TODAY

The annual McGill blood drive begins today with a parade from the union at 9:30 a.m. and continues until 6 p.m. Come out and donate a pint of yourself. It's not behind picket lines.

All yesterday's staff meeting, Principal Bell said students and faculty should not be penalized if they respect picket lines and stay off campus. "I would urge every professor to see that students don't suffer over the long run," that

STRIKE
Several residence students lay plastic bags filled with garbage doorstep of the administration. A student who phoned the Dal "show the administration who we are" in the residences during the collection of garbage. The student said the action was the administration to meet the Strike Support Committee as knowledge of the incident.

NOTICE TO ALL LII
Due to the Buildings and (respect for those library staff on picket lines, the location of the A has been moved to McGill Student's Union, 3460 45th, at 5:30 p.m. We urge all Library Assistants all the issues facing us.

There will be a meeting for a Political Science Association on Union 123. The purpose is to maintain workers strike.

SOCIAL WORK
Members of the School of 2 yesterday voted unanimously to libraries, and to support the strike. They also issued demands that McGill respect the picket lines public stand on the issue.

ERI
Two by-laws were left out of page 2 entitled "Constitutional Strike." The page 3 article — written by Peter Rothfarb. The Daily reported that the po classes in support of the strike, cancelled, there was no official



Within the teaching faculty there was a small group of professors working with the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN) for the unionisation of academic staff. This group was, and still is, the McGill Faculty Union (MFU). The MFU has never managed to register 50 per cent of the teaching faculty in its membership, a requirement for union accreditation. To this day, when most academic staff in Canada and Europe are unionised, McGill faculty remains unorganised.

There is, however, an organisation called the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) which enjoys the recognition of the administration. MAUT has no legal status as a bargaining unit, cannot negotiate on behalf of its staff, and contains managerial classifications of staff in its ranks (associate deans, deans and vice-principals) who are legally excluded from membership in recognised syndical associations.

MAUT is what is generally known as a company union — it is dominated by senior managers, is capable of acting against the interests of the administration (i.e. them), and, most importantly, serves as a bulwark against unionisation.

Ineffective staff associations that portray themselves as representative of staff while decrying the ills of unions are common tools for fighting unionisation, and hence keeping wages lower, working conditions poorer and job security abysmal contrast to similar unionised workplaces.

Associations such as the MAUT require more the members to bolster their non-legal, informal status. In the MAUT's case that support is provided by what can only be described as McGill University's official ideology: *Collegiality*.

Collegiality sounds nice. The basic theory has been developed over the years into a series of axioms. Confrontation is not good. The interests of everyone in the McGill community are basically similar, whether they be a janitor, student or Governor. Thus, it is claimed, it is possible for all parties to sit down quietly and discuss problems in a spirit of genuine friendship and conciliation and, finally, reach an agreement. Such attitudes are formed at the top and filter down; McGill Principal David Johnston is a firm believer in the merits of the collegial system of government.

Students of history will recognise these same theories under another name when applied to labour relations — *collegiality* is none other than good European *corporatism* as peddled by Salazar, Dolfuss and Mussolini in the 1930s.

Unions enter McGill

In early 1971 library workers at McGill began sign up for a union. Influenced by the emergence of

library union at Sir George Williams University (the present Concordia University) where working conditions and pay were similar, McGill library workers sought to organise.

There were many reasons for unionisation. No job security existed, pay was low, and working conditions were dependent on the whims of immediate superiors. Library workers were also denied career advancement through the McGill School of Library Sciences as they couldn't enroll in its classes.

Within a short period of time over 90 people were signed up. One hundred and forty workers were needed to achieve accreditation, yet this number was never reached.

The University responded with an all out offensive against the union effort. A pay increase of 15 per cent was given to the library staff as proof of the magnanimous benevolence of the collegial system. Fifteen per cent of the library staff were quietly laid off at the same time.

Soon enough, certain rumours circulated amongst the staff about the evils of unions. Many of the staff in the library were immigrants from totalitarian countries in eastern Europe and so were susceptible to classic red baiting — somehow many were convinced that the unionisation drive was connected with Communists, a group of people that they feared and hated. None of these rumours were officially sanctioned by any university official or library manager, of course. No matter, they did their job well. The unionisation drive failed.

"A useless social organisation"

Unionisation was defeated, but the threat remained. Staff associations on the collegial model emerged to represent the library workers. The McGill University Library Staff Association (MULSA) was formed. It was described by one library assistant as a "useless social organisation."

The Association of McGill University Librarians (AMUL) also formed at this time, along the same lines as MULSA. Like MAUT, these associations did not conform to syndical organising structures and were open to management level employees. And like all such organisations, MULSA and AMUL were consequently dominated, in committee and leadership positions, by management employees.

Ancillary and support workers fared much better in their efforts at unionisation in 1971. Following the model established at the Université de Montréal they achieved accreditation as Local 298 the Fédération des Travailleurs de Québec (FTQ).

One other group of workers managed to achieve accreditation in early 1972. The National Union of McGill University Employees (NUMUE) was formed to represent approximately 30 workers in the Computing Service and the University Print Services. They became a single local by accident, when the CSN office informed each group that the other was simultaneously organizing.

Collegiality fights back

By the end of 1971 it was clear to the administration that campus staff were organising. The precedents at UQAM and UdeM served well to remind them of the difficulties of fighting organised labour in universities. The unionisation drive in the library system had only just been staved off, with much credit due the unknown rumour mongers. While crucial to the normal operation of the University, the members of FTQ Local 298 did not present a deadly financial threat — a decent wage for them would be inconvenient, but not a massive bite from the budget. The real threat was clearly the mass of underpaid and overworked clerical staff. Numbering close to 2,000, they were clearly ripe for unionisation.

Exactly one week after NUMUE received its official accreditation as a legal bargaining unit another staff association emerged on campus.

The McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association (MUNASA) followed the tried and

trusted company union formula. It was set up as an informal staff association without legal status which included management personnel in its membership.

The original organizers of MUNASA were predominantly middle and upper management staff. These people have dominated the leadership of the association to this day. Naturally, MUNASA wholeheartedly embraced collegiality as an approach to informal discussions with the administration. Like MAUT, MUNASA is smiled upon by the administration and provided with token representation on university decision-making bodies.

"The representation by MAUT and MUNASA," said Principal Johnston in 1979, "are good working relationships."

Loc. 298 meets Collegiality

By the summer of 1973, the first contract negotiations between Local 298 and the administration the summer were getting nowhere. McGill's maintenance and ancillary workers had lower pay than their counterparts at UdeM, UQAM, and Laval. Since the formation of the union the university had been taking measures to reduce the number of unionised employees. There had been substantial layoffs in the residence and maintenance staff (which resulted in heavier individual workloads) and no coverage for vacations, which, again, meant that individuals were required to assume heavier workloads.

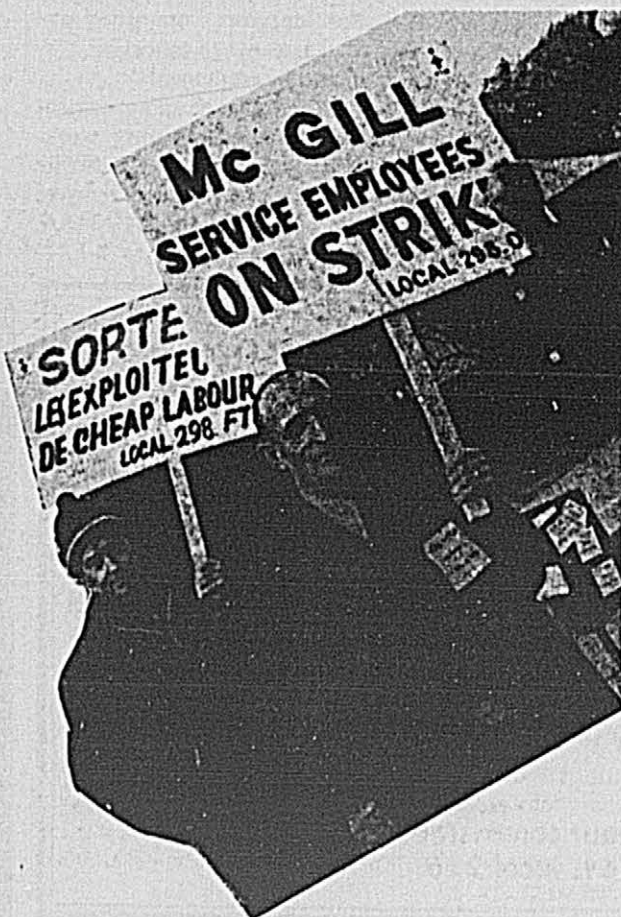
The university had also increased the number of non-union contract labourers hired. Most union members also felt that the university was attempting to steal money from the union sick-leave bank. The sick-leave bank consisted of automatic contributions paid by Loc. 298 members to cover sickness benefits. The university administered the fund which by 1973 had accumulated \$140,000 in surplus.

Union members felt that the surplus was rightfully theirs, but the university refused to hand the surplus over. After negotiations the university offered to pay back \$40,000, but no more. As one union member pointed out, "It's crazy. If they admit that they owe us any (money) then they should pay us all of it. It's pretty cheap to steal money from your employees."

In early October Loc. 298 voted by more than 95 per cent to take strike action in pursuance of the numerous unsettled issues in the negotiations.

The first strike

After last minute talks failed, the strike was started



on Monday, October 15th. In its glorious 152-year history, McGill had never experienced a strike.

The campus responded quickly to the threatened stoppage. The Friday before the strike started a few hundred students and faculty met and formed a Strike Support Committee, modelled on similar support groups formed during the UQAM and UdeM strikes.

Many classes were cancelled as professors and students respected picket lines. Numerous faculty societies and clubs endorsed the strike and called on their members to join the pickets.

The administration, MAUT, and MUNASA did not, of course, support the strike. Neither did the Student's Society.

By the second day of the strike over 300 classes were cancelled. Non-union library workers walked out in sympathy with the maintenance workers. A Strike Support Committee demonstration on campus drew close to a thousand students. Print shop and computing centre workers; members of NUMUE, walked out in sympathy. At a demonstration at the end of the week hundreds of students dumped garbage bags on the steps of the administration building to show their support for the strikers.

Quick victory

After only four days the strike was clearly won. Massive student and faculty support for the strike had closed the campus, and campus opinion clearly supported the strikers (a petition in support of the workers' demands was signed by 2,600 people in two days). The administration gave way and made large concessions in their offer.

In effect, parity with UdeM and UQAM was secured. Two extra paid holidays were granted, \$100,000 of the sick-leave fund was handed over, job descriptions were provided, and a grievance procedure was set up. A cheerful assembly of union members accepted the offer by a vote of 75 per cent. The only unresolved issue concerned the university's hiring of non-union contract labour.

Loc. 298's victory inspired another attempt at unionisation amongst library staff. The Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) had 30 per cent of the library workers signed up by the first week of November 1973.

Once again the union drive was defeated. On November 15th an unsigned "anonymous" leaflet appeared in the University libraries attacking unions. The leaflet contained a long list of erroneous allegations. It claimed that massive dues would have to be paid to the union, that holidays would be reduced, that time clocks would be introduced and that workers would be forced to go on strike. No university official claimed to have any involvement with this document. Despite union attempts to counter the distortions and rumours, they damaged the union drive again.

MULSA decided to dissolve itself into the larger, campus-wide staff association, MUNASA. A MUNASA recruiting drive began in the libraries in January of 1974. Part of the recruitment campaign included a drawing for a trip for two to Florida. CUPE members denounced MUNASA as a "classical company union".

The university choose to announce a staff wage increase of five per cent through MUNASA, giving many workers the impression that MUNASA had secured the increase. In fact, the government had given universities a grant increase of nearly 10 per cent, and at UQAM and UdeM unionised staff received 10 per cent increases. The same old tactics had worked again and the union drive never achieved enough members for legal accreditation.

For the next couple of years things were relatively quiet. In January of 1975 a group of clerical staff formed an organising committee for the formation of a union amongst clerical workers. The National

continued on next page

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Union of McGill Office and Technical Employees (NUMOTE) never really managed to make a great impact on campus. They were quickly diffused by the MUNASA leadership who began to give hints that MUNASA might seek accreditation or syndication.

This seemed to many people an indication that the organisation was moving towards becoming a union. Not so. Firstly, MUNASA would not be able to achieve syndical recognition due to the presence of "M" category managerial staff in the organisation. Simple accreditation as an association, on the other hand, would bring little in the way of legal bargaining power with it. Nevertheless, many staff were led to believe that MUNASA might become more than a social grouping. NUMOTE never achieved any sizeable sign-up.

TAs get organized

In late 1975 another group of McGill staff began to break with the collegial consensus. Teaching Assistants — graduate students paid by their department to assist in teaching, marking and other academic duties — had organised as the McGill Teaching Assistants Association (MTAA) to deal with their many grievances.

TA wage rates and working hours varied greatly from faculty to faculty, and the MTAA was seeking official recognition and some kind of standardised pay scale. The university refused to negotiate with the MTAA, and there were frequent discussions of the possibilities of unionising TAs, as had been done at the Universities of Toronto, Québec and British Columbia.

In early December TAs organized a work slow down. The primary problem with TA unionisation was that the MTAA was heavily dominated by Arts faculty members, and accreditation required the signing up of many Science TAs. To this day the MTAA has failed in several attempts at accreditation because of the lack of support outside of Arts.

By February of 1976, with the threat of a TA strike looming, the university gave way to many of the TAs' demands. A cost of living allowance was granted and a grievance procedure was established.

At the end of 1976 Local 298 achieved a new contract with the university which required no more than the threat of a strike. A new job security clause was added, and McGill finally agreed to the universities' common front contract conditions (covering all CSN and FTQ workers in the universities) on pay and contract length. The unionized workers at McGill were the only staff who enjoyed full parity with other universities.

MFU vs. MAUT

The McGill Faculty Union had continued to exist throughout this period, slowly increasing its membership from approximately 30 to about 200, but it had failed to break the hold of the MAUT. On October 1, 1976, the MFU initiated what was to become a

lengthy and confusing legal battle against the MAUT. They charged that the MAUT was violating the labour code by preventing unionisation of faculty and acting as an instrument of the University management. The MFU also claimed that the MAUT was offered certain services that the MFU was denied, such as a discount on internal mail services and automatic docking of membership fees from pay packets by the administration. The MFU filed for an order of dissolution against the MAUT.

Here comes another one...

The 1979-80 school year featured another dispute between the university and Loc. 298. There were two series of negotiations for the union: one with the government, negotiated throughout the university system by the common front, and the other with the McGill administration for the local clauses in the contract.

There was a one day Québec walkout by the universities common front on November 7th, which McGill members of Loc. 298 joined. The national universities agreement was reached without need for further action, but the discussions at McGill over the local clauses dragged on.

The discussions at McGill concerned a vast number of clauses in the local agreement. Wages were not an issue, since these were governed by the national agreement, but syndical rights (union activities and access for officials), grievance procedures, job security, workloads and the still unresolved question of the university contracting non-union labour were still in dispute.

McGill's second major strike started on Monday, February 18th, 1980. The members of Loc 298 called for faculty and student support. The MFU and the MTAA called upon their members to respect picket lines, but initial support for the strike came slower than it had in the previous strike. The university threatened to dock pay for faculty and staff who refused to cross picket lines.

The strikers were essentially fighting for the retention of the status quo from their last contract. The university wanted to redefine job descriptions to allow for large scale layoffs during the summer months and reclassification on the job (to double up positions as a means of cutting staff). The university also wanted part-time workers excluded from the seniority scales (thus removing their job security). "The University is making a concerted and systematic attack on the union," said union official Simon Berlin.

By the middle of the week campus support was starting to grow. A Strike Support Committee was formed and a number of classes were cancelled.

"A just and honourable settlement"

Weekend negotiations failed to reach an agreement and the strike dragged on to the following week. Close to 100 classes were cancelled and the Strike Support Committee meetings were attended by over one hundred students. Once again MUNASA,

MAUT, and the Student's Society refused to support the strikers. Some students' council members even claimed that supporting the strikers would decrease the quantity of money left for books and teaching.

The strike ended on February 28th in what Simon Berlin described as "a just and honourable settlement." The status quo was retained in most areas, layoffs were limited by mutual agreement, and seniority and syndical rights were maintained. It was another victory for Loc. 298.

In recent years there have been no big unionisation drives. Teaching Assistants last voted in October 1980 to seek accreditation but the plan wasn't followed up.

The first stage of the long running MFU-MAUT action was resolved in 1981 with the court refusing to dissolve MAUT. The MAUT could not be acted against, it was ruled, because it did not constitute a legal entity. The court advised the two organisations to meet and settle their differences, but their disagreements remain pending and unresolved. Further court actions are still possible.

Legal observers, and certain university administrators, noted, however, that the MFU-MAUT ruling could seriously threaten the status of MUNASA. If the same type of action were taken by a group of clerical staff against MUNASA then they would probably win the legal case because MUNASA does participate in salary negotiations.

So what happens now?

In recent years a new, and potentially fatal, threat has emerged to challenge collegiality. Budget cuts in education, from both the provincial and federal governments, are causing budgetary crises in all universities.

One of the major concessions made by the university to clerical staff, no doubt to bolster MUNASA and prevent unionisation, has been a rough wage parity with unionised staff in the other Québec universities.

This parity agreement has now been abandoned by the university in its search for quick savings at the expense of its employees. Other Québec universities have received the same budget cuts and have less endowments and reserve funds than McGill, yet they have honoured their collective agreements.

McGill, through a series of crisis inducing meetings and some clever public relations, has managed to obtain an agreement from MUNASA to what amounts to wage cuts (increases well below the rate of inflation). Many of the traditionally docile MUNASA members have been angrily comparing their fate to the conditions at other Québec universities (and also to the Loc. 298 workers at McGill who are still receiving common front increases).

Once again parity is a long way off. MUNASA has

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continued from previous page

again raised the idea of certification, but no action has been taken and no word is forthcoming on the continued presence of managerial staff in the organisation. A final pay agreement between MUNASA and the university for this year has not yet been reached.

Stormy weather coming

The assault on McGill workers has only just begun. Both the provincial and federal governments have embarked upon a path towards a massive confrontation with labour in the next six months.

The feds have announced their facile five and six per cent solution to inflation. As a Radio-Canada survey in early August of this year revealed, wage increases have a minimal effect on inflation (interest rates and energy markets are crucial in fact, not pay).

What will clearly affect universities is the all out *coup de force* of the Québec government against public sector employees. The government demanded last spring that the common front re-open contract negotiations on the current agreement, with a view to accepting wage cuts before the next common front contract comes up at the end of November. The unions told the government that they were willing to negotiate but not to be dictated to, and that a contract was a contract and not subject to unilateral alteration.

The government has responded by stating that the present contract will stand, but that it expects to receive wage cuts from the unions in the first months of the next common front agreement. Instructions have already been sent to Québec universities to the effect that these cuts should be made starting next January, unless staff agree to forego their contracted increases. An 18.5 per cent cut in wages is clearly unacceptable to the union movement in a time of rapidly rising prices.

Attack from all sides

McGill workers are facing attack from their own administration, the provincial government and the federal government. They are not alone in the present crisis, which will also threaten the wages of teachers, hospital workers, public servants and a host of other essential employees.

Those workers at McGill who have no union will possibly be forced to accept even greater wage cuts than their unionised counterparts. Discussions between the administration and MUNASA and MAUT have achieved little. Clerical wages are already nine per cent lower than UQAM staff. The days of collegiality and company unions are clearly over; sugary platitudes don't put food on the table. If McGill's clerical workers are to have any chance of keeping their earnings above the poverty line, they must unionise now. □

—Richard Flint

"I WAS GOING TO BE A
CAMPUS RADICAL BUT IT
LOOKED BAD ON
MY RESUME"



Students' Society: and in conclusion...

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They wanted a better pub, a better cafeteria, the extension of vending machine operations into other university buildings, rationalization of the Society's typesetting operation, and so on. The executive only wanted to have a larger hand in it, and given the basic agreement between the executive and executive director & co., they met little resistance.

Things got trickier for the new Students' Society structure during the term of President Todd Ducharme (1980-1981), because unlike the previous three executives, the Ducharme executive's focus was moderately political. Not a return to 1960's style "radicalism" by any means, but a mild shifting of priorities from business expansionism to defining a more active role for student representatives on McGill's decision-making bodies.

A high-profile symbol of the new focus was the Students' Society's campaign to get McGill money out of companies active in South Africa. It was a good cause which for a time drew a fair amount of support from students, and it had nothing at all to do with expanding the cafeteria.

The new moderately-political focus given the Society by the Ducharme executive inevitably opened a debate as to the role of the entrepreneurial superstructure set up to take personnel, financial and Union building management out of the hands of students. If the Society's focus was now going to be mildly political, some people began to wonder, should the executive director-bureaucracy-joint management committee edifice dominate the organization as much as it did?

During the term of Past President Liz Norman an effort was made by the four Society Vice-Presidents and a faction on Students' Council to trim the role of the entrepreneurial bureaucracy. The student executive attempted to assume some of the functions traditionally reserved for the joint management committee. The executive director came under a great deal of criticism from student Vice Presidents for allegedly arbitrary firings, and this criticism bloomed into a Council resolution declaring that the Society's structure was undemocratic.

A council committee was formed to take a new look at the Society's set-up, and returned in the winter of 1982 with a report calling for the debureaucratization of the society, twinned with the re-introduction of open meetings and student-initiated referenda to once again give students themselves a direct say in how their Society is run.

Norman didn't agree with these efforts. She sympathized with Executive Director Lerman and was unsure whether the Society's structure should be more democratic. Avoiding open debate on the issue, she manipulated Council agendas to ensure the restructuring proposals were never debated there. Her dissident vice presidents chose for reasons of their own not to aggressively confront her on the issue. When Norman's term came to an end, the effort to reform the Society ended with her.

It is still too early to evaluate the term of the current president, Bruce Williams. If the statements and first moves of his executive are any indication, however, his election indicates a return to the stance taken by the Reed and Eisen executives. The present student leadership not only accepts, but embraces the present structure of the Students' Society. Williams campaigned on a platform calling for the Society to turn away from the moderately political role carved out for it over the past two years.

One is reminded, therefore, of what Andrew Yearwood had to say about society structure, as it was falling around his ears:

"I see my job as concentrating on PR work....The executive can't function when they have to do so much work. Professionals should take care of the money and leave the politics to the executive."

Yearwood left behind a reputation as an incompetent, but in some ways he was a visionary; certainly in that comment he pointed the way for the new Students' Society.

Seven years after he so succinctly stated the direction the new Society would take, it seems he was wrong in only one particular: The executive doesn't care about politics anymore. □

—Brian Topp



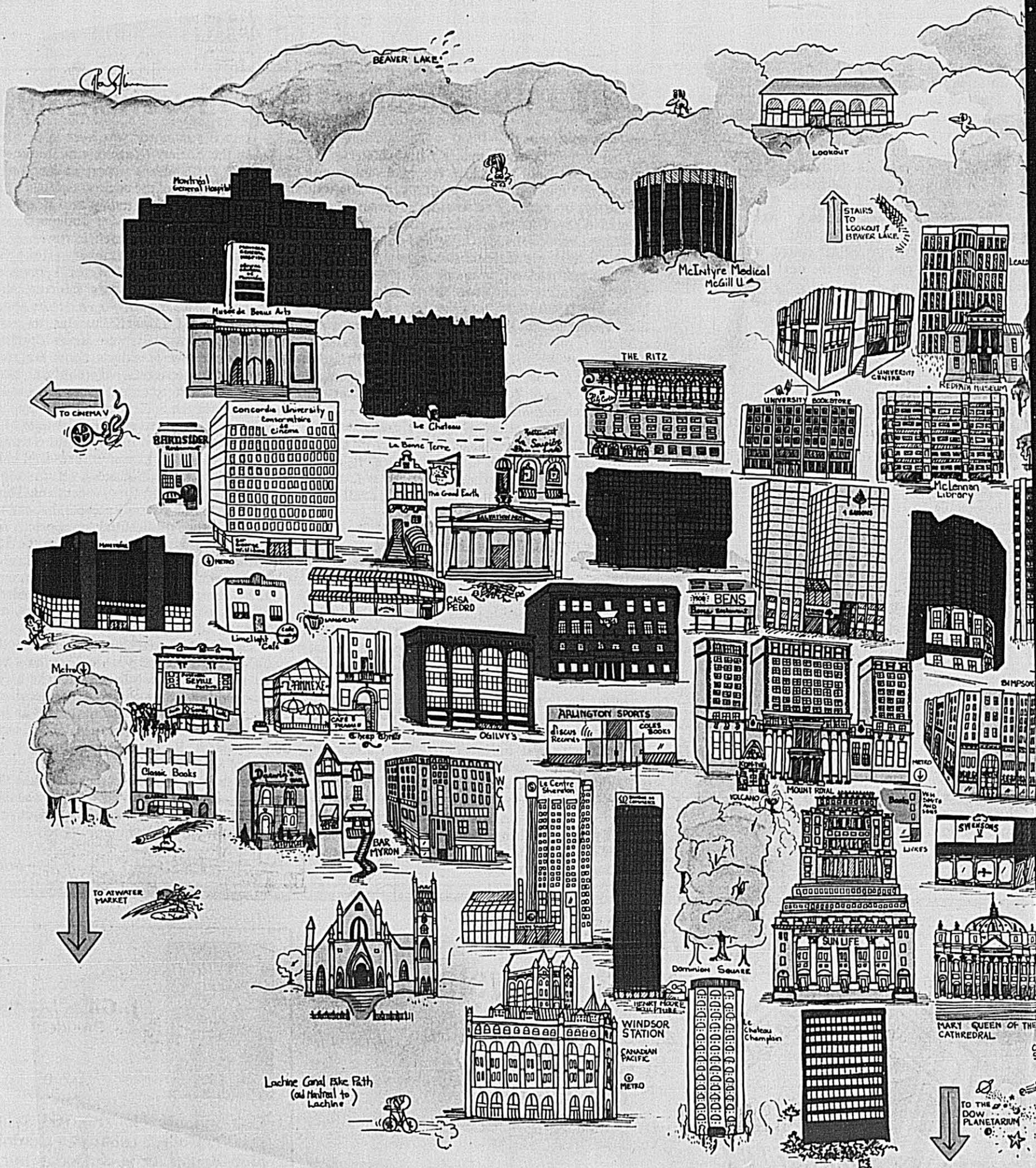
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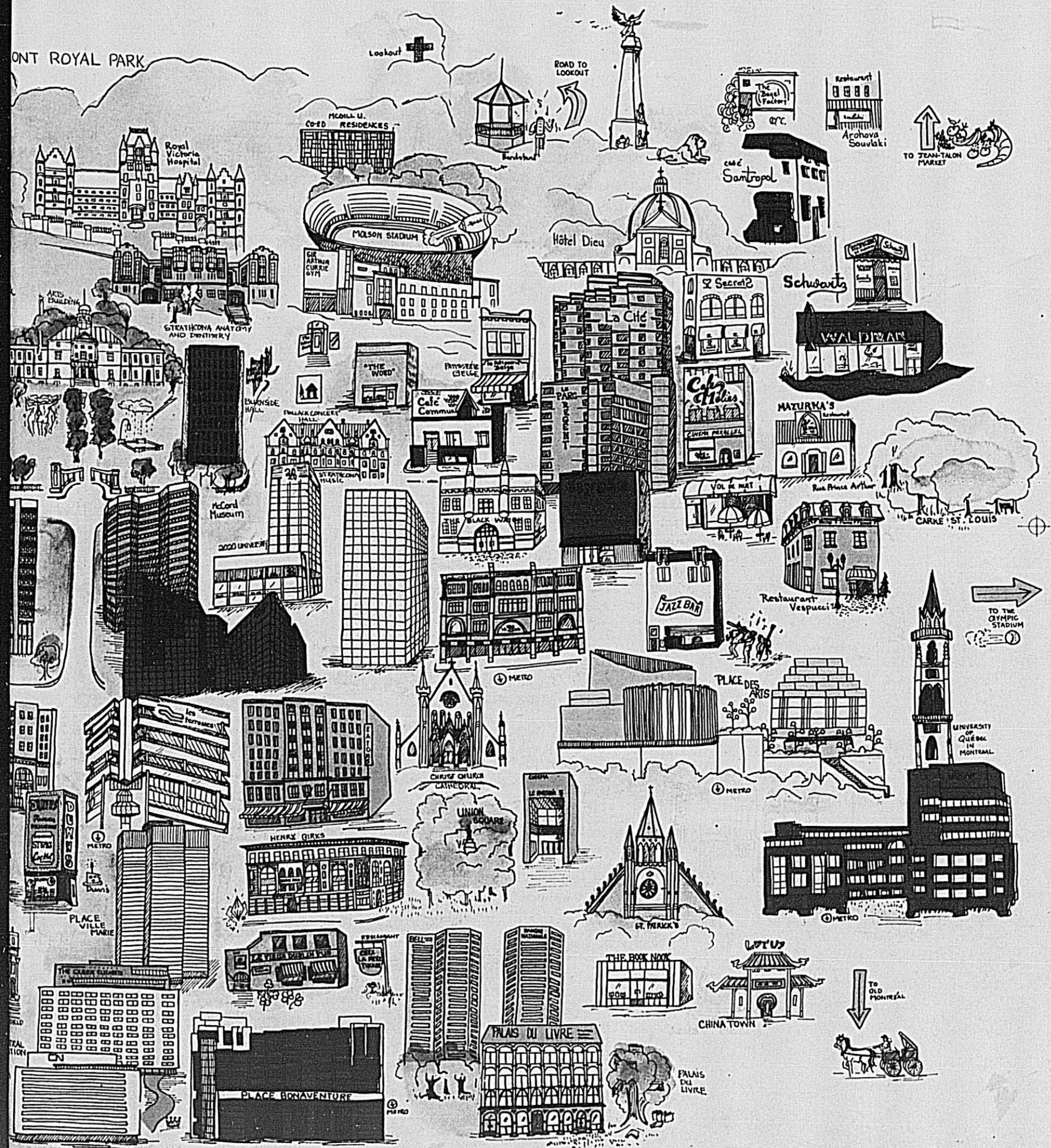


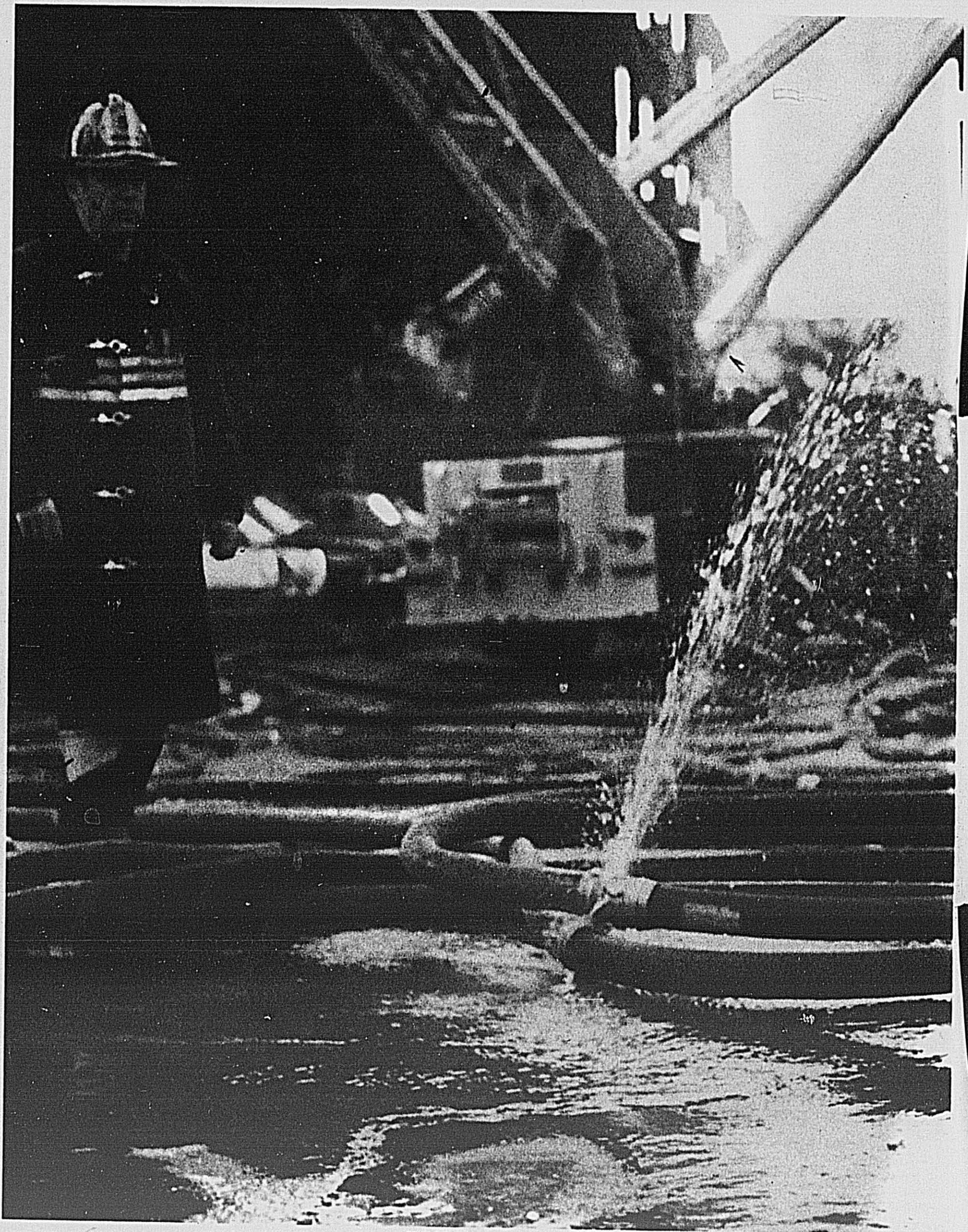
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ONT ROYAL PARK





DRAPEAU

Still crazy after all these years

Some would say that Jean Drapeau has not been a good mayor. Very few would say that he has been a bad politician. Drapeau first started putting in his customary sixteen-hour days as mayor before many of today's Montréalers were born.

Except for the 1957 election Drapeau has won the mayoralty race in a convincing fashion ever since his first civic sortie in 1954.

As this year's municipal election unfolds in the morning newspapers many voters will look at the Drapeau era with a mixture of awe and ignorance. There is some supposed mystical force which has bound Montréalers to the mayor for the past quarter century. This is the theory which the mayor's critics, who if not legion are certainly noisy, have promulgated for the past ten years. The official and unofficial opposition for the most part refuse to acknowledge that Drapeau is a consummate politician who, excepting the Olympics' financing debacle, has done only what he said he would do.

The Drapeau style of governing holds that the mayor is only accountable to the voters on election day. Efforts to get him to answer to anybody else on any other occasion have proven fruitless. We have been waiting for a promised official reply to the Malouf report on the Olympics for two years. We probably have more waiting to do.

The beginnings

Drapeau has always been a hard worker, devoting long hours to whatever task might lie before him. He got his start in politics as the typical envelope-stuffing and errand-running youth. From there, with the help of his father, he gradually became a more important cog in the local Rosemount political machine.

He was successful as a salesman before turning his attention full time to law. His reputation as a fighting lawyer grew quickly and became his electoral springboard in the 1954 civic contest. Along the way he never stopped indulging his twin passions of politics and debate.

Dipping a toe in the lake

Drapeau's first attempt as a candidate for political office was not in a Montréal civic election but in a 1942 federal by-election.

Running for the Bloc Populaire, a quasi-nationalist party which grew out of the triumphant remnants of the Québec "NO" movement in the

1942 conscription referendum, Drapeau lost, but with dignity, garnering more votes than predicted.

His intellectual guru and patron at the time was L'Abbé Lionel Groulx, a father of the Québec nationalist movement and the man who gave this province its first history book. It is from Groulx that Drapeau took one of the guiding principles of his political life: that Québec, and therefore its cultural and economic center, Montréal, must show the rest of Canada and the world that French Canada is their equal. This thought found its expression in the grandiose projects conceived and undertaken by Drapeau and his colleagues.

The "motherland"

Our Mayor of 25 years is now thought of as a federalist but it is worth remembering that like many of his political contemporaries in both Québec and Ottawa he served as a foot soldier in the nationalist movement in the thirties and forties.

Occasionally speeches of this era had a more than faint aroma of fascism wafting through their inspirational texts. Appeals to race and "the (Québec) motherland" swabbed the ugly side of nationalism with foul fears and a xenophobia which has never quite dissipated.

Drapeau was certainly not unique in carrying the nationalism torch. Viewed in context with some of the firebrands of the time he could be considered a moderate.

Cleaning up the city

Drapeau was first elected mayor in 1954, the first of his landslide victories, riding in on the coattails of his high-profile stint as counsel to the Caron inquiry into crime and corruption.

At this point in its history Montréal was an open city. Native Montréalers with garrulous parents or relatives have probably heard several interesting stories about "blind pigs" and the Main. City Hall reporters of the day collected two salaries, one from their newspapers and one from the city government. Bordellos and gambling dens were not just idle chatter in an American movie, they were as real as the singles bars on Crescent St. are today.

Drapeau took no prisoners in his drive to put his own personal stamp on City Hall. In the process he drove a permanent wedge between himself and some of the people who had been part of the drive to put him into the mayor's chair.

Drapeau had barely enough time to set up house

before he was fighting the 1957 election. He did not have the support of the dominant political machine of Premier Maurice Duplessis, and they beat Drapeau by 4,000 votes with their candidate, Sarto Fournier. Conrad Black, who wrote the definitive history of Duplessis and his long and tenacious hold on Québec, called the 1957 election the "most disgraceful campaign the Union Nationale ever ran." And the Union Nationale did not enjoy a reputation for fighting a clean fight, even when they were coasting. Vote-riggings, beatings, and the disappearing and reappearing ballot box were all part of the Duplessis machine's electoral repertoire.

Stuff that ballot box, stuff it good

In good time Drapeau exacted his revenge. In 1960, literally on the eve of the municipal election, he almost single-handedly carried out a raid on a small apartment on the corner of Fort and St. Catherine where plans for the election day rigging of the 1957 contest were found. The mayor-to-be made the somewhat dubious claim that these same plans were to be used to rig the upcoming election. The media gave the raid full coverage and Drapeau swept back into the mayor's office, with 44 councillors (of 66) riding into the council chamber under his Civic Party banner.

The 1960 election was the last one in which Drapeau did not run as the incumbent.

Don't worry I'm in control here

Drapeau began to solidify his hold on the city during this period. The only members of the Civic Party were those who had been invited to run under its banner. This eliminated the problem of having to deal with party members and the usual business of democrats, such as annual meetings and policy conventions. Civic Party councillors were quite aware that they were in the council chambers as guests. And guests who misbehaved were crossed off the next guestlist.

According to Brian McKenna and Susan Purcell, authors of the kind biography, "Drapeau," he works. And then works some more. The mayor established work habits during the beginning of his reign which became part of his standard operating procedure. Answering every letter he received promptly, driving around the city in the wee hours of the morning with a stack of notes beside him checking on

continued on next page

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citizens' complaints, being first in and last out of the City Hall offices, all became as integral to the Drapeau mayoralty as his chauffeur's trips to the Montréal Pool Room to pick up some steamies for the mayor's lunch.

Smooth sailing

Drapeau did not face any significant opposition until the 1970 election. The Front d'action politique (FRAP) was formed under the same type of umbrella coalition which created the Montréal Citizen's Movement four years later. It appeared to have some degree of support in the community until the citizen and community groups which had come on board jumped off the bandwagon when agreement on a mayoralty candidate proved impossible. This left FRAP with only a hollow shell of labor organizers and left-wing activists to carry on the fight.

FRAP became linked with the FLQ through a small measure of fact and large measure of innuendo, and with the subsequent kidnapping of James Cross and cold-blooded murder of Pierre Laporte their fate was sealed. Drapeau mounted an effective if somewhat repugnant smear campaign and again walked back into City Hall through the front door. He won 92.5 per cent of the popular vote. Every single district sent a Civic Party councillor to the august council chambers, an unprecedented sweep which completely shut out what feeble and febrile opposition there was.

The soap opera begins

In 1974 the Montréal Citizen's Movement (MCM) was formed as a fairly broad-based organization with necessary ties to anglophone and middle-class Montréalers. The rhetoric of the left wing of the party was just that, rhetoric. Montréal has a long tradition, which stretches back to well before the Drapeau era, of electing mayors with broad-based appeal.

In the 1976 summer of discontent the MCM caught that ethereal political moment which has launched so many an opposition party in the past. They elected 18 councillors, the first substantial opposition presence in City Hall in years. The MCM's mayoralty candidate, Jacques Couture, garnered two votes for every three of Drapeau's. Indeed, a respectable showing.

The MCM then followed another long tradition by flushing it all down the political toilet of internal dissent. During the election they had capitalized on Drapeau's inattention to the developing scandal of Olympic's financing as well as some unpopular decisions the mayor made, among which was the destruction of hundreds of elm trees to make room for the acres of concrete poured by Olympic's architect Roger Taillibert.

How do you spell Waterloo?

The MCM made headlines during the 1976 election campaign with damning truths and damning lies about the presence of "Stalinists" and other assorted revolutionaries in their loosely ordered ranks. In the months after the election the MCM was still making news. When its conseil générale produced a document which described capitalism as a "cancer" eating away at the city, it became clear that disagreements between factions of the party would become a cancer eating away at the MCM. After all, the proposal to nationalize the banks (city-ize?) did cause talk.

Raising the dead

The four years that the MCM spent in opposition did have some very positive results. Opposition councillors exhumed long-dormant urban issues and actually got the city to move on a few minor items. The Olympics became the center-piece of the opposition's

vitriolic attack. Nick Auf der Maur, an MCM councillor at that time, was particularly effective in this arena. Other issues, including zoning, green spaces, and historic preservation, were discussed. What? Discussion at City Hall? No, it couldn't be true.

In April of 1977 Auf der Maur and fellow MCM councillor Bob Keaton were fired or they resigned, depending on who you talk to, from the MCM. They formed the Municipal Action Group (MAG), taking many MCM moderates and a good chunk of the party platform with them.

The stage was now set for the 1978 municipal elections. MAG chose an ambitious young federal politician and art collector, Serge Joyal, as their candidate for mayor. The MCM put forward an obscure bureaucrat, Guy Duquette, as their candidate. Both parties developed extensive platforms which were generally ignored by the population at large. Both parties again made more news with their negative proposals rather than their positive ones.

Running against Drapeau and harping on the Olympic fiasco and the lack of democracy at City Hall yielded the opposition parties one councillor each. Michael Fainstat (MCM) and Nick Auf der Maur (MAG) were each first past the post in their districts. The remaining 52 council seats went to Civic Party candidates. Drapeau polled 61 per cent of the popular vote with 51 per cent of the eligible voters casting their ballots.

The incessant bickering between the two opposition parties was the primary reason for the drop from 18 to two councillors. MCMers put the blame on the MAGers for leaving the mother party and splitting the opposition vote. In one sense this is true. However, it is clear that the MCM umbrella was too small to accommodate the two major factions.

A divorce tends to be final

In retrospect it seems incredible that MAG and the MCM ever entertained any serious hope of regrouping under the same banner for the upcoming civic elections.

On again, off again negotiations started in December of last year and appear to have finally run their drawn-out course, what with Fainstat and Auf der Maur doing the suit and counter-suit tango over quotes in Maclean's magazine which were attributed to Auf der Maur.



The two parties appear to be truly united only in their opposition to Mayor Drapeau. In the long run it would be less harmful to Montréal to have more of the Drapeau era rather than an ill-fitting, counter-productive coalition of bickering opposition boors.

At press time Drapeau's future plans remain unclear. The recently hospitalized mayor will not announce his plans until September. If he does run, the opposition parties may succeed in electing more than their present two councillors. But not much more than that.

If Drapeau does not run then it is most likely that his protégé, Yvon Lamarre, chairman of the executive committee, will run in his place as head honcho of the Civic Party. The MCM appears to have settled on union lawyer Jean Doré as their mayoralty candidate, keeping up their tradition of backing obscure bureaucrats for mayor. MAG, if they don't get police boss Henri-Paul Vignola to run, will almost certainly find another suitable public figure. This scenario would at least yield more in the way of substantive discussion of (one would hope) substantive proposals for solving substantive problems. Oh to dream, to dream.

Well everyone has problems

Montréal has some serious problems, which, not to belittle the less important ones, are more significant than establishing neighbourhood councils or dealing with the status of women at City Hall.

Drapeau's greatest failure has been the slow but inexorable ceding of control of the city, and of the city-dominated Montréal Urban Community, to the provincial government.

Drapeau sold the city's soul to get the cash for the projects dear to his heart. Although the problem of provincial paternalism is not unique to Québec it has left Montréal without an effective spokesperson. The provincial government's policy of regionalized economic development often leaves the city out in the cold. This, and not the lack of democracy at City Hall, is the key to unlocking the Civic Party's hold on the voters.

The harping will continue. The Drapeau era will continue. And Montréalers will continue to suffer. The stuff of which legends are made of, indeed. □

—G. Pierre Goad

Strolling downtown

Downtown. Everyone is always going downtown. In smaller towns you go downstreet. In Montréal there is some dispute over where downtown is or where it should be. At the moment the downest downtown is probably at the intersection of McGill College Avenue and Ste. Catherine St. Various levels of government are trying to move it further east and have built or are building a number of large office buildings on a vertical axis centred roughly on Jeanne Mance St.

Downtown is always moving and in the course of this city's history it has taken a few large leaps. Contemporary downtown Montréal grew up around Dominion Square and the Peel/St. Catherine area. It moved into what was essentially a low-density residential area and gradually spread outwards. It wreaked havoc on what used to be Montréal's grand avenues and eventually even the secluded and very upper-class Golden Square Mile fell victim to the congestion, noise, and dirt of the bustling commercial centre which was turn-of-the-century Montréal.

Notwithstanding the efforts of our many spendhappy governments downtown Montréal is generally accepted as falling within the boundaries formed by Dorchester, Guy, Pine, and Bleury on the south, west, north, and east respectively.

Cricket Anyone

Starting eastwards from Guy things only really begin to hum once you reach Bishop. Where eager nighthawks now prance merrily along there alcohol-fueled way lacrosse and cricket players used to prance in their own way. Bishop was one of the last streets to be completed in the downtown area.

The stretch below Ste. Catherine was constructed first and was quickly lined with houses. On the west side of the block most of these houses remain, now housing bars and hairdressers and the like. The east side of the street has only one of the houses left. The lonely building which is home to the ever-popular Darwin's is a lonely outpost in an urban desert of parking lots. This is one of many, but certainly the most glaring, of the ugly empty holes which pockmark downtown Montréal.

Take note of the office building on the north-east corner of Ste. Catherine and Bishop. The elegant decorative details and its dignified proportions make this one of the better buildings along the Ste. Catherine Street strip.

The block between de Maisonneuve and Ste. Catherine is also home to another of these lonely urban outlaws. The Royal George Apartments lie smack dab in the middle of land, most of which has already been reduced to ignoble use as a parking playground, upon which Concordia University plans to build a complex whose primary purpose would be to house an expanded library.

The Royal George and its rare, for Montréal, glazed terra cotta facade were originally slated for demolition. Public outcry saved the building. Plans now call for it to be integrated into the Concordia complex. Do not be surprised if after blasting the rock around it to pour concrete for Concordia's nouveau institutional style complex, the Royal George proves to be sitting on weak foundations and falls to the ground.

Across de Maisonneuve Concordia's Hall building lies in wait. It easily equals in sheer ugliness any of



McGill's forays into contemporary institutional architecture.

Bishop of course runs parallel to Crescent St. The mecca for the beautiful and quite-well-off-thank-you people, Crescent also lies on the old grounds of the old Montréal Lacrosse and Cricket Grounds. This is one of the most visually charming bar and boutique streetscapes in Canada. The northernmost block of Crescent houses boutiques and offices and the wide variety of turn-of-the-century buildings have for the most part been treated kindly. This end of the street is majestically capped by the Erskine and American Church which sits facing the entrance to the street on the northern side of Sherbrooke.

At the south-west corner of Crescent and Sherbrooke the first real apartment building in Montréal sits empty. But at least it sits. It was at one time another target of the wrecker's ball. While it is good news that another office tower will not tower over congested Sherbrooke St. the sign on the front of the building promising renovations has so far proven to be an empty promise.

Across the street the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts lends a vestige of dignity to poor old Sherbrooke

St. The front steps and the magnificent front doors of the building are used these days mainly as a backdrop for photographing fashion models. Entrance to the museum is through the subway station style plexiglass bubbles affixed like high-tech pimples to the sides of the front steps.

The middle block of Crescent St. is the most frenetic segment of this short street. The sidewalk restaurant and bar terraces are great people-watching perches for truly committed voyeurs. This street is always full of painted women and well-coiffed men. The middle of the western side of this block is the site of one of the better renovation jobs in this part of town. Take a minute one day to walk into the bricked courtyard. It is not advisable to go in to take a look at night.

The parking lot and apartment building on the lower part of this side of the block are a bit galling to say the least. At least the apartment building is set well back from the sidewalk.

Crescent below Ste. Catherine is an even grungier version of the adjacent Bishop St. block. A row of buildings on the east side of the block are being renovated, after almost succumbing to terminal neglect. Perhaps this part of the street may one day have more people than cars within a few feet of its sidewalk.

It is most unfortunate that speculators razed this section of downtown in successive binges of land assembly. The residential population is virtually extinct. If the sturdy rowhouses which were once the bedrock of this small area were still standing, instead of being parked on, the urban rejuvenation which is taking place directly to the east (in the so called Shaughnessy village area) might have had a chance of claiming a toehold in what has become basically a single use urban area.

What about all those other streets

Continuing in an eastward direction Mountain, Drummond, and Stanley flash by in quick succession. Aside from a few interesting features these streets are essentially your basic non-descript commercial mixed-used urban demilitarized zone separating the office and bar/boutique downtown zones. Small office buildings, a few bars, stores, and the occasional residential building live in relative harmony.

Mountain St. between Sherbrooke and de Maisonneuve has a few late 1800s buildings which, save for one, are unfortunately loaded down with visually unsympathetic signage.

The remainder of downtown Mountain St. has been defiled by a truly exceptional number of parking lots. The only point of interest is 1234. This club (located on Mountain just below Ste. Catherine), which is forever being written up in Tommy Schnurmacher's Gazette gossip column, was once one of the most popular(?) funeral parlours on the city. The front entrance is really quite beautiful.

At the north-east and north-west corners of Mountain and Ste. Catherine respectively are the two imposing edifices which used to and now house Ogilvy's department store. The first building (north-east) went up in 1895. The second building came to be 15 years later.

If you have wondered whether the building which extends over de Maisonneuve between Drummond

continued on next page

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and Stanley was designed that way. It wasn't. The street was enlarged after the building was constructed and a decision was taken to simply run the street through the building. And why not.

There are two Mount Stephen Clubs on Drummond. The building which is now the Mount Stephen Club was originally built for George Stephen in the mid-1880s. The other Mount Stephen Club is the building with the anchor in front of it further up the street. The anchor implies some kind of naval connection. And indeed there is one. The building is now a naval reserve recruiting center.

Around the corner on Sherbrooke St. towards the Stanley corner is one of the better if not the best attempt to date on ravaged Sherbrooke St. to preserve the street's original feel while still accomodating the office building construction which is now a permanent feature of downtown Montréal.

Further east the downtown area genrally deteriorates. The one area of interest worth noting is Dominion Square. At one time a cemetary, this large downtown public green space is still full of bustle even if its role as Montréal's premier public place has diminished.

Alas space does not permit us to travel through every city neighbourhood, all of which have fascinating histories. If learning your history on the street is an idea which grabs you by the throat and just won't let go, look for the walking tours organized by *Save Montréal* during the summer months. They are almost always interesting and are a good way to immerse oneself in the urban lore of Montréal.

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MUCTC

THE TROUBLED TRANSIT SYSTEM

If nothing else, the enigma that is the Montréal Urban Community Transit Commission has managed to transcend its purely functional and ordinarily non-controversial role. What in other cities is merely an inexpensive way to get to work, school or play, has in this city become a matter of public opinion rallying even the most apathetic of Montréalers and confusing even the most enlightened.

The ambivalent emotions the MUCTC elicits are clear: Tourists and newcomers to the city revel openly in the cleanliness, safety, and efficiency, of its buses and metros; veteran Montréalers, on the other hand, jaded by the MUCTC's history of labor strife, constantly rising fares, and the less than pleasant attitude of drivers and ticket personnel, can only smirk diplomatically at this and hope for the day when the rose colored appearances and the more opaque reality merge into one. The reasons why the situation is as bad as it is and why it is allowed to deteriorate are not so clear.

A History of

The MUCTC has always been a "passing" fancy for tourists here on limited stays. In its youth, the metro system carried them to select corners of the island — chief among which was one of the system's *raisons d'être*, Expo '67 (now Man and His World or Man and His Ghost Town). As it approached puberty in the seventies, the network matured to reach yet another international showcase, the Olympic Stadium in the east end of Montréal. Since then, the metro has inched its way further west past Bonaventure into deepest, darkest N.D.G. and past Atwater through Pointe St-Charles, Lasalle, and Verdun.

Metro maps now promise a line to circle the mountain making the Université de Montréal more accessible, a line into the northeast tip of the island past St-Leonard and Ville D'Anjou, commuter train link-ups and, last but not least, no less than four more correspondence points to rival Berri-de-Montigny. What had started as a tourist attraction will in the future service Montréalers themselves more efficiently.

Of Strife and Strikes

The single most irritating facet of the MUCTC in the hearts of commuters is its history of on again, off again strikes. Earlier this year, drivers and metro operators teased weathered commuters by rotating services — no buses one day, no metros the next. The late July strike was the 33rd since the first strike in 1965.

Joining in the dance throughout the years have been maintenance and office workers, all two-stepping around issues like wages, indexation, salary insurance, uniforms, overtime, scheduling, firings, and most recently, the MUCTC management's proposal to hire part-time drivers. Back to work injunctions, violent clashes, and name calling have more often than not set the tone, giving the MUCTC the dubious distinction of having never settled any one dispute by reasonable two-party negotiations. Rather, government intervention and/or mediation

has been the rule but usually only after it was decided that suffering commuters had been held hostage long enough.

Montréal's 500,000 commuters, having stood with their backs to the wall for too long, have only recently begun to organize against the strikes (calling for the mass firing of strikers, some for the resignation of MUCTC Chairman Lawrence Hanigan) and amongst themselves (organizing car pools, picking up hitch-hikers, etc.). In fact, with each strike Montréalers learn a new lesson in coping with traffic snarls, not to mention patience and tolerance for what they see as anarchic behaviour on the part of the transit unions.

Adding fuel to this fire is the Germain Jutras report of May '82 on the labor problems that are plaguing the transit system. Jutras is quick to condemn the union for thwarting any attempts at a civilized settlement to the disputes. The union counters that the administration is not bargaining in good faith, is tarnishing the union's image in the eyes of the public by not restoring full service after the last strike, and is inciting a strike by firing union stewards

"...commuters wake up with a new kind of morning sickness: that sinking feeling of a day without transit."

on trumped-up sabotage charges. As the beat went on, commuters more often than not woke up with a new kind of morning sickness: that sinking feeling of a day without transit.

So why are these shenanigans allowed to continue? Why hasn't anyone (except maybe the public) conceded that the status quo situation is futile and that major reforms and concessions are needed? The rational road towards an honorable settlement seems to have been abandoned long ago by all the major players.

Although the unions may have legitimate grievances, their blind attitude toward the commuter's plight hasn't garnered them any public support. They strike in the dead of winter; they refuse to reimburse pass-holders for days lost by strikes claiming it isn't their job to do so; and, while others are buckled by the recession, they rake in executive salaries and condemn the hiring of 400 more Montréalers as part-time drivers claiming that they will cut into their overtime wages and possibly threaten to break their union.

Management, on the other hand, has been just as pig-headed in its flexibility. Chairman Lawrence Hanigan realizes that he has public opinion on his side (and not necessarily justifiably so) and, set against the background of his secure ten year tenure, he declares a war of attrition and then sits back and

waits for divine intervention to sort things out. It comes in the form of government emergency legislation after the obligatory two or three days of traffic pandemonium. Victory, when it comes, however, is more Pyrrhic than sweet.

The Québec government, under whose auspices the MUCTC falls (the Montreal Urban Community has nominal authority over the transit barons), has been called upon on more than one occasion to order the strikers back to work. The relief is usually cosmetic, buying precious negotiation time until the next road-block.

Oddly enough, it is the Québec government that stands to gain the most from a transit strike. It subsidizes 40 per cent of the MUCTC's annual budget and saves an estimated \$500,000 a day during a strike.

This action-reaction routine of Montréal transit strikes has proven to be the most effective way of settling any dispute. The bargaining table has long since become obsolete but drivers and operators have been conditioned to remain confident that their demands will nevertheless be met. Everyone wins. The public loses.

But when the buses are on...

Fortunately, the MUCTC refrain of the past year has not been all sour grapes. Bikers did recently win a long fight for the right to take their bikes on the metro. After some pretty heavy lobbying by militant bike groups, the MUCTC agreed to allow a limited number of bikers with special \$5.00 passes onto the last car of the Longueuil-Berri route and even then only on weekends.

Early last year, the MUCTC made it possible for those who use the bus and metro fairly regularly to obtain a monthly flash pass for \$21.00. If you're a daily commuter or if you use the system at least eight times a week it is worth your while to invest in one of these. The passes are sold beginning on the 20th of the previous month at ticket counters (you need a recent photograph of yourself). Otherwise, a book of 15 tickets will set you back \$9.00 and individual fares have now reached \$0.75. Students under 18 can get special flash cards or student passes that they can apply to individual fares or to sinfully cheap tickets.

McGill's reputation as a commuter campus has detracted from its active student life. Students who have been stranded at late night parties know all too well that the MUCTC keeps Toronto hours. Most metro lines make their last runs between 1:00 and 1:30 a.m. and arrive at Berri just in time for you to catch a connecting train. Most buses only run a little longer but some (namely the 31 along St-Denis and the 15 that moves east on Ste-Catherine and then east on de Maisonneuve) run all night and become a cozy haven for an assortment of street types.

City maps detailing services, timetables, fares and routes for both the metro and the bus system are available at most ticket counters. Additional information can be obtained by dialing A-U-T-O-B-U-S.□

—Gino Apponi

Do you have a problem? Need legal information? Need a lawyer?

The McGill Campus Legal Aid Clinic is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday to answer your questions and to help clarify any legal problems you may have. Whether you need information about leases, contracts, divorce, criminal offences, immigration or any other area of the law, the staff of the Clinic can help you.

All of the following articles on points of law of interest to students have been prepared by staffers of the Legal Aid Clinic.

The Clinic's staffers can also refer you to a lawyer of the law. □

if you need someone to represent you in court or otherwise act on your behalf. They can help you avoid problems by informing you of your rights and obligations *before* you act. All staff members are upper year law students working in consultation with practising lawyers.

You can find the Clinic in Union Building room B20. No appointment is necessary. If you read the *Daily* or tune in to Radio McGill you will find legal information in the form of weekly columns and broadcasts, all provided by the Legal Aid Clinic. Interested groups may inquire at the Clinic about inviting volunteer speakers to lecture on specific areas

CRIMINAL LAW • Getting arrested

Stopped by the police? Scared? Need to know your rights? Perhaps this situation will never arise but in case it does you owe it to yourself to know what your rights are if and when a police officer stops you. As well, you should be aware of some of the activities which the Government of Canada classifies as "crimes."

The Canadian Criminal Code is the law which regulates criminal activity in Canada. It lists all offences and the penalties to which an accused may find her or himself sentenced. In addition, certain provincial and federal statutes create offences which are punishable by criminal sanctions.

Crimes are either summary offences or indictable offences, but in some cases the prosecutor may choose to proceed by one mode or the other. The difference is that summary conviction offences carry lesser penalties, usually fines and/or jail terms of less than six months. Indictable offences can also carry fines, but jail terms are the more likely penalty and these can range from a few months to life imprisonment. Both indictable and summary offences carry criminal records.

Obligations of a police officer

If a police officer stops you, s/he is usually stopping you to inquire about a) an offence under the criminal code or a provincial or federal statute or b) to arrest you because you are suspected of committing either type of offence.

In any case the police officers are obliged to identify themselves. If they intend to arrest you they may have a warrant for your arrest (or be aware of such a

warrant) in which case they must produce the document, or, in some cases, an officer may arrest you without a warrant. S/he may do this when s/he catches you committing an offence. If the offence has recently been committed or is on the verge of being committed (i.e. the police officer does not find you in the act of committing an offence), then whether or not s/he requires a warrant depends on the nature of the offence.

Arrest without a warrant

If the offence is a serious one (usually an indictable offence) such as murder, rape, theft, fraud, or possession of stolen goods, the police officer may arrest you without a warrant. If the offence is less serious, for example disturbing the peace unaccompanied by causing injury to persons or property, then the officer should have a warrant.

Before a police officer proceeds to arrest an individual s/he must have a reasonable belief that the person is involved in the commission of the offence or is the person who actually committed the offence. Aiding and abetting in the commission of many crimes is a criminal offence, as is conspiring to commit a crime.

The police officer *may not* arrest a person without a warrant merely to interrogate the individual.

When a police officer arrests a person s/he must tell the person that s/he is under arrest and must state the reasons why. Technically, an individual may resist arrest if any of the above conditions are not met. In practice this might result in an irritation to the police officer, and cause more trouble for the

citizen than submitting to the arrest and later taking action against the officer if the arrest was, in fact, illegal.

Recourse for illegal arrest

If the arrest was illegal the citizen may a) file a complaint with the police review board, b) take criminal action against an officer who assaults and/or physically injures the individual, or c) take a civil action against the officer for damages and interest if the individual, her/his belongings (such as glasses, teeth, clothing) or reputation suffered as a direct consequence of the illegal arrest.

You know that you are under arrest if the officer *tells* you so; asks you to follow her/him to the station; takes you by force; places handcuffs on your wrists or informs you that a warrant exists for your arrest.

Before being arrested a person can refuse to answer questions or to identify her/himself, but refusing to identify oneself or being hostile to the arresting officer may, again, cause practical problems for the individual. It may also provide the officer with the "reasonable cause" s/he needs to proceed with an arrest. In all cases when a person is stopped for a Highway Code offence, the person must identify her/himself when asked to do so.

Right to remain silent

After being arrested, a person has the right to remain silent, that is, to refuse to answer questions not

continued on next page

You And The Law

continued from previous page

pertaining to her/his identity. Remember that if you choose *not* to remain silent, anything and everything you say can be written down and used against you in a court of law. The arrested individual also has a right to contact a lawyer and it is best to do this *before* answering any questions. If you do not know a lawyer, you can contact a provincial legal aid office. Also, you have a right to communicate with your lawyer confidentially.

Since at this stage the accused might be asked questions about the offence, contacting a lawyer is a good idea. When the accused is brought before a judge s/he will be asked to enter a plea or, if applicable, choose a trial by judge alone or by judge and jury. Responses to these questions are very important and should be made with the guidance of a legal professional.

If you have been arrested and detained you must be brought before a judge within 24 hours — or as soon as possible. If, for example, you are arrested during a weekend there may be no judge available until Monday morning.

Search and seizure

A police officer has the right to search you *before* arrest if s/he believes that you have in your possession drugs or concealed weapons or illegal arms. *After* arrest a police officer may search an individual for anything — including evidence of the crime for which you are being arrested. For example, if you are suspected of theft or possession of stolen goods the officer may search you for these items.

A police officer may search a dwelling if s/he has a search warrant or a writ of assistance. A search warrant specifies the dates and times when an officer may search a particular dwelling and the reasons why. The officer must present the warrant before entering the premises. A writ of assistance is given to police working under special statutes, such as the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act, which oblige the citizen to render "assistance" to the police when requested. The writ of assistance does not specify times or dates, but it obliges the citizen to comply with the officer's request for aid. Again, the officer must produce the writ before the individual is required to admit the officer to the premises.

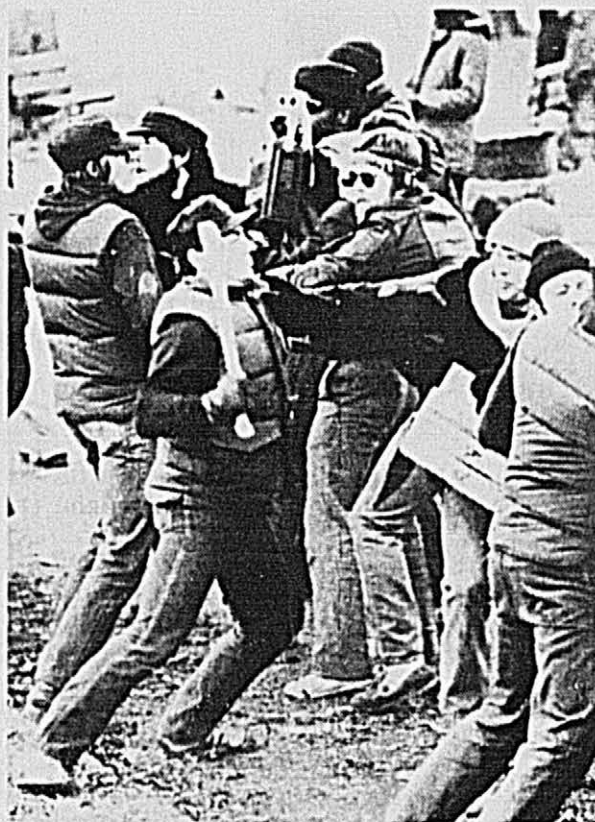
"Raids"

Whether a police officer may enter a private dwelling to conduct a "raid" depends on several factors. Firstly, if the officer has reason to believe that a serious criminal offence is being committed (murder, rape, etc.) s/he may enter any dwelling. If the officer has received complaints that a group of partyers are disturbing the peace, s/he has no right to enter the dwelling without a search warrant or writ of assistance. The Bill of Rights in the new Canadian Constitution protects citizens from "unreasonable search and seizure." This, of course, has yet to be interpreted in the courts but the owner of a dwelling is under no obligation to allow entry to police officers who are merely answering a neighbour's call that partyers are disturbing the peace. Specific laws regulate access by police to places other than dwelling houses. The Narcotic Control Act, for example, allows police to search — without a warrant — any place *other than a dwelling house* and seize narcotics found there.

Crimes and Punishments

Various crimes for which a person can be punished include:

Possession of a narcotic. Narcotics, which include



marijuana, cocaine and heroin, amongst others, are regulated by the Narcotic Control Act. It is an offence to possess these substances, and possession is more than just holding the narcotics in your hand. It includes having the substance in your personal possession, knowingly having it in the actual possession or custody of another, or having it in any place for the use or benefit of yourself or another.

Possession is punishable on summary conviction (first offence) with a \$1000 fine and/or imprisonment for six months. Subsequent offences, prosecuted by way of summary conviction, are punishable with possible fines totalling \$2000 and/or one year in jail. If the prosecutor proceeds by indictment, instead of by summary process, and obtains a conviction, the maximum penalty is seven years in jail.

Trafficking in a narcotic. This is more serious than mere possession and it is irrelevant to the determination of penalties whether the substance is a narcotic or whether it is another substance held out to be a narcotic by the person trafficking in it. Trafficking means giving, selling, transporting, sending, delivering, manufacturing, or distributing a narcotic, *or offering to do so*.

Importing or exporting a narcotic. This carries a mandatory minimum penalty of seven years in prison and a maximum of life imprisonment, even if the importing or exporting is of a small quantity of a narcotic for the personal use of the importer/exporter.

Possession of, or trafficking in, controlled drugs. These drugs are listed in the Food and Drugs Act and include a wide range of drugs, not considered to be narcotics, but which are regarded as potentially dangerous enough that possession or trafficking, upon summary conviction, will cost the offender up to 18 months in jail. On indictment the result will be up to ten years imprisonment.

Theft. Shoplifting is a form of theft, as is the unauthorized taking of property belonging to another person, with the intention of depriving the owner of the property temporarily or absolutely.

Theft of property valued at less than \$200 is

punishable by way of summary conviction or indictment. In the first case the penalties are six months in jail and/or fines totaling not more than \$500. If the object of the theft is valued greater than \$200, the procedure is by way of indictment and the maximum penalty is ten years in jail.

Possession of stolen goods. Accepting or keeping stolen goods is an indictable offence. To commit the offence the offender must be aware that the property was obtained from the commission of an offence in Canada, or obtained by means which would have constituted an offence if executed in Canada. The offence carries a penalty of up to ten years in jail, depending on the nature and the value of the goods.

Assault. Applying force intentionally to the person of another, directly or indirectly, without the consent of that person, or with the consent if it is obtained by fraud, is an assault. So is attempting or threatening, by act or gesture, to apply force to another *if the victim has reasonable grounds to believe that the offender has the ability to carry out her/his threats*. Assault also includes threatening another person while openly carrying a weapon or imitation of a weapon.

Leaving the scene of an accident. If you are involved in an accident when you have the "care and control" of any vessel and you fail to stop, with the intent of escaping civil or criminal liability, you may be guilty of this offence. If you fail to give your name and address to the other parties involved, and fail to give assistance to any person who requires (or appears to require) assistance, you are guilty of an indictable offence. This renders the offender liable to imprisonment for up to two years. The prosecutor could proceed by way of summary process in which case the penalties are somewhat less severe.

Suicide. The perpetrator of a successful suicide obviously cannot be punished, but counselling or aiding and abetting a person to commit suicide *whether or not suicide ensues* is an indictable offence. Offenders face jail terms of up to 14 years.

Driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. If you are sitting behind the wheel of a motor vehicle, after voluntarily consuming or ingesting something which would impair your mental faculties, you may be guilty of driving while your ability is impaired.

Driving with more than .08 milligrams of alcohol in the bloodstream (more than 80 mg. of alcohol per 100 ml. of blood) is also an offence committed once you have the "care and control" of a motor vehicle, *whether or not it is in motion*. This is measured by a breathalyzer test and refusing to take such a test once a police officer requests this of you, is a criminal offence. All three of these offences are punishable by way of indictment or summary conviction. The penalties imposed depend on the number of times that the accused has committed the offence and range from fines of \$50-\$2,000 and/or up to six months in jail for a first offence, to mandatory prison terms of 14 days to two years in prison for second and subsequent offences. In addition, Québec's Highway Code provides for the revocation of licences of drivers convicted of these offences.

Many other activities constitute crimes in Canada including behavior as diverse as failing to provide the necessities of life to people in your care, murder, manslaughter, practicing witchcraft, distributing hate propaganda with the intent to incite hatred and alarming her majesty.

—Isabel Schurman

CITIZENSHIP LAW • Immigration

Everyone who comes and settles in Canada as a permanent resident will eventually have the right to apply for Canadian citizenship. The application procedure is fairly straightforward, but the effects of a change in status are sometimes surprising. Before making an application, the candidate should be aware of the effects of becoming a citizen, the consequences of dual citizenship, the application process itself, and the possibility of citizenship being revoked in the future.

Permanent residency vs. Citizenship

In general, a permanent resident in Canada has all the obligations of a citizen under the law, but has fewer rights. The most important consequence of becoming a Canadian citizen is that you are no longer liable to be deported. A permanent resident may be deported if s/he is convicted of a serious criminal offence, if s/he is considered a threat to national security or if s/he is in breach of any of the other terms and conditions of landing. The possibility of deportation remains for as long as the individual is a permanent resident, and disappears only when the individual becomes a citizen. A naturalized citizen can only be expelled from Canada if the Secretary of State revokes her/his citizenship, and the Secretary can only revoke where the citizenship or the permanent resident status was obtained through false representation.

Only Canadian citizens can vote in federal elections and in many provincial elections. And if you can't vote, you can't run for office either. So, while a permanent resident will have to pay taxes, s/he will have even less say than the average citizen in how tax revenues are spent.

The right to carry a Canadian passport can make life easier at many borders. This is particularly true of the U.S. border crossings where permanent residents may require visas and tend to be scrutinized more closely than Canadian citizens.

There are also some good economic reasons for becoming a citizen: some public service, business and professional positions, and some commercial enterprises, may only be held by Canadians.

Finally, it should be noted that if a permanent resident is outside of Canada for 180 days out of any 12 month period, s/he will be presumed to have abandoned Canada and may lose her/his immigrant status. The presumption can be avoided by getting a special permit from the immigration department before you leave. A citizen will always have the right to re-enter Canada unless her/his citizenship has been revoked by the Secretary of State or s/he has renounced her/his citizenship.

Consequences of dual citizenship

Once you've decided that it might be a good idea to become a citizen, the next question is: What will be the effects of dual citizenship? (To those born and bred Canadians who have read this far: If any of your parents or grandparents were born outside of Canada, there is a possibility that you are considered, or could become, a citizen of another country. Read on.) Many countries, Canada included, permit dual citizenship, but some, like the USA, will consider an application for citizenship of another country to be a renunciation of your original citizenship. Other countries, Italy for example, won't allow a citizen to renounce her/his citizenship, so that if you become a

Canadian citizen you will have to hold dual citizenship. You should check with the embassy or consulate of your home country. Canadians who want to find out if they are considered to be, or could become, citizens of another country should check with the embassy or consulate of the country of their parents' or grandparents' birth.

Once you've established that you can hold dual citizenship, the next question should be whether you would want to. This will depend on the rights and obligations of citizens of the other country. There may be laws in a country to which another Canadian is not subject, but which may apply to you as a citizen of that country: compulsory military service, special taxes and restrictions on exit are examples of the more onerous type. There may also be benefits which apply to you but which do not apply to other Canadians, for example, the right to hold property and the right to work in the country. Dual citizenship is particularly significant when you are a citizen of a country that is a member of the European Economic Community. Citizenship of a member country gives you the right to work in any other country within the Community. If you do hold dual citizenship and you

no longer wish to be a citizen of both countries, you must contact the embassy or consulate of the country of your original citizenship and make an official application to renounce that citizenship.

Requirements for Canadian citizenship

Once you have decided to become a Canadian, the rest is fairly simple. To be eligible for Canadian citizenship you must fulfill the following requirements:

- 1) You must be over 18 years of age, otherwise a parent or legal guardian must apply on your behalf.
- 2) You must have entered Canada legally as a permanent resident.
- 3) You must have lived in Canada for at least three of the four years preceding the application.
- 4) You must not be in jail, on parole, on probation, or under a deportation order at the time of the application. Any time you spend in jail will not count towards the residency requirement.
- 5) You must know either French or English well enough to make yourself understood.
- 6) You must be prepared to demonstrate some knowledge of Canadian history, politics, culture, and geography.
- 7) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), after conducting a security check, must be satisfied that you are not a threat to the security of Canada. If the RCMP believes that granting citizenship will be prejudicial to the security of Canada, citizenship will be refused and there is no appeal to that decision. The order refusing citizenship is valid for two years but it may be repeated if another application is made. If an application for citizenship is refused for any reason other than a security declaration, the refusal can be appealed to the Federal Court—Trial Division.

Anyone who wants to apply for citizenship should address her or himself to the Citizenship Court at 1080 Beaver Hall Hill. The fee is \$15, and the application must be accompanied by a birth certificate, proof of legal entry into Canada as a permanent resident, and two photographs. The whole process, from the initial application to the granting of citizenship, usually takes between three and six months.

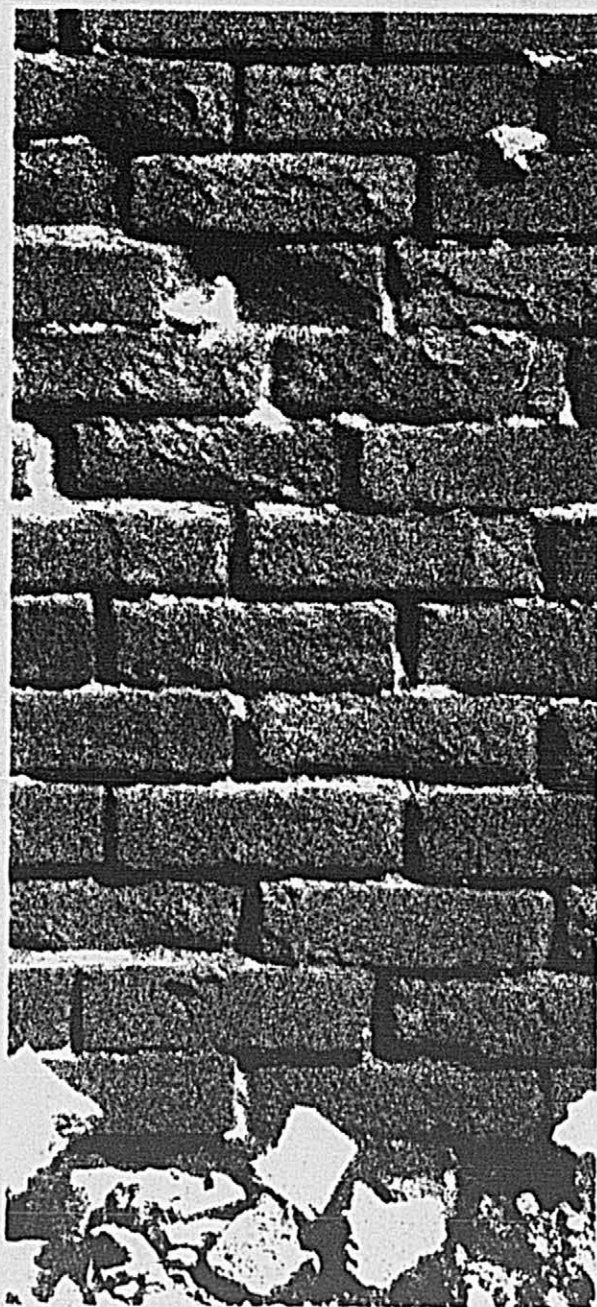
Losing citizenship

Once you are a citizen, there are only three ways you can lose your citizenship. Any citizen can renounce her/his citizenship by making a formal application to a Canadian consulate or embassy in the country where they are a resident. You cannot renounce Canadian citizenship while you remain resident in Canada.

A naturalized citizen may have her/his citizenship revoked by an order from the Secretary of State. This is an exceptional measure and can only be done if citizenship or the original permanent resident status was obtained by fraud or false representation on the part of the applicant.

Finally, an individual born outside Canada who is a citizen through one or both of her/his parents, will lose her/his Canadian citizenship at the age of 28 unless s/he applies to retain it and either lives in Canada for a year prior to making the application or establishes a substantial connection with Canada. □

—Peter Kirby



CONSUMER LAW • Buying

The Québec Consumer Protection Act was enacted to prevent fraudulent acts and to correct the imbalance of bargaining power which often exists between consumer and merchant. The Act covers every contract for goods or services entered into between a consumer and a merchant.

Warranties

Under the Act, warranties are divided into legal warranties and conventional warranties. The former are those which are stipulated by law; the latter are those given by the merchant her/himself. The merchant cannot reduce a legal warranty although s/he can give a warranty which surpasses the legal one. All goods are covered by a basic legal warranty concerning fitness for purpose, durability, availability of replacement parts and repair service, conformity to description in the contract, and conformity to advertisements.

The goods must be fit for the purpose to which they would normally be used, plus they must be durable for a reasonable length of time taking into consideration their price and the terms of the contract. For example, if you buy new tires for your car and they cause excessive vibration at 100 km/h (despite the fact that they have been properly installed and balanced) they are not fit for their purpose. The merchant will, therefore, be obligated to either replace them, repair the defect, or refund the purchase price. Similarly, if the tires begin to deteriorate after one month's use they cannot be said to be reasonably durable. On the other hand, if you drive over broken glass which damages the tire, the merchant is not obligated to make good the damage (unless the merchant has expressly guaranteed against such hazards) since driving over glass is not a normal use of the tire. Also, if the tires were sold to you as is for \$2.00 each with the intention that they were not to be used on your car, but to make a child's swing, and you decided to put them on your car anyways, only to find that they had quickly deteriorated, the merchant will be under no obligation to replace them, considering the price, the terms of the contract, and the conditions of their use.

Wherever goods are sold, which by their nature require maintenance, replacement parts, or repair service, such parts or service must be available for a reasonable time after the contract. This warranty can be contracted out if the merchant gives a written statement to the consumer before the contract is entered into, warning that parts or service will not be supplied.

Any statement or advertisement must be accurate and is binding on the merchant or manufacturer who makes such statement or advertisement. For example, a merchant cannot advertise that s/he has the newest 1983 model when in fact s/he does not. If the merchant advertises an item with a price of \$100.00 but the price in the store is \$200.00, s/he is obligated to accept \$100.00 from the consumer. If the merchant advertises that a product is guaranteed against defects for three years, the consumer is able to hold the merchant to the guarantee even though the warranty was not mentioned when the consumer actually bought the item.

A merchant or manufacturer cannot refuse to respect their warranty simply because you no longer have the warranty certificate or because you did not

send in the warranty card when you purchased the item. However, you will have to prove the date of purchase and, for this reason, you should keep the receipts of all items purchased which are covered by a warranty.

There are specific legal warranties relating to automobiles and household appliances.

Warranties on automobiles

All new cars are sold with a manufacturer's warranty. The Consumer Protection Act now provides a legal warranty for used cars that are sold by a dealer and which have been on the market for five years or less. Note that the legal warranty does not apply to a private sale. The Act provides that both the manufacturer's and the legal warranty are transferrable to subsequent owners. Furthermore, both types include parts and labor, the reasonable costs of towing, or breakdown services when the repairs are covered by the warranty.

The following chart indicates the different legal warranties for used cars. Note that the "length of time on the market" means the time the model type was first placed on the market by the manufacturer and not when the specific car was offered for sale.

Length of time on market and kilometres travelled	Duration of Warranty
2 years or less and not more than 40,000 km	6 months or 10,000 km
3 years or less and not more than 60,000 km	3 months or 5,000 km
5 years or less and not more than 80,000 km	1 month or 1,700 km
All other used cars	No specific legal warranty

Remember that the dealer can always give a warranty with a duration greater than the legal warranty but s/he cannot reduce it.

The above information on warranties also applies to motorcycles although the cost of towing and breakdown service is not included and there is a different warranty duration:

Length of time on market	Duration of warranty
2 years or less	2 months
Between 2 & 3 years	1 month
After 3 years	no legal warranty

Latent defect

In addition to the above warranties (i.e. even after the warranties have expired), the owner of a motor vehicle (including a subsequent owner) can exercise a recourse directly against the dealer or the manufac-

turer for a latent defect in the car. A latent defect is a defect which could not be discovered at the time of the sale by the consumer or her/his mechanic after a thorough inspection. In other words, it is a defect which only becomes apparent sometime after the sale. The merchant or manufacturer cannot plead ignorance of the defect at the time of the sale. Once the defect is discovered, the consumer has one year in which to make a claim.

Motor vehicle repairs

Whenever your motor vehicle is brought to a garage for repairs the merchant must give you a written estimate unless 1) you sign an express waiver; 2) the total cost of the repairs is less than \$50 or done free of charge; and 3) the work consists of installation of tires or a battery, and the purchase and installation form the object of the same bill. The estimate is binding on the merchant so that no additional charge can be made for repairs included in the estimate. The merchant cannot make any repairs without first obtaining your express authorization.

At the consumer's request the merchant must return the replaced parts unless 1) the repairs have been made free of charge; 2) the part is exchanged for a reconditioned part; or 3) the part replaced is subject to a warranty contract under which the merchant must return the part to the manufacturer.

If the merchant fails to stay within the bounds of the estimate or s/he did not give an estimate and did not receive a waiver, then s/he cannot rightfully retain possession of the vehicle if the consumer pays the price of the estimate — if there is one. Unfortunately, some garages do not abide by the law. If this is the case and the garage refuses to release your vehicle until payment is made, you have two choices. One, you can leave the car and report the situation to the Office de protection du consommateur. Two, if you want the car, you can pay under protest (you may wish to write "Paid under protest reserving all legal recourses" on your cheque or credit card slip, although it is not obligatory in order to make a claim) and then contact the office above. You may also wish to initiate legal action in order to be reimbursed.

Automobile repairs are guaranteed for three months or 5000 km, whichever occurs first. Motorcycle repairs are guaranteed for one month. The warranty includes parts and labour. If the merchant does not honor the warranty, the consumer has three months from the discovery of the defect to make a legal claim.

Warranty for repairs of household appliances

The household appliances covered by the Act are: kitchen ranges, refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, clothes washers and dryers, and television sets. Whenever one of these appliances is repaired the merchant must give the consumer a written estimate unless 1) the consumer gives a written waiver; or 2) the total cost of the repairs (including shipping parts and labor) is less than \$50.00 or is provided free of charge.

The consumer has the right to request the replaced parts. Each repair is legally guaranteed for three months which includes parts and labor and takes effect upon delivery of the appliance. If the warranty is not honored, the consumer has three months from the discovery of the defect to make a legal claim.

You And The Law

More about credit cards

The Consumer Protection Act prohibits a company from sending you a credit card without first receiving your written application. Furthermore, the company can send you only one card with the same number unless you ask for more than one card. Once you use the card, a binding contract is formed between you and the company which issued the card.

Once you have used the card, the company must send you a statement of account at least 21 days before the date on which interest can be charged. If you pay the total balance before that date, the company cannot charge you interest. If you are given a cash advance, however, you will be charged interest from the day of the advance until the date of payment. The Act provides that credit charges must be calculated on a daily basis on the amount owing at the time of the previous payment. Thus, for example,



if you receive a cash advance today and pay it back tomorrow, you can only be charged up to two days interest for the advance.

If you discover an error in your statement, write to the company informing it of your account number, the nature of the error and the amount of money involved, and your reasons for believing there is an error. The company has 60 days within which to notify you that 1) the error has been corrected; or 2) it refuses to correct the statement, giving reasons. In the latter case, the company must send you, upon demand and without charge, documented proof of their grounds for refusal; for example, a copy of the voucher for the transaction in question signed by yourself. If a company fails to respond within the 60 days, it loses its right to claim the amount said to be in error.

If your credit card is lost or stolen you are not liable for any debt resulting from the use of the card by a third person after you have informed the company by telephone, telegram, written notice, or any other means. It is recommended that you telephone the company collect and then follow the call with either a telegram or registered letter to facilitate proof. In any event, your liability is limited to \$50.00.

Installment plans

When the consumer purchases goods on an installment plan, the ownership of the goods is not transferred to the consumer at the time of the contract (which must be in writing), but at a time and on terms agreed upon by the parties. An exception to this is when the contract does not conform to that prescribed by the Act, in which case ownership is transferred to the consumer at the time of the sale. (See above regarding cancellation.) The merchant assumes the risk of loss or deterioration by fortuitous events until the ownership is transferred to the consumer.

The installment contract cannot contain any provisions prohibiting the consumer from moving the goods within Québec or allowing the merchant to retake possession of the goods without the express consent of the consumer or the court.

The consumer has the right to demand a statement of account once a month, without charge. This must be furnished by the merchant within ten days of the request. In addition to this, if the consumer wishes to pay off the balance in full before maturity, s/he may request, without charge, a statement of account which must be sent within ten days.

In the case of a default of payment, the merchant may demand 1) immediate payment of the amount due; 2) immediate payment of the balance of the debt if there was a forfeiture clause; or 3) repossession of the goods. Before doing any of the above, however, the merchant must inform the consumer by written

notice. It is only 30 days after this notice that the merchant can repossess the goods. Note that if the goods are repossessed, the merchant is not obligated to return the amount already paid. If the consumer has paid more than one-half of the amount of the total sale price, the goods cannot be repossessed without a court order.

Mail orders

The consumer does not have to pay for any unsolicited goods sent by mail. Neither is s/he under any obligation to return them.

If you are ordering by mail, it is wise not to send payment until you receive the goods unless the merchant is known to be reliable or you have checked with the Office de la protection du consommateur to assure that the merchant has deposited a security which is supposed to protect you in the event that the goods are not sent or are defective.

Itinerant merchants

An itinerant is one who, *elsewhere than at her/his business address*, 1) solicits a particular consumer for the purpose of making a contract or 2) who makes a contract with a consumer. Two typical examples are the door-to-door salesperson and the company which asks consumers to attend a demonstration of its product. Note that if the consumer approaches a merchant at her/his place of business and requests that the contract be concluded at the consumer's home, the merchant is not considered to be an itinerant vendor. The Act does not apply to contracts which do not exceed \$25.00.

Every itinerant vendor must hold a valid permit. The consumer has the right to ask to see it. If the vendor refuses such a request, then refuse to deal with her/him. If a contract is signed and it is later learned that the itinerant vendor did not have a permit, the consumer can have the contract annulled. Note that

the permit is not a guarantee of the quality of the goods.

All contracts entered into by a consumer and itinerant vendor must be evidenced in writing and must contain specific clauses prescribed by law. The most important point to note is that any contract over \$25.00, entered into with an itinerant vendor, may be cancelled by the consumer within ten days of the consumer receiving her/his copy of the contract *providing* the latter is able to return any goods to the merchant in the condition s/he received them.

Credit

When a person receives a good from a merchant who gives the consumer the right to pay the debt at a later date, there is a credit contract. All such contracts must be in writing. The Act covers three types of credit contracts: 1) contracts for the loan of money; 2) contracts involving variable credit (e.g. credit cards); and 3) contracts involving credit (e.g. the installment plan). In each case the merchant must state all the credit charges (which can include interest, insurance, administration fees, etc.) in terms of dollars and cents. S/he must also indicate that the charges apply to the entire term of the contract or, in the case of credit cards, to the period covered by the statement of account. The actual interest rate must also be expressed as an annual percentage.

Cancelling a contract of credit

A contract for the loan of money can be cancelled by the consumer, without cost or penalty, within two days of both parties receiving a copy of the agreement by 1) returning the money if it was received at the same time as a copy of the agreement was received, or 2) if the money was received later or not at all, by returning the money or sending a written notice to the merchant.

The above procedure also applies to a contract involving credit. Note, however, that a consumer cannot cancel a contract for a new car once s/he has taken delivery.

A contract involving a credit card does not become binding upon the consumer until s/he uses the card for the first time. If you have used the card and later wish to cancel it, simply cut the card into pieces and notify the company not to send you another on the renewal date.

When a consumer purchases an item with a credit card s/he does not have the option of cancelling the contract within two days unless, of course, the contract is of a special type (e.g. with an itinerant vendor). It is as if the consumer paid cash.

More about credit cards

The Consumer Protection Act prohibits a company from sending you a credit card without first receiving your written application. Furthermore, the company can send you only one card with the same number unless you ask for more than one card. Once you use the card, a binding contract is formed between you and the company which issued the card.

Once you have used the card, the company must send you a statement of account at least 21 days before the date on which interest can be charged. If you pay the total balance before that date, the company cannot charge you interest. If you are given a cash advance, however, you will be charged interest from the day of the advance until the date of payment. The Act provides that credit charges must be calculated on a daily basis on the amount owing at the time of the previous payment. Thus, for example, if you receive a cash advance today and pay it back tomorrow, you can only be charged up to two days interest for the advance.

If you discover an error in your statement, write to

continued on next page

You And The Law

continued from previous page

the company informing it of your account number, the nature of the error and the amount of money involved, and your reasons for believing there is an error. The company has 60 days within which to notify you that 1) the error has been corrected; or 2) it refuses to correct the statement, giving reasons. In the latter case, the company must send you, upon demand and without charge, documented proof of their grounds for refusal; for example, a copy of the voucher for the transaction in question signed by yourself. If a company fails to respond within the 60 days, it loses its right to claim the amount said to be in error.

If your credit card is lost or stolen you are not liable for any debt resulting from the use of the card by a third person after you have informed the company by telephone, telegram, written notice, or any other means. It is recommended that you telephone the company collect and then follow the call with either a telegram or registered letter to facilitate proof. In any event, your liability is limited to \$50.00.

Installment plans

When the consumer purchases goods on an installment plan, the ownership of the goods is not transferred to the consumer at the time of the contract (which must be in writing), but at a time and on terms agreed upon by the parties. An exception to this is when the contract does not conform to that prescribed by the Act, in which case ownership is transferred to the consumer at the time of the sale. (See above regarding cancellation.) The merchant assumes the risk of loss or deterioration by fortuitous events until the ownership is transferred to the consumer.

The installment contract cannot contain any provisions prohibiting the consumer from moving the goods within Québec or allowing the merchant to retake possession of the goods without the express consent of the consumer or the court.

The consumer has the right to demand a statement of account once a month, without charge. This must be furnished by the merchant within ten days of the request. In addition to this, if the consumer wishes to pay off the balance in full before maturity, s/he may request, without charge, a statement of account which must be sent within ten days.

In the case of a default of payment, the merchant may demand 1) immediate payment of the amount due; 2) immediate payment of the balance of the debt if there was a forfeiture clause; or 3) repossession of the goods. Before doing any of the above, however, the merchant must inform the consumer by written notice. It is only 30 days after this notice that the merchant can repossess the goods. Note that if the goods are repossessed, the merchant is not obligated to return the amount already paid. If the consumer has paid more than one-half of the amount of the total sale price, the goods cannot be repossessed without a court order.

Mail orders

The consumer does not have to pay for any unsolicited goods sent by mail. Neither is s/he under any obligation to return them.

If you are ordering by mail, it is wise not to send payment until you receive the goods unless the merchant is known to be reliable or you have checked with the Office de la protection du consommateur to assure that the merchant has deposited a security which is supposed to protect you in the event that the goods are not sent or are defective.

Final words

The information above is not exhaustive and has only touched upon those topics which are most likely to affect students. Space does not permit the discus-

sion of contracts with health studios, dating services or language schools. If you plan to enter into a contract for services of this type you should be aware that there are special laws applicable to them.

Remember that when you sign a contract it is binding and that there are only a few special cases when you can cancel without paying a penalty. Make sure, therefore, that you read all contracts carefully and that they contain everything which you want included

before signing. The contract should contain the name and address of the merchant (not a post office box), a description of the goods, and the total cost.

All contracts must be written in French unless the parties expressly state that they wish it to be written in another language. □

—Robert McFetridge

LEASE LAW • Renting

If you rent an apartment in Québec you will be required to enter into a lease which may be either oral or written. A written lease is recommended as it is difficult to prove the terms of an oral agreement. The average lease is for a term of 12 months and it automatically renews itself if notice to cancel is not given. The parties can agree upon any provisions providing they are not prohibited by law. In addition, there are certain provisions which automatically apply to every lease.

A lease is a binding contract

Once you sign a lease you are bound by its terms so read it carefully before signing. Anything that was orally agreed upon should be stipulated in the lease. If you sign an application to lease which is later accepted by the landlord, a binding oral lease is created even though the actual lease has not yet been signed. The landlord must give the tenant a copy of the rules of the apartment *before* the lease is signed if s/he wishes these rules to form a part of the lease. The landlord must also make a declaration of the lowest rent paid for that particular apartment unit in the past 12 months. If this declaration is made at the time of the making of the lease, the tenant has ten days to apply to the Régie de Logement to ask that the rent be revised. If the declaration is made later, the tenant has two months from the beginning of the lease to make the declaration. If the building is less than five years old, the landlord must make a declaration indicating that, because of this fact, the Régie does not have jurisdiction to fix the rent for the dwelling. Sometimes a landlord will attempt to have a tenant sign a commercial lease because the apartment is in a commercial building. You should know that if you sign such a lease you will have no recourse to the Régie.

The lease must be written in French unless the parties expressly state in the lease that it is agreed it be written in another language.

I signed the lease but the landlord did not give me a copy

Ideally, the tenant should receive a copy of the lease at the time of signing. However, once the lease has been signed or the application to lease has been accepted, the landlord has ten days to provide a copy of the lease to the tenant. For an oral lease, the landlord has ten days to supply to the tenant a writing indicating the landlord's name and address and to supply a standard lease form containing all the obligatory clauses (these are provided free by the Régie).

What sort of deposit can the landlord demand?

A landlord can ask for one month's rent as a deposit if the lease is for more than one month. This deposit is to be applied to the last month's rent and is in addition to the first month's rent. Other deposits

to cover keys or damage cannot be legally demanded by the landlord. If such deposits are paid, the tenant can make an application to the Régie to have the amount of such deposits returned.

How much does it cost to apply to the Régie?

As of April 1982 a \$20 fee must be paid each time an application is made with the Régie de logement (except for applications by the landlord to fix the rent or modify the lease). If the applicant wins the case, the Régie can order the losing party to pay all or part of the fee. It is recommended that the applicant include the reimbursement of the \$20 in her/his initial application.

The \$20 fee must be paid each time the tenant deposits her/his rent with the Régie. This is refundable if the grievance is found to be justified. It is possible for tenants in the same building to act collectively so that only one application is made in all their names and consequently only one \$20 fee need be paid.

Anyone who is receiving social welfare or who is eligible for legal aid (which would include some students and low-income senior citizens) is exempt from the \$20 fee.

Has the Régie been found to be unconstitutional?

Some landlords are telling their tenants that since the recent court case concerning the Régie and the constitution, the Régie no longer has the power to hear their cases. This is not true. The case is now before the Court of Appeal. Until all appeals are exhausted, the Régie will continue to have the jurisdiction to hear every type of case concerning residential leases.

Can the landlord ask for a guarantor?

Especially in the case of students who do not have steady income the landlord may want someone to act as guarantor to assure that the rent will be paid. The guarantor is often the parent of the student. The landlord is within her/his rights to make such a demand when s/he reasonably believes that the prospective tenant has no financial resources of her/his own.

Can the landlord demand that the rent be paid by post-dated cheques?

The landlord cannot demand to have the rent paid by post-dated cheques. The rent is normally payable in advance on the first of each month unless otherwise agreed upon. The rent is payable in equal installments and only the last month's rent can be less. The landlord cannot ask for an advance payment which exceeds one month's rent. If the rent is not paid the landlord does not have the right to seize the tenant's personal property without a court judgement. If the rent remains unpaid for three weeks, the landlord can ask the Régie for cancellation of the lease as well as for damages.

You And The Law

What can I do if my new landlord is asking for a rent much higher than the previous tenant's?

By comparing your rent with the landlord's declaration of the lowest rent paid over the past 12 months you can determine the increase. If it is higher you can make an application to the Régie to have the rent fixed, keeping in mind that in 1982 the Régie is fixing rents anywhere from 10 per cent to 20 percent with 14 per cent being the norm. If the tenant was informed of the old rent at the time of making the lease, s/he has ten days from the making of the lease within which to make an application to the Régie. If s/he was informed later, s/he has two months from the beginning of the lease to make the application. The two month delay also applies if the landlord made a false declaration. *Remember that if the building is less than five years old the Régie does not have jurisdiction.*

What recourses do I have if the landlord fails to perform her/his obligations?

The tenant should first discuss the situation with the landlord in order to arrive at some agreement. Failing this, the tenant has several recourses depending upon the nature of the fault.

If the apartment is unfit for habitation because it seriously endangers the health of its occupants or the public, the tenant has the right to abandon the apartment. If the tenant notifies the landlord of the condition of the dwelling before or within ten days of leaving, and if the condition is not the tenant's fault, s/he is not liable for the rent. If the tenant wishes to return to the apartment following the repairs s/he should leave a forwarding address.

Where there has been a reduction of services provided by the landlord, the tenant can apply to the Régie to have her/his rent reduced so long as the tenant is not responsible for the fault.

When the landlord refuses or neglects to comply with certain conditions of the lease, the tenant can deposit her/his monthly rent (cheques must be certified) with the Régie providing s/he gives written notice to the landlord at least ten days before the rent is due, indicating the grounds for the deposit. The Régie will hold the money until it is satisfied that the landlord has remedied the fault. As an alternative, the tenant can request from the Régie the right to withhold from the rent the amount required to perform the necessary repairs her/himself. An account must be rendered to the landlord for the repairs made.

If a tenant has been caused serious prejudice because of the landlord's failure to perform a obligation, s/he can apply to the Régie to have the lease cancelled as well as to claim damages which s/he or her/his property has suffered as a result of the inexecution of the obligation.

Does the landlord have the right to enter my apartment?

The landlord has the right to enter the apartment to determine its condition but the tenant can demand that s/he be given 24 hours notice. The notice requirement does not apply in the case of an emergency or when the landlord is showing the dwelling to a prospective tenant. The tenant can refuse access if the prospective tenant or purchaser is not accompanied by the landlord or the landlord's representative.

In all cases, except for emergencies, the tenant can refuse access before 9:00 a.m. and after 9:00 p.m. A landlord who enters an apartment without first giving notice can be fined from \$100 to \$1,000 by the Régie.

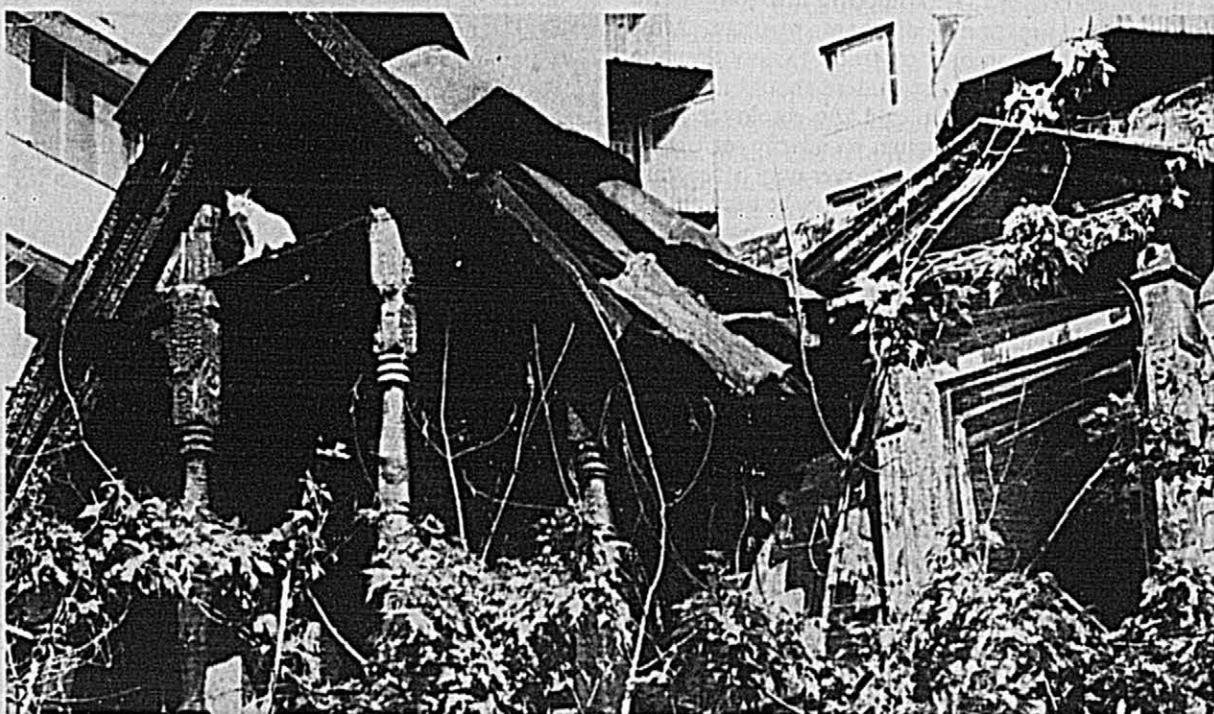
Renewing the lease and rent increases

A lease automatically renews itself for the same

term (up to a maximum of 12 months) with the same conditions as the original lease, unless the tenant gives the landlord at least three months (and not more than six months) before the end of a lease of 12 months or more (one month for shorter leases) indicating s/he wishes to leave at the end of the term.

However, the landlord can also give notice of a rent increase during the same delay period in which case the tenant has only *one month* to give notice to the landlord that s/he is leaving or staying but contesting the rent increase. If the tenant ignores the notice, the lease will be renewed at the new rent. When the landlord receives the refusal notice from the tenant s/he has one month to make an application to the Régie to have the rent fixed. If the landlord fails to do this the lease is renewed under the old terms. During the interim period before the Régie hears the case, the tenant continues to pay the old rent.

It is recommended that when a tenant receives



notice of a rent increase which s/he believes to be too high, s/he should first attempt to negotiate with the landlord. This will often resolve the matter with both parties continuing to be on good terms.

Do I have to send the notice by registered mail?

All notices exchanged between the tenant and the landlord must be in writing and in the language of the original lease. The only exception to this is the 24-hour notice given by the landlord to visit the apartment, which may be oral. Although it is not necessary to send them by registered mail, it is recommended. Staple your registration receipt to a copy of the notice and keep it in a safe place. You will then have something to prove that you actually sent the notice. *Note that all notices sent by post are presumed to be sent and received on the day of the postmark.*

How can I get out of my lease early?

Neither party can unilaterally break the lease. Whoever does is subject to paying damages. The tenant who wishes to leave early has the option of negotiating with the landlord to determine how much s/he has to pay to get out of the lease or of subletting. The "three month rule" is not a strict rule of law and the landlord can demand that s/he be paid for the remaining term of the lease. The "three month rule" arose because many of the older Régie decisions granted the landlord damages equal to three months rent, as it was thought that gave suffi-

cient time to find a new tenant. If the landlord can show that after diligent efforts s/he was not able to rent the dwelling s/he can be entitled to the full rent owing. Similarly, if the tenant can prove that the apartment was immediately rented to another, s/he should not have to pay any damages.

If a tenant does not want to pay a penalty her/his only option is to find someone to sublet the apartment. Once a prospective subtenant is found the tenant must give her/his name and address to the landlord who has ten days to refuse the individual. There must be reasonable grounds for such a refusal, such as an inability to pay the rent. If there is no response from the landlord within ten days, s/he is deemed to have accepted the new tenant. *Remember that with a sublease the original tenant remains responsible for the rent and any damage done to the apartment if the subtenant reneges on her/his obligations.* Furthermore, the tenant must give notice to the landlord, at the appropriate time, stating that s/he

does not want her/his lease to be renewed, otherwise it will be renewed automatically in his name. If the tenant wishes to avoid any future obligations under the lease her/ only recourse is to have the landlord enter into a lease directly with the new tenant. It is recommended that all subleases be in writing.

The tenant must make a declaration of the lowest rent paid during the past 12 months. Furthermore, s/he must supply the subtenant with a copy of the sublease within ten days or, in the case of a verbal lease, s/he must give the subtenant her/his name and address and a standard lease form. The subtenant has two months from the beginning of the sublease to make an application to have the rent fixed, if s/he is paying an amount higher than the lowest rent paid during the past 12 months, unless the amount has already been fixed by the Régie.

Note that a student who is leasing from an educational institution cannot sublease or transfer his lease.

One last word

Keep in mind that the Régie du logement is the final resort after all negotiations with the landlord have failed. The best solution to lease problems is to negotiate directly with the landlord. This is usually a much faster approach and it keeps the parties on good terms so that any future problems can be dealt with more amicably. □

—Robert G. McFetridge

EMPLOYMENT LAW • Working

This article is meant for those students who are lucky enough to have found employment. However, the lucky employed student should be aware that the subject of employee rights is covered by several pieces of rather complicated legislation. What follows is necessarily only a brief introduction.

The relationship between the employer and the employee is contractual, no matter what the job is. The contract may take the form of a collective agreement, a formal contract of employment, or an oral agreement. Whether one has a collective agreement or a written contract, it is important to familiarize oneself with the terms of these writings. Most students will have an oral contract: "Okay then, be here Monday at nine." The student should note that this is a binding contract, and the employer is required to follow the minimum standards set out by the labour legislation. The employer may offer standards *higher* than the minimum, but s/he may not offer lower. The standards are, in effect, part of the employment contract. The act which is most important in setting out these requirements in Québec is the Act Respecting Labour Standards (ALS).

Students should note that certain jobs, including some domestic and farm work, are not covered by the ALS. Also, if a student works for a federal undertaking such as a bank, an airline, or a railway, her/his conditions of employment are governed by the Canada Labour Code.

The ALS establishes a minimum wage in Québec. This changes periodically, and is currently set at \$4.00 per hour for workers over 18 years of age. This is reduced to \$3.28 per hour if the worker receives tips. Tips belong to the employee, whether collected by him/her or by the employer. Many establishments have a shared tip system, which is legal if the employee agrees to it; but tips are NOT to be counted in the calculation of the minimum wage. The employee must receive her/his first salary cheque within one month of starting work; subsequent pay cheques must be issued regularly, with not more than 16 days between each pay day. The employer must attach a pay sheet to each cheque, detailing deductions so that the employee knows how the net pay was calculated. Any deduction not permitted by law is illegal; in particular - kickbacks, deposits to show good faith, and a percentage of tips that goes to the employer. These can be recovered, either through the Commission des normes du travail, or through the courts. If an employee is receiving minimum wage, the employer cannot make deductions for the purchase or care of a uniform. If the employee must supply her/his own uniform (i.e. s/he is receiving more than minimum wage), then the cost is tax deductible.

Generally, the normal work week is 44 hours; only when the employee must work more than 44 hours in the week is s/he eligible to be paid at a rate of time and a half. However if a job has hours which vary from week to week, the employer can apply to the Commission for permission to calculate hours on other than a weekly basis. The normal work week also includes *at least* 24 consecutive hours off, except when the employer has received permission to calculate the hours on other than a weekly basis. After 4 consecutive hours of work, the employer is entitled to a meal break of at least one-half hour. This is an unpaid break, unless the employee is not permitted to leave the workplace. Coffee breaks are

not mandatory, but if they are provided, the employee must be paid for them.

If the employee is asked to come into work, but has no work to do when s/he shows up, or is given less than 3 hours work, and is then sent home, the employer has to pay 3 hours work (in most cases). If the employee shows up and has to wait for work, the employer must pay for her/his waiting time.



David Samuel

The public holidays in Québec are New Year's Day, Good Friday or Easter Monday, St. Jean Baptiste, Victoria Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day. The employee must have worked for at least 60 days to be entitled to a public holiday, except for "La Fête Nationale" (St. Jean Baptiste) when one is entitled to a day off if s/he has worked for a minimum of 10 days between June 1 and June 23. The employee is entitled to paid leave on a public holiday whether or not s/he works. If s/he must work on the holiday s/he must be paid an extra day's pay in addition to the regular wage, or be given a compensatory holiday.

All employees are entitled to vacation pay. The calculations differ according to the length of service, but for most students this payment will be equivalent to 4% of their gross yearly salary. This is NOT to be deducted from the employee's salary, but is given as

a mandatory bonus. After one year's continuous employment with the same employer, one is entitled to two weeks' vacation; if one works for less than a year, then the entitlement is one day of vacation for every month of work.

An employee who qualifies can get up to 18 weeks maternity leave; and, where medical reasons warrant it, this period may be extended. The mother can then return to her previous job and enjoy all the rights and benefits that she would have had if she had been working for the period of leave. There is no paternity leave in Québec.

Any employee not working under a collective agreement may be fired at the wish of the employer. An employee who has worked continuously for 3 months or longer is entitled to prior notice in writing, or payment in lieu of notice. This notice is given one week in advance if the employee has worked between 3 months and 1 year. The required notice period is progressively longer as the employee acquires seniority. The employer may *not* withhold wages owing to an employee who has been fired. Neither may the employer fire a worker for exercising any right under the Labour Code.

There are other laws which are important to note. The Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail au Québec is charged with enforcing the Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and the Workman's Compensation Act. The OHS act sets minimum standards of safety and allows a worker to refuse to perform work that would endanger her/his or another's health, safety or physical well being, unless such a refusal would be dangerous to another person or unless the hazard is an ordinary condition of work. When a worker perceives a hazard at work, and has exhausted all internal procedures for dealing with this hazard without satisfaction, a complaint should be made to the Commission. If a worker is injured at the worksite, the employer should be notified immediately and an accident report should be filed with the Commission. If the employer does not act, the Commission should be contacted directly.

The student should know that once an employer decides on the qualifications necessary to perform a certain job under Québec jurisdiction, the criteria must be applied, without discrimination, to all job candidates. Article 10 of the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms says that no distinction, exclusion, or preference is permitted, if based on race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, civil status, religion, political conviction, language, ethnic or national origins, social condition or on the fact that one is a handicapped person or uses means to palliate the handicap. As well, article 19 of the Charter, states that every employer must, without discrimination, grant equal salary or wages to the members of his/her personnel who perform equivalent work at the same place. Any complainant should be directed to the Human Rights Commission.

Students are urged to take the time and trouble to report any breach of the minimum labour standards. You do have reason to hesitate for reasons of job security, but if you are hesitating, or have any question, please contact the McGill Legal Aid Clinic, Room B20 in the Student Union, 392-8918.

—Martha Shea
Peter Kirby

Gay life in Montréal

Montréal potentially provides all the ingredients for the good gay life. There is a large community with many establishments catering to (or rather, earning a living from) the gay population. Compared to almost

anywhere else in North America there is a relaxed attitude towards gays, symbolised (if not guaranteed) by Québec's Loi 88, passed in 1978, which protects gays from discrimination in housing and jobs.

The Québec charter of rights and freedoms is uni-

que in North America in including "sexual orientation" amongst its list of religious, sexual, racial, linguistic, and ethnic/national origins that are granted equal rights (the federal government, adopting a Charter in the new constitution specifically removed references to sexual orientation, as did the Ontario government in its bill of rights).

Civil rights were gained in Québec by virtue of a militant political campaign by gay organizations. Though these organizations still exist, the political *engagement* of Québec gays has clearly declined into what some characterize as "rabid apoliticism."

Doubtlessly political action in the community always stems from the threat outside. In Ontario, and Toronto specifically, gays have faced vicious police raids on bars, clubs and bathhouses, and a concerted campaign directed against publications, such as *The Body Politic*, and bookstores, such as *Glad Day*.

Overt police repression or gay attacks from the "moral" right are relatively unknown in Montréal recently. Bars and clubs aren't raided as such, but there are a large numbers of police "checks" for "overcrowding," permit infringements, and underage drinking. More often than not these amount to no more than a few ID checks and a flashlight in the face. Bathhouses are sometimes raided but in the last few years these swoops have been uncommon and bear little resemblance to Toronto. Young men are regularly hassled in areas like Mont Royal park, but, once again, such incidents add up to little more than heckling by bored cops.

There are a large number of facilities at the service of the gay community — social services, counselling, political groups, bookstores, and, of course, a large number of cafés, clubs, bars, and baths.

Here at McGill, Gay People of McGill, located in room 411 of the Union Building (Tel. 392-8912), runs a drop-in centre and library and holds a number of meetings and events. The gay dances held during the year in the Union ballroom have a reputation throughout the city as smash hits.

—Arthur Curran

Bookstores:

Androgyny 1217 Crescent

A volunteer-staffed collective featuring gay, lesbian, feminist and non-sexist children's literature.

Librarie des Femmes 3954 St-Denis

This bookstore has feminist and lesbian books and publications in French.

Organizations and services:

Lesbians and Gay friends of Concordia
1455 de Maisonneuve W.
Meetings and social events.

ADGQ 1264 St-Timothée

The provincial organization for gay rights publishes *Le Berdache*, a monthly magazine.

Gay Line 931-5330, 931-8668

Information, referrals, and counselling. Call only in the evenings between 7:30 and 11:00.

Gay Info 486-4404

Information, referrals, and counselling. Call only on Thursdays and Fridays between 7:00 and 11:00.

McGill Counselling Services 392-6110

While not specifically a gay counselling group, the service is helpful for any McGill student who feels the need to talk to a professional.

Religious groups:

Dignity (Catholic)
McGill Newman Centre
392-5890

Naches (Jewish)
CP 298, Succ H, Montréal
488-0849

Integrity (Anglican)
c/o 305 Willibrord
Verdun
766-9623

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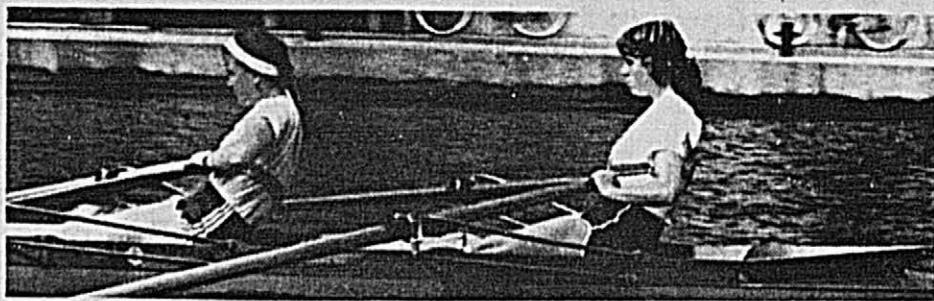
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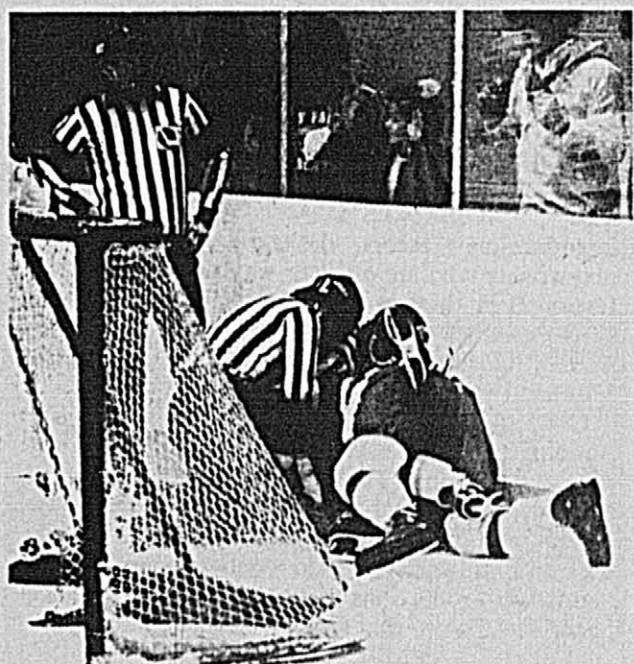
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STATE OF THE ART

"You're writing an article about English theatre in Montreal?...Guess it'll be a short article!"

It's too easy to criticize the state of English language theatre here. It's easy to criticize theatre anywhere — everybody does it — but the idea of good professional theatre, in English, coming from Montréal seems to make itself a particularly easy target for ridicule.

No, Montréal is not the "hub of the theatrical universe" that Toronto is. But don't be too quick to write off the possibility of seeing some very good productions here, perhaps in some places you may not have thought to look.

Generally, the watchword for Montréal theatre is inconsistency. You might pay good money to be disappointed in the product of a "professional theatre," and you can pay very little to be highly entertained at a university or community theatre.

Smaller theatres have short runs of plays and may not have their own theatre spaces, but often it is the small amateur theatres that can afford to take risks with what they choose to produce, and here you may find the exciting, original theatre you look for in Montréal.

Live theatre is a good deal for students these days. All Montréal's theatres, both amateur and professional, offer student prices and special deals. Tickets range in price from as little as \$2.00 for some productions to \$5.50 at the Centaur. Things to watch for are preview nights and matinée performances when tickets are often cheaper (\$5.00 for student matinées at the Centaur). Student prices are not usually available on Friday or Saturday nights, but then you can take your five dollars and go to Rocky III.

Professional theatre battles the odds

There are only a handful of professional English theatres in Montreal. The two largest are the Centaur Theatre, located in the Old Stock Exchange at 453 St. Francois-Xavier (Metro Champ-de-Mars) and the Saidye Bronfman Centre, located at 5170 Côte Ste. Catherine Rd. (Metro Côte Ste. Catherine).

The impossibilities of financing a profitable professional theatre anywhere these days causes an intricate problem for theatre management. How to plan a season that is challenging and artistic, yet popular? What sort of compromises work? Sometimes the results of compromises can be boring. But both theatres have produced excellent plays in recent years, intermingled with the odd dud which labels them inconsistent.

The professional theatre community is in some ways suffering from inbreeding. There are only a few directors native to Montreal who work professionally and they turn up a little too often in the same places, doing the same sorts of things. At the Centaur, most of the upper management has remained unchanged since its founding in the 1960's.

The Saidye Bronfman is presently undergoing a major overhaul, as they prepare to open for a shorter season, independent of their previous management (the YM-YWHA of Montréal). Hopefully this change will allow them to get away from the burden of responsibility to the powers that be.

Last season's highlights

The Centaur presented several very exciting productions last season. They were perhaps a little guilty of their most common criticism — that they import good shows more often than they create them. The season opened with a West Coast production of Bertolt Brecht's *Happy End* which was very popular, as was the other import, a production of *The Crackwalker*, a work by a Kingston playwright which

English Theatre



Centaur produced in conjunction with a theatre from Toronto. Most of the cast and the director were from Toronto and the show re-opened there as a joint production with Centaur in May. Both these plays were "experimental" or at least unusual to some degree, and both were excellent.

Maurice Podbrey, the Centaur's artistic director and a native of South Africa, directed *Sweet Like Suga*, a South African piece which had never been presented in Canada before. *Sweet Like Suga* was unusual in that it was South African, but it lacked a certain professionalism in its presentation, and was not well-received by reviewers here.

Podbrey's South African connection had previously been evident in fine Centaur productions of plays by Athol Fugard, most recently *A Lesson from Aloes*. Fugard is the author of the current Broadway "hit," *Master Harold and the Boys*.

Next season at the Centaur promises as many sure things as last. A new David Fennario (of *Balconville* fame) play, Brecht's *Galileo* and an English translation of *Broue* which has been successful in French. Two plays are billed as successes from England, and the other two are Canadian pieces, one by Anne Chislett, who has been produced successfully at the Centaur before, and the other a "newly commissioned" work by Alun Hibbert of Montréal. The Centaur has probably found the best system of compromise: They manage to make some money and present plays that are almost always worth spending your money to see.

The perils of Saidye B

The Saidye Bronfman Centre has not been as financially fortunate as the Centaur. Earlier this summer it was announced that the theatre would be

closed for the 1982-83 season due to a projected \$100,000 deficit. The decision to close was made by the YMHA's Board of Directors. The people behind the theatre itself are not so willing to say die. They are currently planning to present a theatre season at the Saidye B, independent of the YMHA Board. They have made no concrete plans as of August, so whatever happens will be a surprise. Their track record is a good one. Even though their productions are usually on a smaller scale than those of the Centaur, productions of Pinter's *Betrayal* and *Billy the Kid* were excellent and notable for their set designs.

Excitement in amateur ranks

theatrical events are at Montréal's amateur theatres. They certainly have an advantage in a city where the professional community is small — amateur theatres receive as much press attention as the pros. The community theatres tend to produce plays appeal to a general audience — the Lakeshore Players, located in Dorval, are perhaps Montréal's best example of a successful community theatre whose productions rival the best of the theatres in the city.

University and school theatre productions in Montréal are also well worth seeing. Montréal is home to the National Theatre School (1182 St. Laurent), which presents a handful of productions each year, in English and French. School theatres change each season with their incoming and graduating students and NTS's productions introduce new actors, designers, technicians and playwrights who are on their way to becoming professionals in theatres all across Canada. Each year NTS showcases the work of their student playwrights — a virtual cornucopia of original English theatre in Montréal.

Concordia University (Loyola campus and Hall Building at 1455 de Maisonneuve), and the John Abbott and Dawson (The Dome) CEGEPs have full-fledged, professional theatre programs, presenting several productions a year. Concordia's D.B. Clarke theatre is downtown (1455 de Maisonneuve) and mainstage productions there last season (*All My Sons*, *The Threepenny Opera*) were superb.

McGill's excellent theatre

Closer to home, there are four main sources of theatre on the McGill campus. The English department presents one or two productions per semester, usually in Moyse Hall (Arts Building). For those who want to get involved in theatre, there are open auditions for at least one of the mainstage shows. Other English department plays are put on by classes in the Drama department. Last year's offerings included *Sticks and Stones* by James Reaney, and *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*.

While theatre in the English department employs students as actors and technicians, the management and direction of these shows is in the hands of the faculty. The three other theatres at McGill are student run from top to bottom.

The Savoy Society and McGill Players' Theatre have long histories as institutions at McGill. Savoy produces one Gilbert and Sullivan piece a year, usually in March. Savoy is by far the most consistently popular theatre group in Montreal — they easily sell out the 400-seat Moyse Hall for a full run (usually eight performances). Their production of *The Mikado* last year was very well received and extra performances had to be added.

Players' Theatre, located in the Union building (3rd floor) is proud to have been the training ground of William Shatner (of "Beam me up, Scotty" fame), its most successful alumnus. Players' is funded by the Students' Society. They present four plays a year, chosen by a student reading committee. The

theatre is managed by a student executive and students direct, produce, design, build and perform the plays.

Each year Players' has a different flavor as new people exercise their taste and talents on the productions which vary from complete duds to brilliant interpretations of theatrical literature. Players' and Savoy are always open to theatre-goers interested in getting up from their seats and working on plays. Also, you can sign up to usher for shows in exchange for a free seat — working on a show qualifies you for 2 free tickets!

The fourth theatre at McGill is a young "breakaway" theatre called Tuesday Night Café. Its philosophy is to be a little more daring than the other theatres on campus. TNC is a theatre which loves to present original scripts, unusual performances and even traditional plays on a more modest (financial) scale than Players'.

This year, as last year, TNC is theatre-less while Morrice Hall is being renovated. (TNC's revamped accommodations in Morrice Hall should be ready by August 1983.) Their temporary office is in the Arts Building basement and their productions will be turning up in Players' theatre and probably some more surprising locations. Like Players', TNC is only as creative as the students involved in it. Some really exciting, original work has been produced by TNC since its inception in 1978.

For information on all plays in tow, watch the McGill notice boards and read the Friday and Saturday arts sections of the Montréal papers. All McGill theatre groups will be placing audition and invitation to join notices in the *Daily* starting in September.

—Susan Gemmell

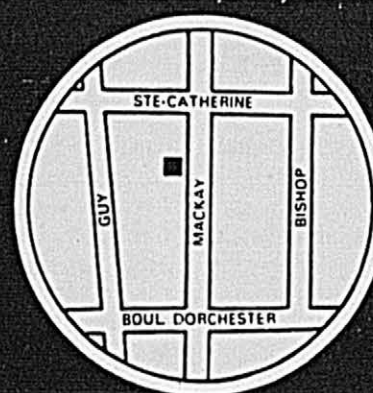
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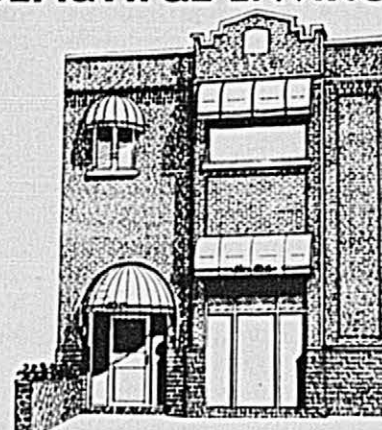


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Concert Schedule

POLLACK HALL 1982-83

Each year a variety of concerts is presented under the aegis of the McGill Faculty of Music, including everything from solo recitals and chamber pieces to symphonies and opera. The focus of these activities is the Pollack Concert Hall, in the Strathcona Music Building, at 555 Sherbrooke St. West. Besides serving as a showcase for McGill music students and faculty members, Pollack Hall is the setting for performances by outstanding musicians of international renown.

Music of every style and era — from Renaissance to Rock — can be enjoyed at Pollack, and the large majority of these concerts are free to the public. As well, students are given special reduced rates for most productions for which an entrance fee is charged. For those who are amateurs of music, as well as those who want to introduce themselves to the repertoire, Pollack Hall presents a wonderful opportunity to do just that. In the seven years since its opening, Pollack Hall has become one of the major centres of music making in Montreal, as a glance at the entertainment section of any local newspaper will attest.

The most popular concerts are those of visiting musicians, McGill staff members, and the larger productions such as the McGill Symphony Orchestra, Choir, and the Opera Studio. This year's schedule includes several events that should be on the music lover's "not-to-be-missed" list.

The CBC-McGill Series continues this year, with concerts on Thursday evenings. The series features up-and-coming artists who are just making a name for themselves on the international scene. The concerts are, therefore, solo recitals or small ensembles. Two locally-trained musicians are included in this series. They are cellist Hélène Gagné (Thurs., Oct. 14th) and pianist Paul Stewart (Thurs., March 17th).

A variety of chamber groups are being presented this year. As part of the Rameau Symposium (see

below), a newly-formed Baroque Chamber group - the Collegium Musicum - will be performing that composer's works (Thurs., March 24th), and will also collaborate with the McGill Chamber Singers in a concert of Renaissance and Baroque music (Weds., Nov. 12th). Eugene Plawutsky, well-known locally for his work with the modern music ensemble, Gropus 7, will give a chamber recital (Fri., Sept. 24th), as will McGill professor Janet Schmalfeldt (Mon., Jan. 7th) and MSO oboist Theodore Baskin (Thurs., Nov. 25th). For jazz buffs, the Armas Maiste Jazz Quarter will be giving two concerts (Weds., Nov. 3rd and Weds., Feb. 3rd). Several other chamber concerts are also scheduled.

The McGill Symphony Orchestra has already released its programme for the 1982-83 season, and it is very ambitious one, consisting of favourites from the orchestral repertoire. The orchestra's director this year is Richard Hoenich, bassoonist with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. A complete listing of the program is given below. The December 10th concert is especially suited to children, including Britten's *Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*.

Another student orchestra performing on campus this year is l'Orchestre des Jeunes du Québec. They will be performing 5 concerts at Redpath Hall during the school season, under the direction of Uri Mayer, Mario Bernardi, Franz-Paul Decker and Eugene Plawutsky. Details of their program will appear during the school year in the McGill Daily and other local newspapers.

Redpath Hall, opposite the Student Union on McTavish St., will be the scene of several concerts featuring McGill's new organ. John Grew, will give concerts as part of the CBC-McGill series (Thurs., Nov. 18th), and the Rameau Symposium (Sat., March 26th).

The Opera Studio, directed by Professors Luciano and Edith Della Pergola will stage the opera *Tales of Hoffman* by Offenbach on the 9th to the 13th of March. As well, several concerts of excerpts from well-known works will be presented. Every year the Opera Studio stages an opera, and it is always well attended and well received. This year's should be no exception.

1983 is the 300th anniversary of the birth of the French composer and music theorist Jean Phillippe Rameau, and to commemorate the occasion, the Faculty of Music is presenting an international symposium entitled "Jean-Phillippe Rameau: New Perspectives on the First Fifty Years". Scholars from Europe, North America and Australia will give papers. As well, two concerts will be presented (mentioned above).

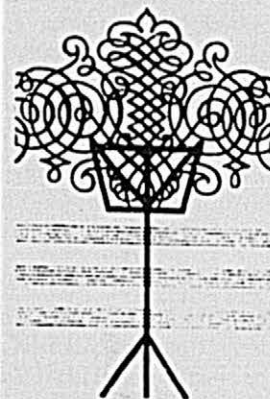
McGill will also be the site of a New Music Festival (Mon., Jan. 17th to Weds., Jan. 19th). This year works for string instruments will be featured. Organized by Professors Alcide Lanza, Donald Steven, and John Rae, this weekend session will present avant-garde pieces by local composers. Last year's piano festival was a great success, and set a good precedent for this year's string presentation.

There are many other activities which have not been included in this general survey of the musical happenings at Pollack Hall, but more detailed information can be obtained at the main desk of the Faculty of Music at 555 Sherbrooke St. West. A monthly schedule of events at Pollack Hall is released at the beginning of each month, and it can be relied upon as the most up-to-date version. As well, the events at Pollack Hall will be listed on a day to day basis in the McGill Daily.

—Peter Tannenbaum

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Conductor:
Uri Mayer
Guest artist:
Ensemble Répercussion
Percussion
Varèse
Intégrales
Boullane
Concerto for 4 percussion-
nists (Première)
Haydn
Symphony no. 104
In D major ("London")

December 17

Conductor:
Mario Bernardi
Guest artist:
Marie-Danielle Parent
Soprano
Corelli
Concerto grosso no. 8 in G
minor
("Christmas Concerto")
Britten
Les Illuminations
Mendelssohn
Symphony no. 4
In A major ("Italian")

February 25

Conductor:
Franz-Paul Decker
Guest artist:
Louise Pellerin
Oboist
Mozart
Divertimento für Mozart
Six aspects of "Ein Mäd-
chen oder Weibchen"

wünscht Papageno sich" by
Von Einem, Berio, Fricker,
Haubenstock-Ramati,
Wimberger and Henze
Strauss
Oboe Concerto in D major
Schubert
Symphony no. 4 in C minor
("Tragic")

March 25

Conductor:
Mario Bernardi
Guest artist:
Paul Stewart
Pianist
Webern
Symphony, op. 21
Beethoven
Symphony no. 1 in C ma-
jor, op. 21
Mozart
Piano Concerto no. 22 in
E-Flat major, K.482

April 22

Conductor:
Eugene Plawutsky
Guest artist:
Sophie Rolland
Cellist
Hélu
Mirages (Commissioned by
OJQ - Première)
Schumann
Cello Concerto in A minor,
op. 129
Honegger
Symphony no. 4
("Deliciae Basilienses")

McGill Symphony Orchestra Concert Schedule 1982-83

October 15th

Brahms Academic Festival Overture
Haydn Symphony No. 96 (Miracle)
Beethoven Symphony No. 6

November 13th

Mozart Serenade K.163 in D (strings only)
Bruckner Symphony No. 4 in E Flat
"Romantic"

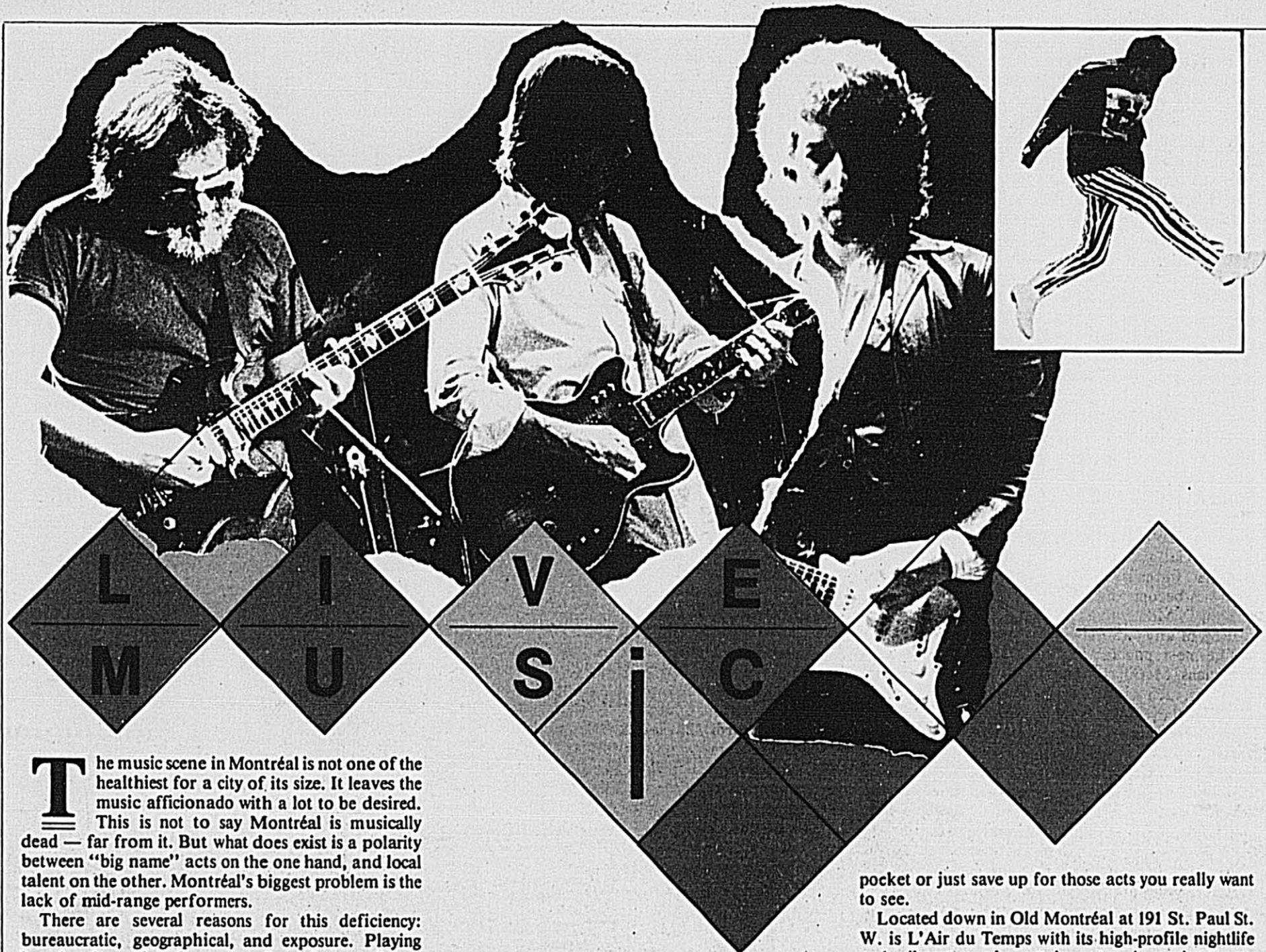
December 10th

Mendelssohn "Hebrides" Overture
Bizet Carmet Suite
(possibly replaced by Mozart Symphony or concerto)

February 11th

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The music scene in Montréal is not one of the healthiest for a city of its size. It leaves the music aficionado with a lot to be desired. This is not to say Montréal is musically dead — far from it. But what does exist is a polarity between “big name” acts on the one hand, and local talent on the other. Montréal’s biggest problem is the lack of mid-range performers.

There are several reasons for this deficiency: bureaucratic, geographical, and exposure. Playing here involves a lot of paper work, such as work permits, immigration visas and customs deposits on equipment. As well, performers need special clearance from the Québec government in order to process their Canadian visas. If the band from abroad the bureaucratic procedure takes even longer.

Geographically Montréal is a bit out of the way of the well-trodden concert circuit. Compared to Toronto, there are no major American cities nearby which would make Montréal an easy hop across the border. (Unless an act decides on a Canadian swing, playing Ottawa on the way to Toronto.)

The above reasons are compounded by the most important one: the lack of exposure on the local airwaves. Radio in this city is stagnant at best, with little variety to the sound presented by the “progressive rock” stations. So why put up with all the hassles when few people will turn up for the show? It is known that several bands by-pass Montréal now after having experienced pathetic turn-outs at their concerts.

The dismal track record of rock ‘n’ roll clubs is another compelling aspect of the Montréal music scene. The city has a hard time supporting a venue, even for major artists, as clubs open and close one after another. In recent months Le Pretzel has closed down for the third time, while Le Club Montréal has reopened (for the second time), but only for the occasional concert and not on a daily basis.

Clubs will be forced to continue closing their doors in light of the rising costs for performers to both management and audience, and the patrons’ indifferent attitudes toward alcohol consumption especially after paying a high cover charge. But hopefully, as has happened in the past, they will

reopen their doors at some point in the future.

After painting such a bleak picture let me draw to your attention that music does exist in Montréal and is well worth checking out.

The best source for keeping up to date with the club scene is the “What’s On” listing in the Saturday edition of The Gazette. (No, this is not meant to be a plug for buying the paper — try borrowing your neighbour’s copy.) Or pick up a copy of Virus, Montréal’s only alternative city mag, which not only contains listings of musical events, but also of film, theatre, and exhibitions for the month. (It should be mentioned that Virus is in French, but that does not hinder the comprehension of its listings.)

With these two guides in hand you have the club scene pretty well covered. Also make sure you check out posters on street walls and lamp posts, especially in the McGill Ghetto and around the St. Laurent/Prince Arthur area. The only thing you have to do is be able to identify what kind of music is played at the various clubs. Sometimes, though, the name of the club or the name of the performer(s) will be revealing.

What Montréal does have is a good jazz scene with an abundance of clubs to support it. The best known jazz club is The Rising Sun, which has always been the main outlet for well-known jazz and blues artists (Betty Carter, Taj Mahal, Dizzy Gillespie). In the last year the club’s repertoire has expanded to include reggae acts. Located at 286 St. Catherine St. W. (returning from its St. Antoine location which was slightly off the beaten track, and from the depths of bankruptcy). Be prepared to dip deep into your

pocket or just save up for those acts you really want to see.

Located down in Old Montréal at 191 St. Paul St. W. is L’Air du Temps with its high-profile nightlife and vibrant music, set in a trendy environment. There is live music every night, and during its three-year existence L’Air du Temps has become a sought after place to play at. On weekends there is always a cover, and be forewarned that the place tends to fill up fairly fast.

One of my favourites is The Jazz Bar on Ontario St. E. just a few blocks from St. Laurent. This non-obtrusive club is owned by guitarist Ivan Symonds, who, with his trio, entertain you with jazz standards, as well as original material. More often than not, other musicians drop in after their own performances and jam with the trio before calling it a night. If you enjoy a low-key environment, this is your place.

One of the best jazz clubs you’ve never heard of is the Club des Musiciens, hidden away in the Musician’s Guild building at 1500 de Maisonneuve E. The Club is an hangout for many local musicians so expect anything. Len Dobbin (of “This is Len Dobbin” fame) occasionally emcees, doing his passable white jive with shades of “Symphony” Sid between sets. Atmosphere is “hip,” decor is neo-high school cafeteria, alcohol is cheap. Look for Club posters around campus or just drop by on a weekend.

Café La Voute at Sherbrooke and Guy offers good local talent and informal jam sessions just about every night of the week. The outdoor café (until late fall) makes La Voute all the more pleasant — you can just walk by and hear what’s playing.

Turning to rock music, just down the street from The Jazz Club and nestled in a corner is the quaint Cat’s Paw (on Ontario St. E. just steps away from St. Lawrence). No bigger than some people’s living rooms, The Cat’s Paw possesses a very intimate at-

continued on next page

continued from previous page

mosphere. Formerly a jazz club, the music has turned to more alternative rock. Due to its size there is always a minimal cover charge.

If your musical taste is raunch 'n' roll cum heavy metal, The Mustache is the place for you. Located at 1445 Crosse St. right next to the Forum, The Mustache attracts competent bar bands who hammer out well-rehearsed cover versions of old-time favorites. The saloon-type atmosphere is complemented by the jugs of cheap beer. This place is definitely a haven for hard-core CHOM listeners. You can watch the bands inside and the fights outside.

The Checkers club on Park Ave. above Mont Royal has established itself in the last year for bringing in the occasional mid-range band. The place has hosted the likes of Carolyne Mas, Polyrock and A Certain Ratio. Otherwise you can usually see decent environment. (As a point of interest, the recorded music is provided by ex-Radio McGill DJs.)

If it's reggae you are looking for then try Club Nubia at 2112 St. Catherine St. W. near Atwater. Montréal has a number of impressive reggae bands, such as J.R. Express, Street People and Selah, all of

which you would be able to catch at some point in time in this smooth and friendly bar.

Occasionally Toronto-based reggae performers make an appearance; and you can always hear some excellent "dub" that you won't hear on the radio or anywhere else in the city.

The crowd is a unique blend of students, punks,

"The crowd is a unique blend of students, punks, rastafarians, and up-and-coming professionals."

rastafarians, and up-and-coming young professionals who don their Lacoste shirts and adidas in a rare venture out of nearby Westmount Square.

Ambience is provided by two Bob Marley posters and plush carpeting on the floor and crawling up the walls. While the superabundance of carpet lends a crowded Nubia the air of the fire trap, beer at \$1.50, hard liquor at \$2.50, and the best reggae in Montréal

should help you forget imminent immolation. Weekend cover (Thursday, Friday, Saturday) is \$2.00, \$4.00 for imported acts.

And for those who prefer the folksier side of the musical spectrum, The Yellow Door located in the McGill Ghetto at 3625 Aylmer is the place to visit. Local folksingers and hootnannies are on their agenda. On the other side of the McGill campus at Stanley below Penfield, The Golem Coffee House usually has weekly concert evenings. This summer Tom Paxton and Peter Tork (of "Hey, hey, we're the Monkees" fame) have appeared on its stage. A cover is charged at both places, with coffee and soft drinks available for purchase. The *Handbook* has learned that Tork will be returning to the Golem in late October or early November.

This is by no means an extensive list of music clubs in Montréal, but only a small selection of the better known ones. Within weeks of being in this city you will be discovering places which will appeal to your musical taste and style. It should be briefly mentioned that on the average most places charge about \$3 dollars admission (especially on the weekends), while the average beer price hovers around \$2.50.

Of course Montréal gets most of the big names that tour, their popularity and appeal determining the concert hall they appear in. These range from the Forum and Theatre St. Denis to Le Plateau and Le Club Montréal. Each of these places have advantages and disadvantages, but remember if you want to see (and I stress see) your favourite band at the Forum, make sure you buy your ticket as soon as the show is announced, otherwise you will be stuck in the rafters longing for binoculars and wondering if it is really worth the strain. □

—Martin Siberok

2 FLOORS DANCING GIANT SCREEN

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continued from previous page

mosphere. Formerly a jazz club, the music has turned to more alternative rock. Due to its size there is always a minimal cover charge.

If your musical taste is raunch 'n' roll cum heavy metal, The Mustache is the place for you. Located at 1445 Crosse St. right next to the Forum, The Mustache attracts competent bar bands who hammer out well-rehearsed cover versions of old-time favorites. The saloon-type atmosphere is complemented by the jugs of cheap beer. This place is definitely a haven for hard-core CHOM listeners. You can watch the bands inside and the fights outside.

The Checkers club on Park Ave. above Mont Royal has established itself in the last year for bringing in the occasional mid-range band. The place has hosted the likes of Carolyne Mas, Polyrock and A Certain Ratio. Otherwise you can usually see decent environment. (As a point of interest, the recorded music is provided by ex-Radio McGill DJs.)

If it's reggae you are looking for then try Club Nubia at 2112 St. Catherine St. W. near Atwater. Montréal has a number of impressive reggae bands, such as J.R. Express, Street People and Selah, all of

which you would be able to catch at some point in time in this smooth and friendly bar.

Occasionally Toronto-based reggae performers make an appearance; and you can always hear some excellent "dub" that you won't hear on the radio or anywhere else in the city.

The crowd is a unique blend of students, punks,

"The crowd is a unique blend of students, punks, rastafarians, and up-and-coming professionals."

rastafarians, and up-and-coming young professionals who don their Lacoste shirts and adidas in a rare venture out of nearby Westmount Square.

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FLOORS, DANCING, GIANT SCREEN

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GOING TO A GOGO NAA-NANA-NA



Montréal's taste is in its feet. Everyone from Dorion-suited Place Ville Marie-types to neon-decked trendettes turn out on any given night to give the streets and clubs of Schizo City that particular joie de vivre that brings tourists all the way from Peoria, Yellowknife, and Longueuil, to drink in our culture (or just drink in our bars). The discerning dancer soon learns through trial and error that there are places to be, places not to be caught dead, and places to *be* dead.

Montréal may not offer spots as trendy as New York's Danceteria or as electrically charged as Xenon, but the trend capital of the Great White North does offer a varied assortment of attitude dancing experiences, from raunch and roll in Old Montréal to drop-dead chic on Crescent Street. Many clubs are open until 3 a.m., and most do not charge cover unless there is a live act. Expect to pay about \$2.25 for beer and \$3.50 for mixed drinks.

Cabaret St-Alexandre above Ste-Catherine

Expiring in the shadow of the shopping centre church (St. James'), this almost deserted club looks like something out of *Saturday Night Fever*, including polyester-clad, blown-dry, Tony Manero characters, lamely imitating the funky Californians they see on the tube. Cabaret's appeal is that the color-lighted dance floor and elaborate overhead light and fan system provide lots of space and air for the truly dedicated to attempt acrobatic feats of partner dancing.

Drinking and talking are not a serious consideration to the regulars, so drinks are over-priced and the waiters a bit dense. The predominantly English synthesizer disco is a bit behind the other clubs in Montréal, and a bit loud for conversation at the glass and steel tables surrounding the dance floor, but the DJ is open to suggestions. Since no one goes here these days, it's a good place to hide out from the crowds.

Vol de Nuit Prince Arthur

A good place to sip Campari and tonic along with a somewhat chi chi if laid-back crowd. The soft lights cleverly concealed amongst layers of high-tech girdering and artsy pennants provide this reasonably-priced bar with atmosphere perfect for the prevalent sport, discreet people watching. You will be greeted at the speakeasy style trap door by a nose and a pair of eyes scanning for style potential. When the club begins to get crowded about 10:30 a.m. (usually only on weekends) the maitre d' makes it hard for the tardy to get by. For those early enough to beat the crowds, or who possess a membership card, the scene inside is worthwhile, and the music varies from mainstream reggae to typical Montreal disco, with the occasional Latin tune thrown in for interest. The dance floor is small, but not crowded; the people here are pretty tied up chatting about Fassbinder and sushi.

Secrets Pine at Clark

Hidden away where only dance devotees will find it waits one of Montreal's best trot spots, offering a blend of music that varies from night to night, depending on the crowd's — and the DJ's — mood. The largely Francophone crowd is less self-conscious than habitués of other night roosts, and is fairly regular, despite the mutability of the music.

A miniscule fenced-in dance floor doesn't deter ardent hoofers from thronging to elbow one another to strains ranging from Stones to Van Morrison to Rita Marley. The large front room tends to be packed and very smokey, its walls background for a changing selection of chattable art. The more quiet back room seems to be held by unspoken reservation for serious discussions on Bauhaus architecture and last summer's trip to Europe.

Until recently Secrets was a secret to all but a few older university students and young working types. Now the wait outside the door after 10:30 on a weekend night can be 20 minutes or more. Despite the cheaper drinks, the kids still haven't discovered this haven from the mini-skirted Euroflakes who flock to the West Side clubs.

Le Cargo St-Denis near Rachel

Cheap and good dance make Cargo a spot so hot even Tommy Schnurmacher has discovered it — which means this high energy Nouvelle Vague club is sure to be crammed on the weekends with NOKD (Not Our Kind, Deah). The club is packed after midnight any night with hordes of hoary punks and reformed New Romantics very serious about their bopping. Outside, a sign warns no drug deals indoors, but you can watch them from the third floor picture window overlooking St-Denis. This place is the ultimate primal scream.

Studio 1 Ste-Catherine between Mansfield and Metcalfe

Intense is the word. Even a casual glance inside this non-restrictive gay club reveals that all the men and the few women in tow are dressed to kill, or at least to maim seriously. These are the people our parents warned us about. But it's all in the look; the crowd is soooo cool. They don't drink a lot, which is not surprising at \$2.75 for beer.

The pounding sound at the top of the stairs is a quicksilver combination of newest new wave, the obligatory smattering of outré disco, and a heavy undercurrent of the most sophisticated reggae. Since the dance space is limited, the doorman keeps a close watch on the size and style of the crowd; if he doesn't like your look, you don't dance here. On a really zooming weekend night only cardholders get in.

continued

continued from previous page

Anyone who finds the well-disguised hideout deserves a prize. Which brings us to...

Camouflage

St-Laurent above Prince Arthur

Camouflage must be someone's nightmare come true, but that shouldn't scare away people who live to dance. Aptly named, this stand-up/pick-up bar does not provide much in the way of space or other ambience-inducing features....like chairs, but maven of the gay way flock here in droves to dance, dance, dance.

The mostly-American music (a bow to New York) is tremendous for self-abandoned, bodily harm-inflicting gyration. DJs are right on the edge of the dance floor, grooving away (Most clubs erect altars to their DJs to discourage anyone even *thinking* of requesting a change in the playlist.). They keep a broad selection of older music on hand, and are amenable to suggestions and personal favorites.

Drinks are good and reasonably priced, and there is an occasional 50 cent beer night. Not a place to be depressed and/or artsy.

Baccarat

Drummond above de Maisonneuve

It's no coincidence that three non-restrictive gay bars are listed here, for gay bars seem to draw Montréal's most stylish, least judgemental crowds. Baccarat is two steps closer to New York than Camouflage when it comes to atmosphere, but still not a bloody chair to be found. The dance floor is small and hot, the music is loud and not. Drinks are a bit light on alcohol, but the waiters are entertainment

in themselves. Jaguar, the bar in back, provides R&R from the bustle up front, and a video show to void out your mind. An occasional transvestite singer wows the boys with tasteless renditions of torch songs of every continent.

And so, moving on from the establishments of character and distinction, a mention of one or two other spots rounds out the marathoner's repertoire to include at last the ridiculous and the sublime. The less adventurous will find their kind on Crescent and Bishop streets, where leotarded jail bait from the South Shore studiously pose as flesh and flash incarnations of their favourite *Mademoiselle* spreads.

Here we stumble upon *Vog* and *Metal/Glace* (actually on Stanley), home of the hurt-me, hurt-me, variety of punkette. The music never strays far from the de rigueur playlist of Go Go's tunes and remade Motown sounds. The atmosphere tends to be fashionably sterile, the languid regulars rather oblivious to any look but their own. This part of town tends to be over-priced and often understaffed, so let us head east.

Napping is the prevalent activity at *Regine* atop the Hyatt, and the rumba is a favorite at *Altitude 727* in the clouds about Place Ville Marie. Both charge a hefty cover to join the bore-me-badly crowd as they earnestly explore the fine differences between Maxim's and Fauchon catsup. If you don't worry about \$4.50 for a branch and bourbon, these two rooftop discotheques have the best nosebleed views of Montréal at night or anytime.

South of Businessville lies Vieux Montréal, where dancing is considered a pastime only by those lacking the talent to juggle, play the bongos, paint sad clowns or sling two-four. The term neanderthal comes to mind when thinking of the dancing seen in most boîtes à chansons in this quartier, but if that's your bag, *Pierrot* and *A La Queue Leu Leu* on St-Paul are always cooking, and relatively cheap for the brewski. Dress code is strictly high Harley Davidson. Be warned.

Turning north up St-Denis, one at last heads for Swintown. A jog along this hotbed of retrograde sub-culturalism reveals many out of the ordinary way stations on the road to purgatory. About half the clubs in sight have dance floors, of the new wave/reggae combination we kids like so much. Afficionados like to say they've been to *Le Grand Café* and *Salons des Cents*, the first heavy on French-funk fantasy fare, the second fond of electric Québécois disco. *Bar Latin* is a real mind bender for salsa lovers, though the very small bar fills up quickly, especially on the frequent nights when dance music is provided by a live band.

To close the evening on the upbeat, there's *Taxi* on Ste-Dominique just below Prince Arthur. If real men don't eat quiche, they're sure not to be here, for this oh-so-tasteful troupe of beautiful people look like they could stomach nothing more manly. This brand new club is sure to be invaded soon by flocks of the foofi shoe folk before they get relevant at nearby Prince Arthur St. cafés. *Taxi* has the potential to be one of those truly special places to mellow out and be real that should be kept a secret by those in the know. Fer sure.

—Wingolia P. Hamster-Brookeshire
"And boy, are her feet tired."

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CHEAP CHIC

(or just call me Second-hand Rose)

The Montréal street fashion scene lends itself easily to an overly simple Yellow Pages story format. For the most part, dressers in this city polarize under clear-cut peer group-influenced fashion categories. While fashion writers and gossip columnists croon wishfully about Montréal's internationally progressive consciousness, students in the know know enough to regress to the commercially successful trends of the 20's, 30's, 40's, and even the slick 50's to make their own anti-fashion fashion statements.

The second hand way of life need not be the exclusive domain of the poor. In fact, even those lucky enough to be of old money can share in the originality and exclusivity of a time-beaten fedora and faded bowling shirts and pay highly for the privilege.

Time beaten and faded maybe, but dirty never. Second-hand emporiums (in the Montréal area at least) insist on overall cleanliness. Most items still sport dry-cleaning tags in much the same way clothes off the retail rack flash alligators and polo players.

Those who do take the time to sift through the miniature showrooms of retro styles that dot the city usually do come up with that one in a million buy that says "Calvin Klein be damned." Unfortunately, most come away disappointed by prohibitively high prices and bottom of the barrel selection. The few items of any sartorial value are usually whisked from the rack, rushed to the cash, and stuffed into plain brown paper bags long before any one human can say "cute zoot suit."

When one is lucky enough to finally make eye contact with that lusciously tailored wing-tip shirt or that finely feathered magenta boa, the accompanying price tag is more often than not blinding to the student with short-sighted economic visions. Weigh your allegiance to the New Romantics fashion movement against your undying devotion to a substantial breakfast and a roof over your head at night and act accordingly.

At this point, abridged descriptions of What's Where in the second-hand fashion establishment are in order.

Drags at 367 St-Paul makes a concerted effort at selling only those items which are trendy to the second hand sub-culture. This includes everything from two-tone shoes to fox coats in an assortment of sizes and relative states of disrepair. Really serious aficionados of used clothing may even manage to find some redeemable value in the store's selection of lingerie and uniforms (candy-strippers, diner waitresses, policemen, etc.). Unfortunately, *Drags'* reputation as the most popular second hand store in Montréal and its tourist location (Old Montréal) allow it to sell old clothes at new prices.

Most of what is available at *Drags* is also available at a place called *Amsal* but at more affordable prices. Located in the most eastern tip of the island at 11465 Sherbrooke E. in Pointe Aux Trembles, *Amsal* offers rack upon rack of great bargains suitable even for the second-hand ruling cliques.

By the Pound, *Frocks Trot* and *Boutique Fantastique* are all vying to control the downtown market. By the Pound on Crescent below Ste-Catherine seems to have a larger inventory but this may just be the illusion created by its rather haphazard layout. The store's musty air adds to its authenticity but most find it somewhat dingy. The best part of it is that you pay for exactly what you get: as the name suggests, everything is weighed and priced according to its fabric.

Boutique Fantastique at 2155 Mountain doesn't necessarily cater to the student's budget but is still worth a look. This is where carefully crafted Diors go to meet their fates and, like common clothing, are bought off the rack.

Those seeking to be scarred by the nether world of shit-on-me-punks had best direct themselves to either *Rebel*, *Boutique Scandale* or *Boutique Vulgaire* on upper St-Laurent near Pine. Their respective razor-keen staffs will more than oblige you if they aren't already busy obliging each other. If, however, you feel that those unsightly hairs that cover the region immediately above your hypothalamus have a God-given right to be there, stay away. For establishments that purport to sell clothes to the elements of life's fringe, they are fashionably understocked and horrendously over-priced.

The Carre St-Louis area and the length of St-Denis above it yield the greatest concentration of second hand shops per square foot than any other part of Montreal. Of the following, most all satisfy a more middle of the road second hand look (if we deem one to exist) and all are affordable:

Rendez-vous à Rio, 3459 St-Denis, has a high turnover of clothes so the selection is ever-changing. Expect loud colors and a lively atmosphere.

Rose-Nanane is an extremely small two-tone boutique that borders on the hard-edged. Nevertheless, the wonderfully decorated surroundings are never intimidating to cult neophytes. It's at 377 Roy E.

La Chipie du Carre at 3607 St-Denis prefers to sell some new (as in never worn and not necessarily 1982) clothes along with the old.

Bronx, at 4077 St-Denis, is the newest store in the area. Others include *Les Boulamites* at 3860 St-Denis, *Les Phantaisies* at 4063a St-Denis, *La Poudre aux Yeux* at 858 Marie Anne E., *Le Retroviseur* at 470 Rachel E. and *Boutique D'Antan* 1666a St-Denis.

Those who are strictly textbook progressives and wouldn't flinch at the thought of crowding out the truly needy might consider the following. They are charitable relief outlets where a hungry look and the price of a Big Mac will keep you clothed until Christmas:

Aux Milles Trucs at the corner of Roy and Drolet is located in the same neighbourhood as all the above but, because all its clothes are donated, it can afford to offer them for mere pennies.

The Salvation Army's many outlets have much to offer in terms of second-hand goods. Again, everything is donated so prices are kept to a minimum.

Three other organizations run by auxiliary groups hock clothing of all shapes and sizes. The possibilities they allow are endless but they only specialize in more classic clothes and ignore blinding new-wave attire. They are: *The Turnabout Shop* at 386 Victoria in Westmount, *The Outlet Shop* at 4641 Van Horne and *Ortique* at 293 Villeneuve, above Mount Royal.

Army fatigues and paraphernalia are, if nothing else, functional, resistant, and only for those willing to compromise their views on American imperialism. *The Army Surplus and Sports Store* on St-Laurent below Sherbrooke and *Surplus D'Armee* at 20 Notre Dame E. both carry old and new remnants of the people who've joined the people who've joined the army, including boots, caps, pea coats. Also available in army or navy. □

—Fred Astaire

Books for the peripatetic bibliophile

"But bookstores are such a wonderful place to go anyway. Just to be there." Bibliophilic purists may worry over a coming trend at booksellers to provide muffins with the Maupassant, but for some, that splat of humus in the pages of *Das Kapital* is just the palatability Marx needed. Running the gamut in bookstores these days is more like running the gauntlet. The choice is no longer just the baffling array of leftist factions and ethnic consciences; now the devoted browser must also come to terms with carrot cake vs. quiche when choosing his roost for the afternoon.

Of course, these are not mainstream bookstores; those outré bastions of Harlequin Romances covered in six designer colours are not where the serious and sagacious are to be found. Bookstores are places to be, or not to be, but the question is really whether 'tis nobler to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous prices at Coles, or to head for the holes in the wall.

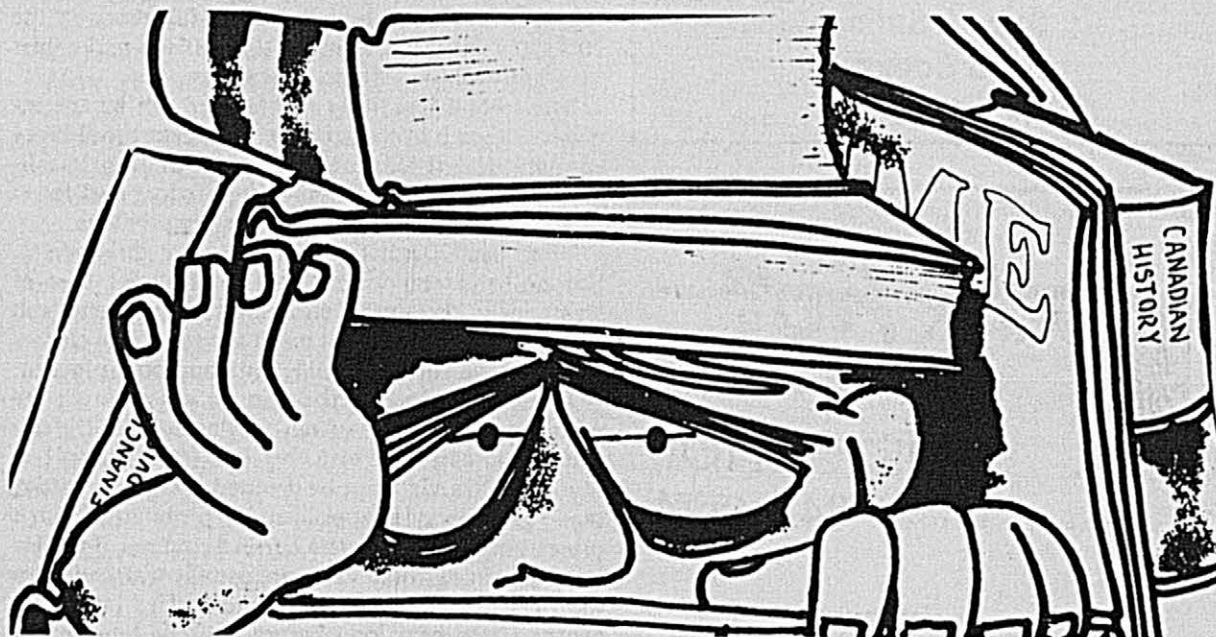
With Le Palais du Livres closing in October over a cigarettes on Sunday squabble, the leader in the second-hand field may be The Word on Milton (845-5640). The shop is dwarfed by le Palais' six jam-packed floors, but the selection in literature, non-fiction and reference/text books is more relevant to the student buyer. The turnover seems fairly rapid in such things as sociology and political science classics, a bit slower in English literature. Canadian and American literature are sometimes sparse. French literature is available. Books in demand are usually replaced eventually, so it's worthwhile to check back. Browsing is encouraged; in fact some of these people seem as cobwebby as the ancient overstuffed chairs in the corners.

Huis Clos at 2013 St-Laurent is a small shop run by a recent McGill graduate. Not too far away is Librairie Prince Arthur (formerly Kebuk) on de Bullion just south of Prince Arthur. Both stores have slightly unbalanced combinations of books, with a good selection of ethnic and health food cookbooks and the more obscure foreign language dictionaries. Huis Clos has prints and a few used albums', Prince Arthur has a few more used albums.

Specialised bookstores draw their own kind of devout crowd. The best known and best stocked is Norman Bethune at 1951 Rosemont (276-2421), run

by the Worker's Communist Party. Trotskyist literature is found at Octobre at 4216 St-Denis (843-7290). It's run by the Groupe Socialiste des Travailleurs du Québec and is pretty small, but has a good selection of works in French. For pamphlets and tracts hot off the ideologically-correct press, there's Alternative Bookshop, 2033 St-Laurent (844-3207). Hard core Marxist-Leninists are served by L'Étincelle, the publishers of *En Lutte!* at 4933 Grand Pré (844-3207).

Androgene is a non-profit volunteer collective full of interesting people and books on gay and feminist



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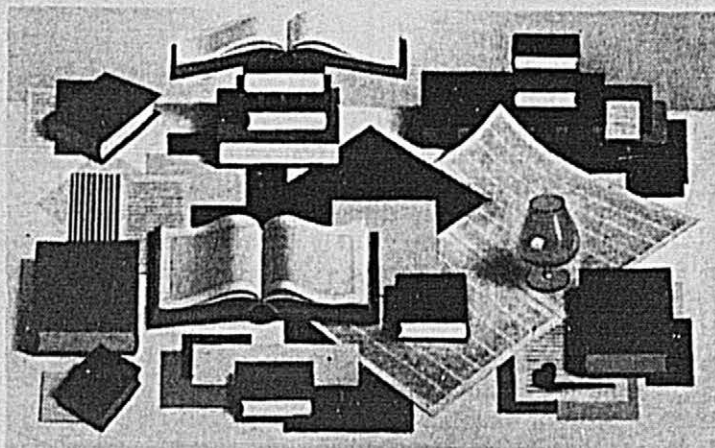
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topics, and has a selection of non-sexist books to bring up baby by. The address is 1217 Crescent, and information on gay and feminist events is available at 866-2131.

Lately-shrunk **Liberation Books** is tucked away under that God-awful tunnel at de Maisonneuve and Drummond (843-6307). The selection is accordingly small, but this is the only bookseller downtown specialising in Third World literature, pamphlets, buttons and information. The place is now too small for the occasional crafts exhibits they used to have, and there are fewer books for children from Asia, the Caribbean, Africa and South America. Hours seem to be irregular.

Another store claiming to be one of a kind, **Ulysses** has books on travel in every style, on and between every continent. They're at 1208 St-Denis (843-7135).

It's hard to pin down what a place like **Terre Etolle** specialises in. It's either quiche, tofu, brioches,



C MON MOOSE, YOU CAN SAY IT...BOOK!!!

Margaret Atwood or Stendahl. As the name of the place suggests, this "tastefully redone rowhouse," on Sherbrooke just this side of Claremont, has ambiguous intent and content, but it's just oh-so anyhow.

Last comes the venerable old **Paragraph** on Sherbrooke just west of the Erotic Gates. The address actually lists the entrance as Mansfield, and that's where you'll have to go for the muffins. Yes, children, even **Paragraph**, those respected (and close) purveyors of Rabelais, Milton and Margaret Trudeau have gone café, but such is the march of time and trend. The store carries a good selection of Canadiana and magazines for those who don't care for the coffee.

—Montague Douglas Scott



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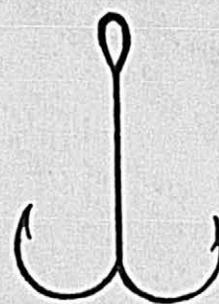
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Other travelogue

Ottawa: City of Great Compromises

Ottawa, the nation's capital, truly represents Canada for it is one of our greatest compromises. Queen Victoria chose this former lumber town to be the capital because of its geographic position — it lies on the Québec-Ontario border (Upper and Lower Canada back then), and is almost halfway between Montréal and Toronto.

Ottawa is one of the few North American, and, for that matter, international cities to have been planned before it was built, allowing for easy access to park and recreational areas of which the city is overflowing.

The downtown market area is one of the most interesting in Ottawa. It has undergone many changes in the past decade, namely it has at least quadrupled in size and in variety of stores.

During the warmer weather fruit and vegetable stands line the streets. There are also many year-round shops selling everything from fish to health foods to kitchen utensils.

One of the market's greatest attractions is the amount of cafés and restaurants in the area. Most are small and have their own specialties— from the myriad of desserts at *Memories* at the corner of Clarence and Sussex (7 Clarence), to the eclectic menu at *The Bohemian* (89 Clarence).

The number and quality of restaurants, and especially cafés, in Ottawa has also increased. Some of the main restaurant areas are Bank Street (a mixture of everything), Rideau (Chinese, Jewish and steak) and Somerset (Chinese). There are many, many others scattered throughout the city. If money



Gerard Martin

is a problem, most of the cafés offer good meals that are quite reasonable.

Ottawa is well known for its athletic and recreational centres. There are a plethora of parks, crisscrossed with bicycle-paths which double as jogging and roller-skating routes as well as excellent sites for midnight strolls.

The Rideau Canal is a main winter attraction in the capital. It is iced over and groomed for skating from just before Christmas to mid-February along its eight kilometre length. This makes it the longest skating ring in the world.

Ice skates (and roller skates in the summer to skate beside the Canal) can be rented at several locations along the route. Prices are reasonable and enjoyment high.

A must-see in Ottawa is *Hog's Back Falls*, whose name becomes more fitting after you see it. The Falls are located around Riverside south of Baseline (near Carleton University). There is a large park there with both open spaces and walking paths.

Probably the easiest way to get to Ottawa is by Voyageur Bus. Buses leave every hour on the hour and take approximately two hours to get there. Prices depend on how long you're staying and on what day you leave. Don't forget to ask for the student discount (10).

If hotels are out of your price range there are two rather inexpensive places to stay. The Hostel-Nicholas Street (75 Nicholas), a reconverted jail, and the YM-YWCA (180 Argyle) are suggested. If you're coming in by bus get off at the first stop for the former, and at the terminal for the 'Y'.

There are several important events in and around Ottawa throughout the year. The Winter Carnival, around the second week of February, is centered around the Canal and consists of horse racing, skating and other ice-related activities.

The Tulip Festival in early May attracts many people to the city. The tulips are courtesy of Queen Juliana of Holland in thanks for our protection of her during the Second World War.

The Canada Day celebrations on July 1st cannot be beat. Ottawa, being the capital, has the best fireworks display in the country.

In late August the Canadian National Exhibition (called the 'Ex' by the natives) comes to town, with rides, exhibitions and concerts.

There are both alpine and cross-country skiing in the National Capital Region, although the latter is certainly more plentiful. In general the National Capital Commission, which also maintains most of the major parks in Ottawa, administers these areas, although some of the ski areas are privately owned.



Probably the best downhill skiing is at Mont St. Marie, while the best cross-country is at Camp Fortune, the latter being but 30 minutes from downtown Ottawa.

Boats can be rented along the Ottawa River at the Britannia Yacht Club. Sailing, wind-surfing and motorboats are available for rental.

If you're feeling more adventurous you can also go white-water rafting along the more treacherous parts of the Ottawa River. Several excursions are offered, and range from day trips to over-nighters.

Ottawa also has more than its share of museums—everything from the push-buttony *Museum of Science and Technology* on St. Laurent Boulevard (about five minutes south of the Queensway) to the historical *Museum of Man* on Metcalfe, just a block north of the Queenway.

The *Bytown Museum* named after Colonel By, the builder of the Canal, also has some interesting artifacts with a more local flavour. *The National Gallery* always has a couple of exhibitions dealing with art of various sorts.

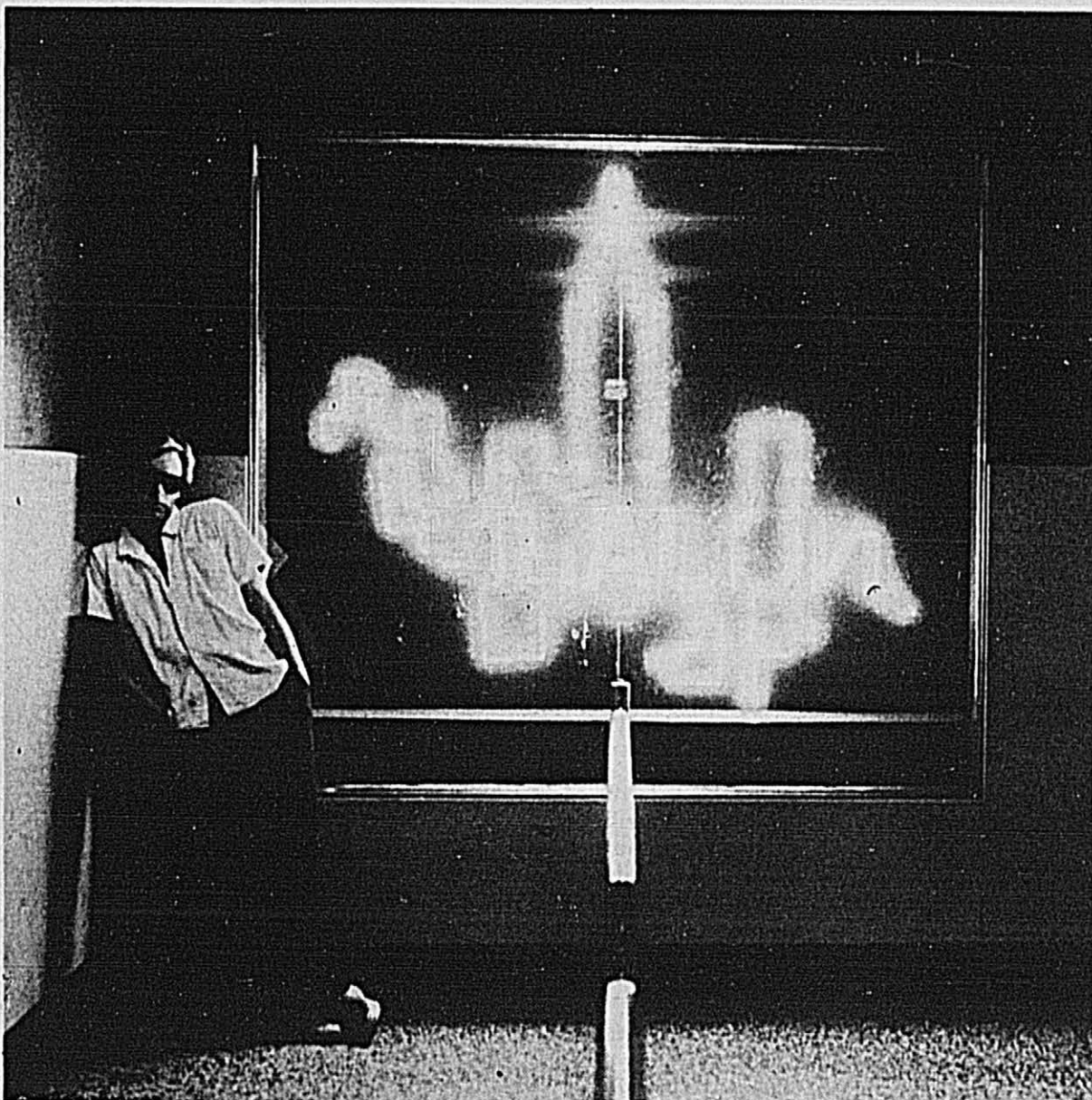
When Parliament is in session, it becomes one of the greatest sources of entertainment in Ottawa. If you plan to attend ask your federal MP for a pass to ensure a good seat. The best time to go is during Question Period, in mid-afternoon.

To the west of Parliament Hill lies the Supreme Court of Canada. Visitors are allowed, but the gallery is quite small and holds only a few people.

To the west of the Supreme Court is the National Archives Building. Anyone is permitted use of the facilities, but no books may be removed from the building. The library there contains thousands upon thousands of books, and you can find information on almost any subject.

To the east of Parliament Hill are the Rideau Locks and beside these the famous *Château Laurier*.

Further east, along Rideau Avenue, the new Rideau Centre is nearing completion. When finished it will contain a gigantic shopping area, restaurants and a new convention centre.



Guy Tombs Ltee.

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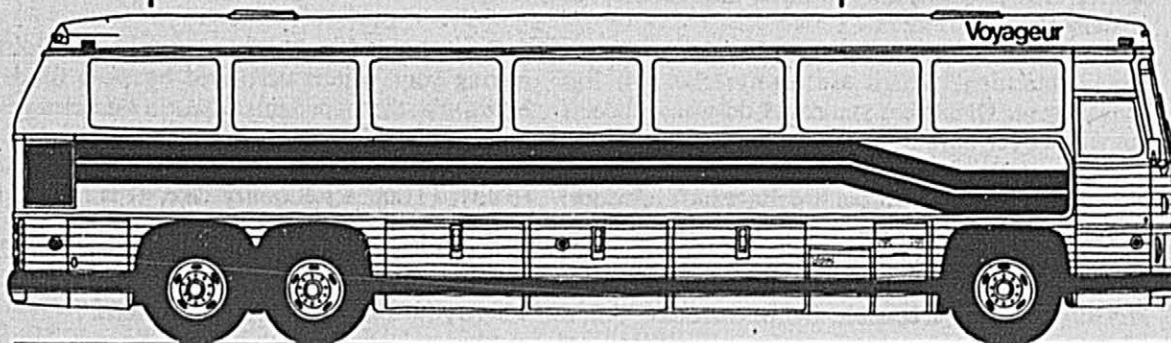
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Let Us Now Praise Two Wheels

PEDAL WITH THE VELO VANGUARD

While thousands of undergraduates, grad students and profs sleep, the daily rite of commuting to campus is transformed into low farce by a confederacy of dunces. Ghetto developers, Jacques Parizeau and the MUCTC — on the surface the most incompatible of trios — have been working arm-in-arm and hand-over-fist for the last few years to make commuting as costly, time-consuming and inconvenient as possible for the denizens of this "commuter university."

Thus the commuter's dilemma: how best, cheapest and fastest to greet the McGill morning?

With Ghetto residents being displaced by developers' overpriced condos and the outrageous rents of the existing housing stock, many erstwhile ghetto dwellers are now living further east or in the Plateau Mont Royal district. What used to be a leisurely stroll to McGill is now a brisk walk or a 15-minute bus ride — a round trip worth \$1.50 a day, when the buses are running.

Meanwhile, our corpulent finance minister has made the car a plaything of the rich, with his taxes pushing gas to over 50 cents a liter.

And, finally, we come to the travesty that is the MUCTC. No matter which side you are on in the annual intra-mural transit war the fact remains that union-management relations at the transit commission have been permanently poisoned and commuters will have to suffer through their spats. At this writing, it appears that the buses and metro may be off in September.

Why, even if the buses were guaranteed to run, the fares are prohibitive, and the metro extension, while bringing service to the suburbs, hasn't speeded up service. On one of the major routes, the old 65, it has actually slowed down.

Again the predicament: how best to greet the McGill morning? There are always the two legs beneath you. Or better, you could do what students the world over have done for generations — bike to school.

The benefits of the bike are flagrantly obvious: bikes are cheap, as rapid as rapid transit, they're environmental darlings, and, damn it, they just feel good and they're good for you. And, best of all, McGill is easily accessible by Sherbrooke St., a relentlessly flat artery that funnels cyclists from east and west into the Roddick Gates.

What follows can be subtitled, "Let Us Now Praise Two Wheels," as the *Handbook* presents the essentials for McGill's burgeoning legion of cyclists: some rules of the road, the coming velorevolution, where to purchase your bike, suggested day-long or

weekend low rent outings, and bicycle maintenance.

Cycling in Montréal is not without its perils. Potholes dot the streets, most noticeably in the months after the spring thaw, and Montréal drivers are not known for their courtesy to bicyclists, let alone to each other.

Rules for the initiate

One must be skilled in the tricks of urban survival to avoid becoming the new hood ornament on a Purolator delivery van. Herewith the *Handbook* offers some rules of Montréal's highways and byways to cyclists:

- Don't bring fancy bikes to school. In addition to having your wheels destroyed by poor roads, nice bikes, like the opponents of Latin American juntas, have a habit of disappearing. So do unlocked pumps, wheels, saddlebags, and anything else which can be removed from a stationary bike. It is best to ride a mechanically sound but decrepit-looking bike. You may not win style points for fancy paraphernalia, but you also won't be greeted by a broken lock lying where your prized possession had been.

- Always lock up your bicycle. Sounds like pretty mundane advice, but many an unfortunate cyclist have decided that locking up is just too much effort for such a brief trip.

"I just ran into the dépanneur to pick up some beer," is a tragically familiar excuse. It is best to buy a Citadel or Kryptonite solid metal lock. They cost an

arm and a leg and weigh a ton, but they do deter would be bike thieves. Almost any other lock can be clipped in a matter of seconds.

- Avoid cycling up Park Avenue. Drivers on this street behave like kamikaze pilots. Park is probably the most dangerous street in the city; cars weave in and out of traffic at speeds normally achieved during NASCAR time trials.

- Carry your belongings either in a backpack or secured to a bicycle rack. It's tough enough manoeuvring through the maze of traffic without worrying about packages in your hands.

- It isn't enough to make sure you can be seen after dark. Yes, you should have front, rear and side reflectors, wear light colored clothing, perhaps even purchase a nite-glo fluorescent vest (around \$20), and wear a helmet. But best precaution for night riding is to drive very carefully.

Bikes move much faster than pedestrians, making cyclists easier targets for cars: drivers cannot react in time to a bike which emerges from a darkened street into a lit one. With the exception of main thoroughfares, Montréal streets are almost pitch black at night. It's best to chance the major arteries after dark (Sherbrooke and St. Laurent) than to try your luck elsewhere. Be extra aware of potholes at night: without a sun to provide the shadows which enable us to distinguish potholes during the day, craters can suddenly appear beneath your wheels at night.

- Be prepared for cold weather by packing a hat and gloves. In fact, wear a bicycle helmet. It will shield



Let Us Now Praise Two Wheels



you from the elements and might even save your life. Bicycling in cold weather is not much different from cross-country skiing. By wearing wool socks, layered sweaters, gloves, a windbreaker and a hat, it is possible to keep riding until the first serious snowfall.

The Born-Again Cyclist

After a week of varied cycling in and around Montréal, most cyclists inevitably come around to the position that the city is not especially hospitable to bikes. The potholes, the hell-bent-for-homicide drivers of Montréal, car exhausts, bike paths better suited for country jaunts than for rides to midtown, bridges which don't allow jumping, dogs, and bikes: Who will put forward cyclists' grievances with the city?

For those born again bicyclists wishing to bring forth the cause of cycling to the uninitiated, Montréal boasts Le Monde à Bicyclette (Citizens on Cycles), a lively and entertaining cyclists' rights lobby cum velorevolutionaries.

Working out of a warren of cluttered offices located in a crumbling storefront at 4224 Clark (Tel. 844-2713), the "bikesheviks" have lobbied for public bicycle racks and paths and access to bridges and the Metro.

Le Monde is also the publisher of the cyclist's reactionary tract for the times, *vers une ville nouvelle*, an irregular newspaper which contains such features as "Cycling without sweat," "Des velos et des femmes," and "Velopoetry."

"We work to realize the potential of the bicycle as a means of transport," rattles off Le Monde's Public Relations Director, the inimitable Robert "Bicycle Bob" Silverman.

In most other progressive cities of the world, Le Monde's work would be redundant. Yet in their efforts to improve the cyclist's lot in Montréal, Le Monde members have appeared countless times in municipal court. Just this past spring, Silverman and Le Monde member Scott Weinstein chose eight days in Bordeaux jail over paying a court-levied fine for painting an improvised bike path.

Even though Québécois own the most bikes per capita than the people of any other province, there are few accommodations made for bikers in Montréal. After much foot dragging by City Hall in allowing bicycles on metros and creating new bike paths, Le Monde has made some headway.

Cyclists can now take their bikes on the Metro on weekends and holidays, provided they purchase a special pass and are 18 years of age or older. Younger cyclists must be accompanied by a permit-holding adult and groups of cyclists must be no larger than four. Finally, only four bikes are allowed on the last car of the train at one time. You can submit to all this and more for only \$5.00 at the Berri-de-Montigny metro station.

The metro permit experiment will last until the end of 1982, at which point its success will be evaluated by the MUCTC. Given MUCTC chairman Lawrence Hanigan's antipathy towards the bike, the renewal of the metro pass is not a given.

McGill University, for its part, has done little to make cyclists welcome. With the exception of the iron railings on the Penfield side of Chancellor Day Hall and Stewart Bio, the rails along the promenade and on the McTavish side of Redpath Library, and the railing outside the lobby of the Leacock Building, there are few secure places on campus McGill to lock up a bicycle. Take nothing for granted when you lock up your bike: One *Handbook* staffer had the handlebars, brakes, and front forks of a borrowed Torpado absconded with on a sunny Thursday afternoon between the hours of 3:00 and 3:30 as it was locked on the railing on the McTavish side of Redpath.

"McGill University, for its part, has done little to make cyclists welcome."

While the chances of finding your bike stripped and up on blocks when you leave your 3:00 class are not better than 50-50, the University might do its students a service by installing theft-proof bicycle racks, or any racks at all at key points on campus. The Université de Montréal and the Université de Québec à Montréal have already installed theft-proof bike racks (for about 50 bikes each) while Concordia has bike racks outside the Hall building.

According to Chuck Adler, McGill Physical Planning Assitant, "They (bike racks) were discussed a long time ago without much being done. I'm not aware of any plans for them at present. I would say that the Students' Society and students who are interested should speak to the student representatives on the Senate Development Committee."

Keeping the bike in shape

Convinced that cycling is the only way to get around town, but still wondering where you can get a set of wheels? Never fear. The *Handbook* has sent out a team of researchers to hunt down the best bike stores in town.

High up on the list for anyone with a limited budget is *Le Marché des Bicyclettes*, a small shop at 1270 Van Horne in the heart of Outremont. Bob and the boys run *Le Marché*, a store which sells only reconditioned used bicycles. A second hand ten-speed will probably set you back about \$80, which is peanuts when you consider the going rate of over \$175 for anything over 26 inches high with wheels. Since the store is continually short of merchandise, Bob recommends coming in and putting down a deposit towards the first good bike to come into the store.

Louis Quilicotat 1749 St. Denis is practically a Montréal institution. Specializing in volume sales of ten-speed bikes, the store offers cyclists a wide choice of models to choose from, as well as a very large parts and accessory department.

ABC Cycle and Sport, at 5584 Park and *Peel Cycle* at 1832 St. Catherine are two stores worth checking out. *Peel* tends to be a trifle pricy, but it has the largest selection of spare parts and accessories in town. *ABC*, though an excellent store, only services bicycles bought from them. Note that *Peel Cycle* will

continued

Let Us Now Praise Two Wheels

continued from previous page

be moving to 6665 rue St-Jacques, west of Caven-
dish, Tel. 486-1148.

You can get your bikes serviced at *Rachel Bicycle Repair*, better known as Jimmy's, tucked away at 72 Rachel Street East, Tel: 843-6989. Jimmy does repairs and only repairs. The unanimous choice of center city cyclists.

Where to Bike

When you want a little more than an acrid ride

"...bike paths have been designed for recreation and not day-to-day utility."

downtown or a hop to the dépanneur, when you want to air out the legs, follow us. Given the delicious varieties of climate up here, rides are qualified as early fall, late fall, spring and summer. Most bike paths on the island, however, are serviceable all year round (except deepest winter) and they make for good riding anytime. (For a map of Montréal's bike paths, go to the Montréal Urban Community in City Hall offices on Gilford St. in Old Montréal.)

As mentioned earlier, bike paths have been designed for recreation and not day-to-day utility. Exceptions which come to mind are the de Maisonneuve path, between Addington and Coronation, through NDG in the west end, and the Rachel path out to the Olympic stadium in the east end — both run parallel to Sherbrooke.

The Rachel path, which you can pick up just after Parc Lafontaine at Papineau, ends at Parc Maisonneuve (across the street from the Big O). The three kilometers of sometimes rolling, often narcotizing bike path through the park, laid down on a former municipal golf course, was the best thing to come out of the construction of the Olympic Village. The young folk careening around every corner make for foul conversation and the lone men who occasionally "cruise" Maisonneuve may remind you of lone men who do similar things in downtown bars. Still, you can picnic in open spaces over 200 yards off the path so privacy is not hard to come by.

When you grow weary of the bike scene you can lock up the wheels and walk over to the Botanical Gardens for some aesthetic floral stimulation. If you're a west-end type this is a marvelous, if occasionally gritty trip — the east end of Montréal will show you the real city, the people who vote for Mayor Drapeau.

Closer to McGill is the path around Mont Royal, which also doubles as a jogging and dog walking path. Blazed in levels through the trees on the south side of the mountain, you can enter this path as it rises towards Mont Royal in front of the McIntyre Medical building on Pine. Avoid lunch hour and dinnertime as the path is crowded with runners. Other than those times, watch out for dogs off their leashes, and slipping and sliding on the sandy track. Parc Mont Royal, a/k/a Beaver Lake, is safe any time of day or night.

The utility of a ride along the Lachine Canal/Parks Canada/Historical Site path can be measured in the time it takes to convey you to Lakeshore Road just outside Lachine. (Note that Lakeshore is a continuation of Lachine's Boul. St-Joseph and it turns into Beaconsfield Rd. once you hit that suburb.)

While the Canal may be of interest to maritimers and Meccano enthusiasts, the bike path along it is the prelude to a journey chock full of Lac St-Louis, cocktails, cows, alluring estates, yacht clubs and even the udder campus — MacDonald College in Sainte-Anne de Bellevue. If you wish this can be the start of a Tour de l'Isle, a trip around the perimeter of the island of Montréal. Or, you can settle for a ride around half the island by riding out as far as Ile Bizard and turning back.

The fun starts in Point St-Charles at des Seigneurs and William Sts. where you cross the canal (the bridge is on des Seigneurs) and pick up the path. Of course, you can pick up the path wherever you can traverse the canal, with pontoons or otherwise. Just keep going west.

After about 30 minutes of riding you should see Lac Saint Louis and Saint-Joseph will turn into Lakeshore Road, which you will follow all the way through Dorval, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Baie d'Urfe and Kirkland, out to Sainte-A de B. At this point you're laughing. With Lakeshore Road as your guide, the ride is a fairly flat one, the roads are good, and the traffic is light.

Once you reach Sainte-Anne, you can picnic in a park on the lake just before MacDonald campus. The Lakeshore, although ideally suited for a bike path, does not have one.

Senneville, about 30 minutes after Sainte-A, is pure farmland, estates, and yacht clubs, only 20 miles from downtown by car. After Lakeshore Road rounds the western tip of the island, it turns into Senneville Rd. and then Gouin Blvd., the major thoroughfare on the north island.

Ed.note: If you decide to turn back at Ile Bizard, you may find yourself getting a tad thirsty when you reach Pointe Claire. If it's a hot, humid day, a stopover at the Edgewater Hotel for afternoon potables. The pool scene is not to be believed — not even tolerated. Seeing all that cultural baggage open-

"The cycling after Pointe-aux-Trembles is vaguely reminiscent of a drive on I-95 in New Jersey."

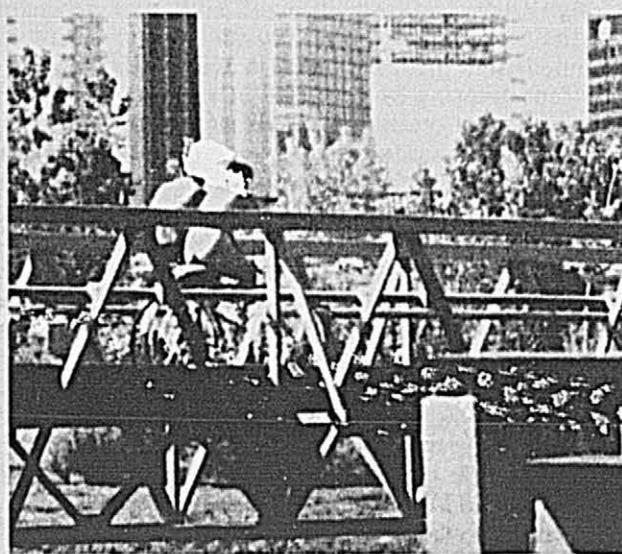
ed before your eyes — ah, it's soooo west island it hurts.

On the road again, continue east on Gouin and you'll arrive at the Bois-de-Saraguay bike path, another soothing ride — you'll feel transported miles away from your overdue term paper.

The route is straightforward from here — just follow the water and don't cross any bridges. The cycling after Pointe-Aux-Trembles (the eastern-most tip of the island) is vaguely reminiscent of a drive on I-95 in New Jersey. The Shell, Esso, Petro-Can, and other refineries are close enough to smell.

If you're feeling adventurous, a weekend ride through the Eastern Townships, Vermont, or Northern New Hampshire during peak foliage season is the perfect tonic for fall mid-terms. The best weekend for color is usually the first weekend in October, the weekend before Canadian Thanksgiving and American Columbus Day. If you can, it is advisable to get your bike into northern Vermont or northern New Hampshire, rather than riding all the way from Montréal — the ride is too time consuming, it's fairly flat and it offers few visual treats.

In Vermont a good point of departure is Enosburg Falls. From here you can take Route 108 down to Stowe or Smuggler's Notch — the Notch is spectacular in fall; leaves begin to change by Labor Day. The ride is demanding as you go through the Notch but the reward is a ski dorm on the Stowe side of the



Edward G. Arzoulan

Notch in which you can camp overnight. If you get the urge, the Long Trail, an offshoot of the Appalachian Trail system which extends from Georgia to to the Canadian border, is virtually at your doorstep and offers great hiking. For maps, dorm info, and other stuff, see the Vermont tourist information center on Peel between Sherbrooke and de Maisonneuve. They also keep charts indicating the percentage of color in northern, central, and southern Vermont.

As for New Hampshire, a ride starting at Dixville Notch in the northwest corner of the state and ending down at Franconia Notch and the White Mountain National Forest can't go wrong. You can camp anywhere in the White Mountain National Forest, or you can enter at Franconia, pay a few dollars and get a camping site. Franconia is also a stop on the Appalachian Trail. For more info on Francinia and Northern New England, go to the Vermont center.

Some bicycle stores have weekend tour groups (for a small fee) and may know of other bike touring groups. The Peel Cycle Center comes to mind in this respect. There is also a group called the Vermont Country Cyclers that offers sumptuous bed and breakfast and jacuzzi tours for sumptuous prices. You can get their brochure at the Vermont center.

—Stewart Freed, Clint Hardware and Scooter Resnik



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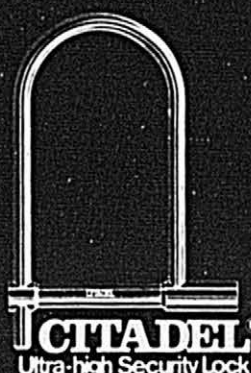
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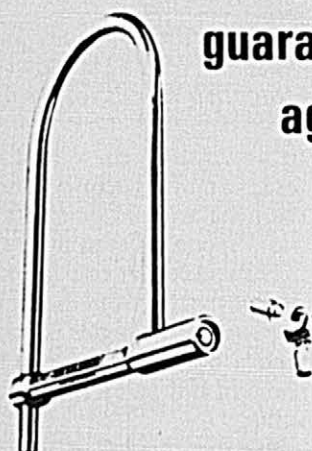
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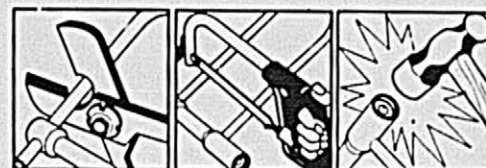
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Let Us Now Praise Two Wheels

Here we offer a few basic tips on how to keep your bike in shape and how to deal with the most common of bike ailments. Limited as we are by the written word, we hope the accompanying photos will enhance the narrative. Note the arrows, but if you are still lost, poke around your machine very carefully. The bike will unfold as it should.

Most bike repairs can be effected with the proper parts in the comfort of your home; for more in-depth care, however, don't be afraid to consult a bike doctor.

CHAIN: After an exciting ride through the rain, don't forget to oil your chain the following morning. Water tends to dry a chain out rapidly, make it stiff, brittle and unyielding. A handy oil to keep around for chains and other well-used points is the 3 in 1 brand all-purpose variety. One brand marketed as WD40 doesn't last very long.

If your chain is rusted after a long layaway, soak it overnight in varsol and then oil it in the morning or soak it in car oil and rap the chain in a rag to draw off excess oil. It should be as good as new.

If you decide to replace a chain yourself, remember that most new chains have 166 links, which is about 56 links too many for most bicycles. This may lead you to wonder why your chain sags like a bad facelift. For proper chain tension, eliminate the excess links (until you are down to 110 links), put the chain on, and check that the rear derailleur is able to slacken the chain.

WHEELS & TIRES: A wheel with even a small "wow" in it (similar to the shape of a warped record) can give you an uneven ride. To eliminate the wow, that is to *true the wheel*, spin the wheel to find the warped point (it may rub against the brakes or the lower rear forks). Take your spoke wrench in hand and slowly tighten the spokes which are on the opposite side to where the wheel is wowing.

You can also loosen the spokes on the wowing side. Ideally, you should do a little of both. As you do this, turn the wheel slowly to make sure it is straightening. Note that bike wheels have the same number of spokes on both sides; the effect of increasing or decreasing tension on spokes should be obvious.

Wheels which are wowing as a result of a dented rim require more care than we can describe here.

Most biking nightmares return to one common episode: blowing a tire while sprinting downhill. Before tackling the medical complications, let's talk about the contusions and lacerations suffered by the tire. We'll use the rear tire as an example since it is by far the more difficult tire to remove, let alone repair. Above all, you'll have to rely on your patience.

The first trick is to move your shift lever forward to make sure the chain moves to the last gear (the sprockets farthest from the wheel — See photo 1). This is a farsighted move to make replacing the wheel easier later on. Loosen the regular nuts, butterfly nuts or whatever keeps your wheel in position. Grab the derailleur, pull back and lift it, and the wheel should fall out. If it needs some coaxing, do it slowly, making sure you don't take the chain off with the wheel.

Once the wheel is off you can gently rest the bike on the derailleur, although it would be best to work on the bike as it is held aloft by vise grips on a workbench.

The key tool now, as we prepare to take the tire off, is a tire lever. This is a piece of metal, about a half-inch wide and six inches long, bent slightly about a half-inch from its blunt tip. Once all the air is out of your tire, the tire lever will aid you in freeing the tire from the rim. Do not use a screwdriver, pliers

Let Us Now Repair Those Two Wheels

This Handbook feature is brought to you with the assistance of the people at Ecosense, an NDG based group that stands for its name.

or any instrument with a sharp tip to perform this task; it may puncture your inner tube more severely than the original puncture. If you have to rough it, use a spoon or even a housekey.

Now take the tire lever and begin removing one side of the tire from the rim, slowly and carefully. *Do not start near the tire valve.* Do not take the tire completely off the rim. Once the inner tube is exposed, reach in and pull it out, again starting away from the valve.

Put some air in the tube and listen for the sound of air escaping. You can put a little gob (no one said this was going to be decorous) or water over the suspected hole and watch for bubbles. After you've done this, check the tire to see what made the hole — the offending particle may still be lodged in the tire, leaving you exposed to another blowout once your tire is patched up and you resume riding. Remove the transgressor at once.

Now for the patching up. Make sure that the area around the puncture in the inner tube is clean and free of dust. Dab some glue on the hole and some glue on the patch and wait until the glue turns white (about two minutes). At this point apply the patch to the hole and stand on it for three to four minutes.

Don't be a smartass and test the patch while the inner tube is out of the tire. Without the tire to press against, the tube will probably blow up in your face ha ha ha.

Replace the tube on the inside of the rim, starting at the valve this time. Tuck the tube in with your fingers. Notice the spokes which protrude through the center of the rim — make sure they are covered by the rubber strip which is there to perform that job. Starting at the valve again, tuck in the tire. If you can replace the tube and tire with your hands that's all to the better; it may get difficult at the end.

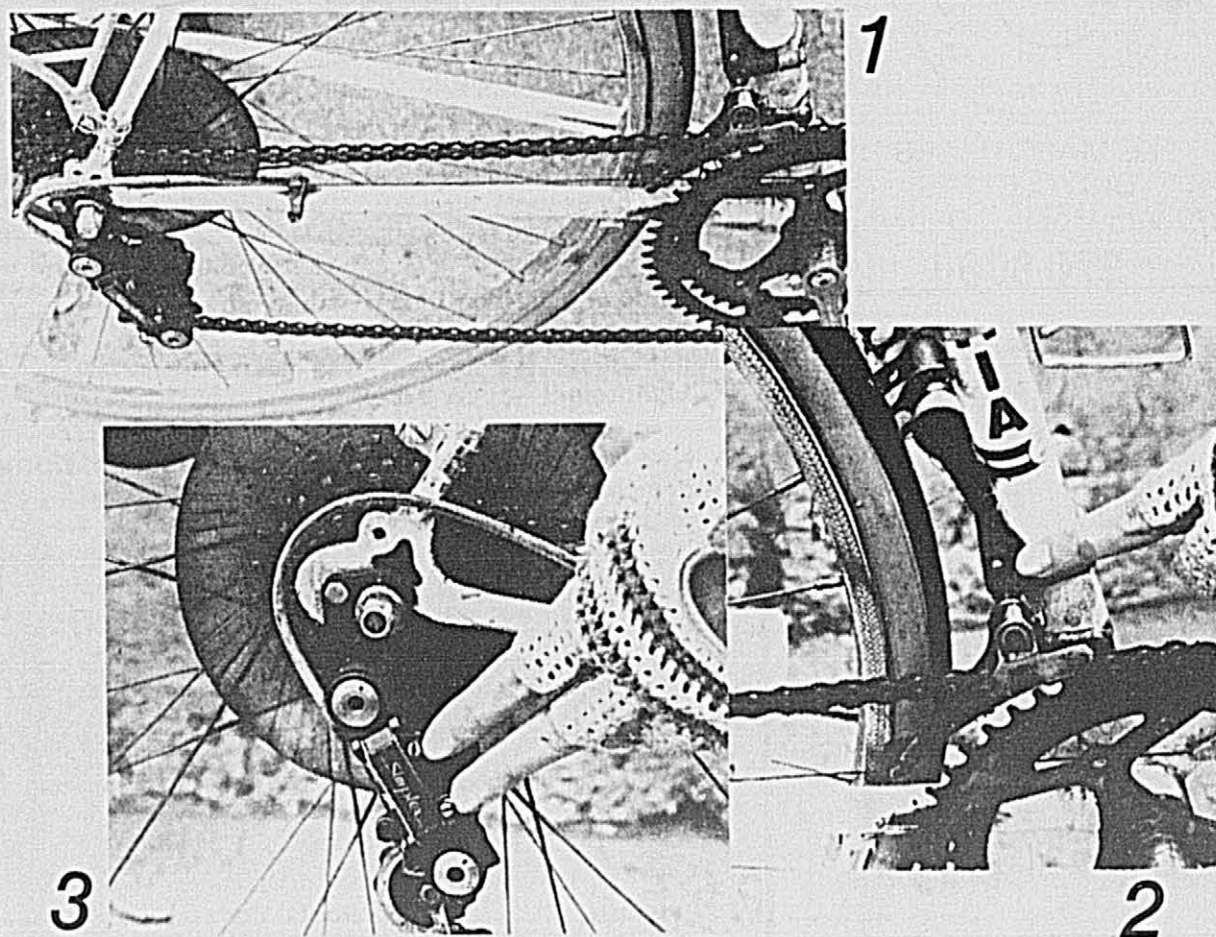
To replace the rear wheel repeat the same steps as when you took it off, except backwards. Put the chain on the last sprockets, center the wheel between the forks and insert it into the rear grooves. It doesn't have to go all the way into the grooves, just so long as it's not at the edge and ready to fall out. Check that the wheel is equally far into the grooves on both sides. If it isn't you may suffer wheel rub, a distant relative of crotch rub and just as annoying.

Of course you can fill up the tire just before you replace it. For most bike tires 60 lbs. of pressure is just right, although alloy rims (a dull grey color) can handle tires with 100 lbs. pressure. Harder tires will enable you to scud along easily and while they pass on the shock of every bump to the rider, they reduce the chances of bending a rim and blowing a tire over a sharp object.

A key assumption in all of the above is that you will have a bike pump and a patch kit at hand if and when your tire goes. Especially if you are off for a ride in the country. All of the above is dog poop, however, in the unlikely event that your tire valve breaks and you have no spare valves at hand. Find a taxi.

GEARS & SPROCKETS: The bane of most bicyclists' existence — the gears don't shift properly, they're locked when you're climbing uphill, the chain falls off when you shift from high to low ratios and vice-versa.

Gears are a tricky mechanism to fool around with but there are a few tips on how to tune them. Both



Edward G. Arzoulian

Let Us Now Praise Two Wheels

the front and rear derailleurs move in and out. Both derailleurs have screws in them which impede movement in and out (see photos 2 & 3). The two screws in each derailleur should be clearly marked on most bikes as either "H" (high gear or sprocket closest to the wheel) or "L" (low gear or sprocket farthest from wheel). If these screws are not set properly it may account for the uneven response you're getting from your gears.

To play with the gears, elevate your rear wheel and turn the screws to regulate chain movement. Move from high to low and low to high. With careful work you should be able to tune the bike.

All this presumes that there is nothing else wrong with the gears, such as a) your right shift lever is

loose (tighten it), b) your chain is not bending and not fitting into the rear derailleur because it is too dry (oil it) or c) your gear cables may be stretched from age or wear (replace them).

There used to be a rule around that one shouldn't ride in fifth or sixth gears because they place too much wear on the chain. In this day and age of enlightened bike engineering, that rule is scoffed at. However, if your bike is over four years old, chances are that your chain is running on a curve in fifth and sixth gear and is dying a slow death.

BRAKES: Squeaky brakes are another pet peeve. Generally, if your brakes squeak it is the result of drag on the brake shoes when you apply the brakes. To eliminate this, adjust your brake shoes so that they point in at the rim, towards the front of the bike. With a wrench, grab the brake arms and turn them in. The idea here is that the front of the brake pads should touch the rim first.

As with the gears, poor brake response may result from stretched or worn brake cables — replace them.

To adjust the older center pull brakes, tighten or loosen the screw located at the juncture of the cables which extend to either side of the rim (see photo 4). This is also a point that could stand some oiling when you go after the chain.

For the newer side pull brakes, find the screw at the side and tighten or loosen it accordingly.

Part of your yearly maintenance should be checking both the brake and gear cables for wear and fraying.

SEAT & FRAME SIZE: To find the proper seat height, get on the seat, put your heels on the pedals and pedal backwards. At the bottom of the circle your leg should be straight, roughly perpendicular to the ground. Another reminder about keeping your arms bent while riding. To prevent "road shock," loosen the seat and move it backward or forward, getting as close to the handlebars as you need be to achieve the desired riding position.

When it comes to choosing the seat, shun the plastic

and vinyl variety. They don't breathe at all, give you sweaty bums, and in certain individuals can be the causes of painful chafing. The word on seats is "seek leather." The old standby Brooks leather seat is too heavy for most racing bikes. A more popular brand is the Avocet seat, a leather model which in time will mold to the unique shape of your seat and provide hours of chafe-free enjoyment.

As for frame size, stand flat-footed straddling the center bar. The correct frame size should leave about one inch and a half between the bar and your crotch. Of course some people, for reasons known best to them, prefer big bikes — in a manner akin to the North American "big car syndrome" of the late sixties and early seventies.

And some words in favour of toe clips on pedals. While they may create a feeling of static paranoia in the rider, toe clips are an important accessory. The primary cause of accidents is the rider's feet dislodging from the pedals, a loss of balance, a loss of control, a loss of blood. While your feet may appear to be held hostage by the notorious "rat traps" you'll be amazed at how rapidly you adapt to them, and at how rapidly your feet will extricate themselves at a stop sign — unless you have mastered the racer's edge of holding still at a stoplight, with both feet in the toe clips.

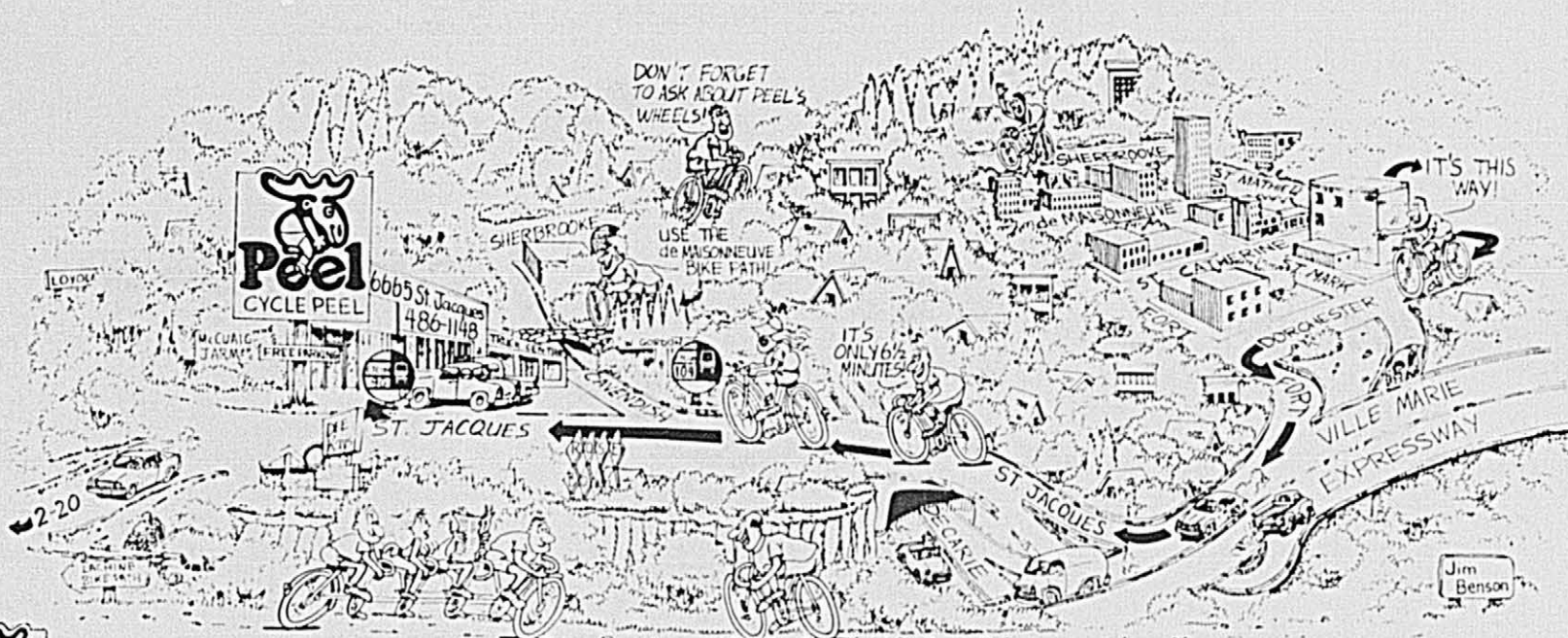
HANDY TOOLS: If you're riding any distance over five miles, it's a good idea to keep these tools on your bike: a small adjustable wrench, a screwdriver with interchangeable bits in the handle, tire levers, a patch kit, and as options, on longer trips, you should take along spare wires, and a spare tire and inner tube.

IN CLOSING: The crucial period for yearly bike maintenance, given these inhospitable northern climes, is when it's not much fun to ride anymore. At this time, October, November, go over the movable parts with a new coat of grease or oil, clean the cables or change them, and keep the bike stored in a dry place. □



Edward G. Arzoulian

WE'RE MOVING SEPTEMBER 20!!

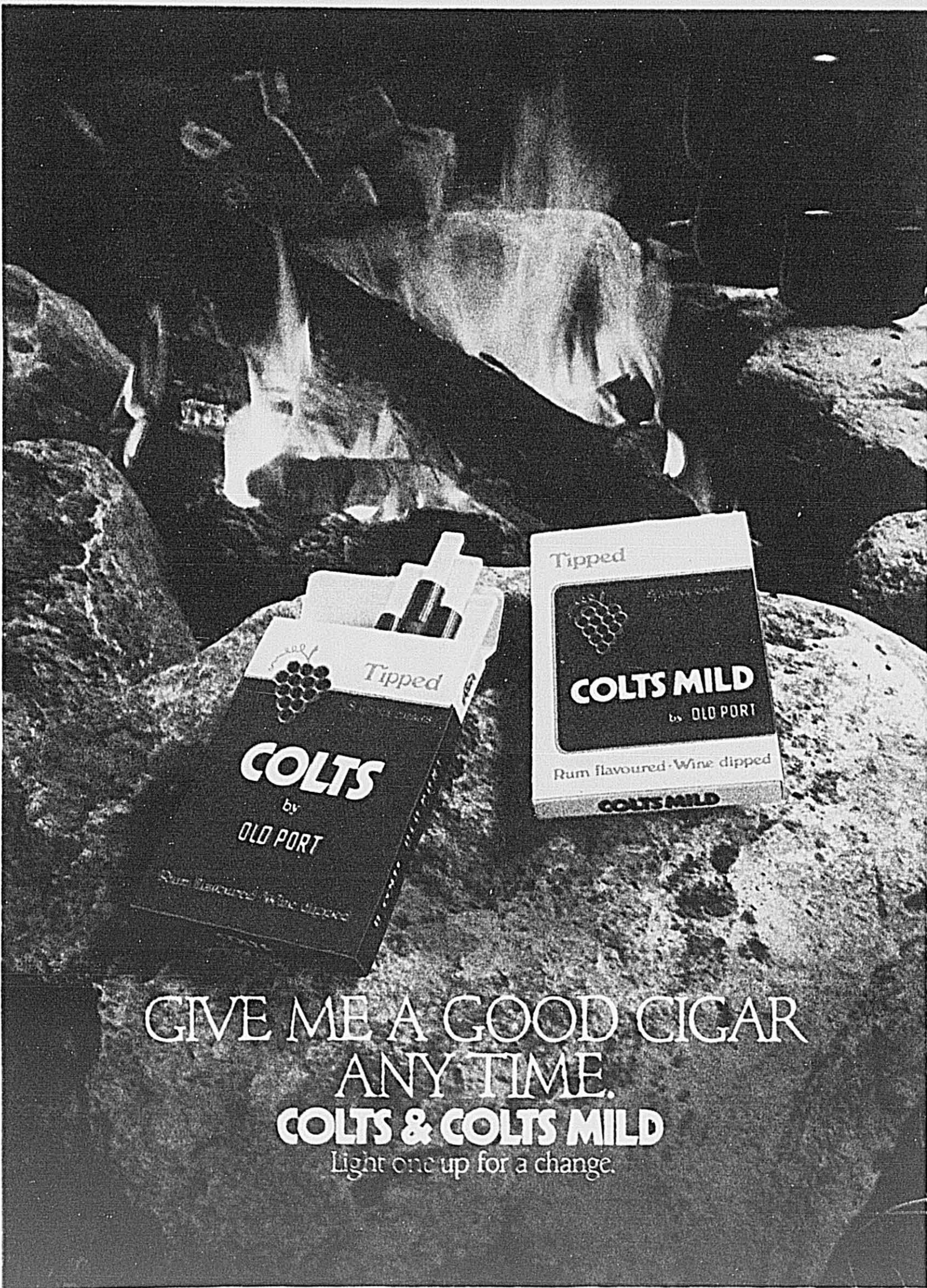


CYCLE PEEL

6665 ST. JAMES W.
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-30-



GIVE ME A GOOD CIGAR
ANY TIME.
COLTS & COLTS MILD
Light one up for a change.

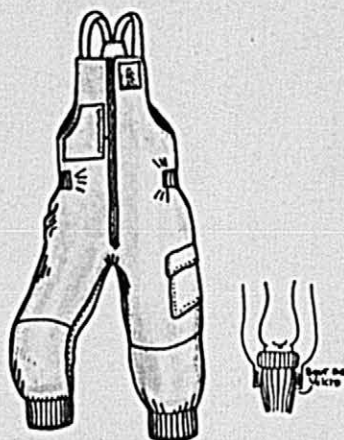
Préparez-vous pour l'hiver



Arborez fièrement une de ces **tuques tricotées à la main** aux innombrables combinaisons de coloris et de tricot et dont chaque pièce est unique au monde. Pas de pompon inutile mais plutôt une coupe qui couvre bien les oreilles et un cordon pour tenir le tout bien en place. Et si vous tenez à le savoir, elles sont faites de laine vierge de moutons merinos espagnols.



Vivez sous la chaleur des tropiques même pendant les pires tempêtes de neige grâce à ce merveilleux vêtement que sont **les doudounes**. Nos modèles un peu plus modernes que ceux des chinois qui les ont inventées bien avant le Christ, vous tiendront au chaud même par des températures de -40°C . Pour vous, nous avons méticuleusement sélectionné notre collection à partir de modèles provenant de plus de 50 compagnies pour n'en garder que la crème.



Alliez la résistance au confort avec les **knickers** Kanuk fabriqués de 60/40 et de fibre élastique Lycra. Vous combattrez aussi les bas ravalés grâce aux petits bouts de Velcro à l'intérieur du knicker qui agrippent les bas au niveau du genou.



Protégez vos pieds du froid sibérien de janvier et du gros sel mouillé de mars avec nos **hyperguêtres** Kanuk. Faits de néoprène et de Gore Tex, vous ne risquez plus de vous geler les pieds.

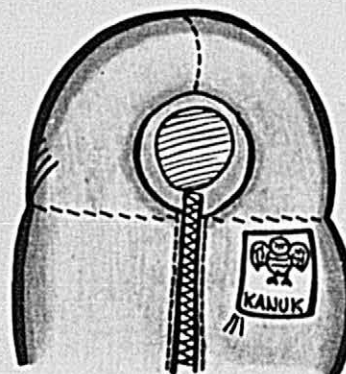


Choisissez parmi notre vaste choix d'**anorak** en 60/40, en Gore-Tex, en 66/34, en Bukflex, en nylon (et j'en passe) disponibles en rouge, bleu, vert, beige ou rose à pois jaune. Faites-nous confiance, nous vous aiderons à choisir l'anorak qui convient à l'activité que vous pratiquez.



Enfilez la fameuse **mitaine d'hiver** Kanuk. Vous comprendrez pourquoi l'astronaute Neil Armstrong en portait lors de ses premiers pas sur la lune! Ses matériaux modernes (Gore-Tex, neoprène, pastille d'adhérence, fourrure polaire) lui confèrent des qualités inimitées. Une fermeture zippée

vous permet de sortir rapidement les doigts pour prendre une photo ou vous moucher. Un article d'une grande technicité pour l'escalade de glace et le camping d'hiver.



Revivez en rêve ou en réalité les péripécies d'un groupe de campeurs d'hiver qui relia en 1980 Montréal-Fort-Chimo en ski de randonnée 4 mois dans la neige, le froid et les pires conditions météorologiques. Leur **sac de couchage** était le Kanuk Expédition. Nous avons mis la main sur des modèles '81 et nous vous l'offrons à **30% de réduction**. Il se

pourrait même que nous ayons encore quelques Tsé-Tsé 1981-82 (le modèle 3 saisons de Kanuk) à des conditions semblables.



Protégez vos chevilles grâce aux nouvelles **fixations de ski de fond de sécurité**. Les casse-cou, lors de vos chutes spectaculaires, ne craignent plus les dommages permanents, la fixation sécuritaire robuste et légère, dégagera la bottine juste avant la terrible et douloureuse entorse.

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THE ATTICA REVOLT

...PART ONE



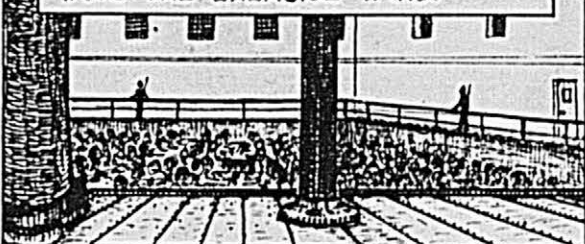
ATTICA PRISON, N.Y. STATE, 1971

ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1971, INMATES ARE PLAYING TOUCH FOOTBALL IN THE PRISON EXERCISE YARD. THE GUARDS, MISTAKING IT FOR A FIGHT, ORDER IT STOPPED. TWO INMATES ARE ORDERED OUT OF THE YARD, BUT, FEARING A BEATING BY GUARDS, REFUSE TO GO. ABOUT ONE HUNDRED INMATES OBSERVE THE FRACAS.

THAT NIGHT, GUARDS COME FOR THE TWO INMATES, BOTH OF WHOM RESIST, SENDING THE GALLERIES INTO AN UPROAR. A RUMOUR QUICKLY SPREADS THAT THE TWO HAVE BEEN BEATEN. THE PRISON'S ATMOSPHERE BECOMES VOLATILE.



THE NEXT MORNING, UNEASY GUARDS STATION AN EXTRA OFFICER WITH TEAR GAS IN THE MESS HALL. DUTY OFFICERS DECIDE NOT TO LET INMATES INTO THE EXERCISE YARD.



ON THE WAY BACK TO THEIR CELLS THE INMATES REBEL, BECOMING AN ANGRY, SURGING MASS RUNNING THROUGH THE PRISON. THEY TAKE OVER MOST OF THE BUILDINGS BEFORE GUARDS CAN SECURE THEM.



THE INMATES TAKE 38 HOSTAGES, SOME OF WHOM ARE INJURED WHEN CAPTURED. ONE, WILLIAM QUINN, FALLS DOWN A LONG FLIGHT OF STAIRS. THE OTHERS HAVE BEEN BEATEN.



WITH THE PRISON IN THEIR CONTROL, THE INMATES HOLD HASTY ELECTIONS TO GET INMATES TO GUARD THE HOSTAGES, ENSURING THAT NO HARM COMES TO THEM. THEY DECIDE NOT TO HAVE A NEGOTIATING TEAM - ALL 1,500 INMATES WILL NEGOTIATE.



NEW YORK CORRECTIONS OFFICER RUSSEL OSWALD AGREES TO NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE PRISON, WHICH ARE TO BE FILMED LIVE ON TELEVISION. HE IS TOLD BY ONE PRISONER, "WE ARE MEN, WE ARE NOT BEASTS, AND WE WILL NOT BE DRIVEN AS SUCH. WHAT HAS HAPPENED HERE IS BUT THE SOUND BEFORE THE FURY OF THOSE WHO ARE OPPRESSED." THE INMATES WANT COMPLETE AMNESTY FROM ANY ACTIONS STEMMING FROM THE REBELLION, MINIMUM WAGE FOR PRISON WORK, AN END TO CENSORSHIP, GUARANTEES OF RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL BELIEFS AS IN THE CONSTITUTION, A HEALTHY DIET, BETTER EDUCATION, A GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, AND OTHER CONCERNS. THE MOSTLY BLACK & PUERTO RICAN INMATES ALSO DEMAND THAT MINORITY GUARDS BE HIRED - ALL OF ATTICA'S 380 GUARDS ARE WHITE.

TWELVE INJURED HOSTAGES ARE RELEASED, BUT WILLIAM QUINN DIES IN HOSPITAL. AMNESTY NOW APPEARS UNLIKELY.



MEANWHILE, STATE TROOPERS LINE THE ROOFS OF THE PRISON



STAY TUNED FOR THE VICTORY OF LAW 'N' ORDER, COMING IN NUMBER 7.

South African exile speaks

by Julian Samuel

The Daily recently interviewed Jimal, a South African refugee who has been living in Canada for five of his ten years in exile. His name has been changed for this interview due to his unsettled status as a political refugee. With so many refugees in the news these days it is worthwhile to find out how one of them views his position and the country where he presently resides.

Daily: What is the definition of a political refugee?

Jimal: That's very difficult, because political refugees and the legislations that govern them emerge from international law which is somewhat vague, simply because the entire process of the definitions have become questionable. The United Nations' Commission for refugees has set out a legal definition: someone who literally has to flee from one's country because of political repression.

But there are different kinds of refugees and so the definition is continually in flux, particularly the legal definitions because some refugees escape from the country who have for example, collaborated with some foreign regime. When that is defeated then the individuals within that society fear reprisals for their collaboration and consequently have to flee. The kind of status they receive in a country to which they flee will very much depend on that country's policies.

For example, we have Vietnamese who arrived on the shores of Canada. They include people who escaped from Vietnam simply because they collaborated with the U.S. and feared the communist regime; others who challenged the repressive nature of the communist regime, that their basic fundamental rights were abrogated. When they arrive in Canada both might be looked at equally as political refugees from the same country: even though they had different reasons for fleeing.

Daily: What sort of political refugee are you? Or political exile, you have often used that term.

Jimal: Exile, yes...

Daily: Is there a difference between the two?

Jimal: There is a difference. A political refugee is someone who has had to flee the country because of his particular political activities. A political exile also could be a refugee. I am both a refugee and an exile in that I was forced by circumstance to flee.

The circumstances were that either I would be imprisoned, tortured and then killed. I was hounded by the security police all the time. I was under house arrest before I left. So there is a difference whether you are a refugee or living in exile.

Also there is another proposition here and that is some of us want to go back to South Africa or back to China or back to Latin America although we become permanent citizens in the western world.

Jimal: The desire to go back is absolutely phenomenal, because we are prevented from an integral part of the society, because of white chauvinism. We refugees, particularly political refugees, I think, have made the foremost sacrifice in preserving those ideals which society values so much. It is people like us who want to bring about change in South Africa or in El Salvador or elsewhere so that brutality of everyday existence — where rich countries are rich and poor countries are poor — will not be an ongoing phenomena.

Daily: How do you relate with ordinary immigrants?

Jimal: I am very interested in them but I am of no interest to them; they don't even know we exist. They have arrived on these shores as immigrants. As immigrants they want to better their conditions economically or otherwise and they have genuine reasons for being here. Canada has had links in their country economically and they might even argue that Canada

has been responsible for the underdevelopment of their respective countries.

Jimal: I have nothing to say to them — they are escaping poverty and rightly so. I myself would have been an immigrant perhaps to some country seeking better fortunes.

Yet, when we talk about another sector of refugees we are talking about the people who collaborated with the economic machinery and would help exploit their own people.

Daily: How do you relate to this last group of people?

Jimal: I have met them from time to time. They are antagonistic; they want to justify their racism — that blacks are incapable of running their own country.

With a great deal of humility, I haven't got the time to talk to a bigot who has spent all his life trying to screw people, to make money and who is not able to understand the dynamics of society. I mean I'd like to talk to him but I have no intention raising political issues because that man's capacity to think has been stunted at such an early level.

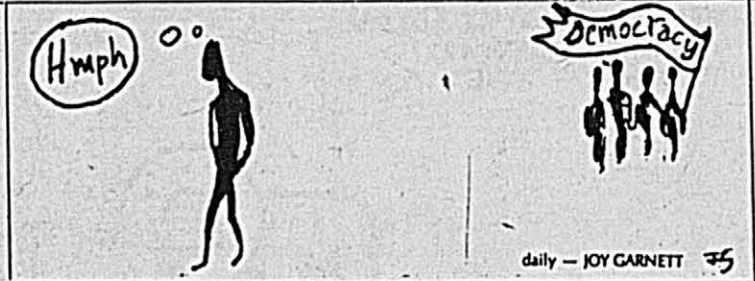
My doubts about what counts as civilization is daily questioned. We are living in the dark ages, believing that we are civilized.

3: Freedom of speech: your students must ask why you aren't appreciative of the fact that you have freedom of speech here. You could hardly say the same sorts of things in South Africa.

Jimal: In South Africa there is no freedom of speech. Of course that is a very serious problem in any society, without it one is not in a position to articulate on problems. In the long run, it is not possible to change that society effectively.

Daily: Isn't Canadian society a better society because it lets you speak out against the state?

Jimal: I don't think people



should use the idea freedom of speech in isolation. 'Freedom of speech' must be located within the political, economic and social entity of any country because freedom of speech is only important in so far as there is power attributed to it.

In western democratic societies this idea is absolutely marginal. That is the power lies with elites who constitute the legal world, with elites who constitute the social world and what have you — power groups, maybe some power with the trade unions, and various other pressure groups.

For the ordinary person on the street freedom of speech is totally meaningless if that person cannot express political power. And as I see it in western industrial societies the working class people might not as well have any freedom of speech.

Daily: What does the future look like for an exile such as yourself?

Jimal: Bleak, bleak, bleak!

Daily: And how are you going to deal with this?

Jimal: Well, it is extremely difficult because conditions are changing all the time and there

is very little you can do because academic institutions are the think-tanks for imperialism. They are tied with the kind of structuring of thinking.

Daily: How do you mean? Could you elaborate on that a little bit.

Jimal: Firstly educational institutions throughout the world are institutions that are set up, funded and organized by a government. The government ideology determines the distribution of economics, the distribution of social power, the distribution of legal power. No institution can seriously challenge the way that the nation thinks, I mean the elite of the nations think. The elite of the nations have to think as a group of institutions who have been set up as an organ of propaganda.

For example, the international organizations: the United Nations, the World Bank, the I.M.F., the International Court at the Hague have a basis of western rationality and thinking. This is constructed in the interest and benefit of the western nations not the rest of the world.

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L132 Nov. 10 NOTORIOUS	L132 Nov. 11 Fantastic Voyage	L132 Nov. 12 ATOMIC CAFE	L132 Nov. 13 GALLIPOLI
L132 Nov. 17 DADDY LONG LEGS	L132 Nov. 18 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY	L132 Nov. 19 LOVE AND DEATH	L132 Nov. 20 ELEPHANT MAN
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Northern Ireland

What do the provos want?

by Mary O'Neill

The name Sinn Féin goes far back in the history of the Irish national resistance movement. Literally, it translates as "ourselves". Although Sinn Féin is a legitimate political party operating in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, its members are subject to frequent harassment and persecution because of its alleged links with the Irish Republican Army.

I spoke with Mr. Austin earlier this month at the Belfast Sinn Féin centre which lies in the heart of the notorious Falls Road district. The building itself is actually the shell of a burnt-out pub. The outside entrance is barricaded and locked. A buzzer must be rung before entering so that visitors can be checked out by a sentry in the third floor window. Such precautions are necessary because most of those associated with the centre are targets for either the harassment of the so-called "security forces" (police and British Army), or the bullets of loyalist

tions within the Republican movement itself. Mr. Austin spoke of the split within the IRA in 1969. There are now two factions within this organization alone: The "Officials" who reject violent struggle against the British presence are politically represented by Sinn Féin — The Workers' Party. The "Provisional" IRA are those most often in the news with their active paramilitary campaign. Their political spokesmen are the old Sinn Féin.

Austin: "The Officials feel that the state can be reformed from within to such an extent that it

IRA should only be the public manifestation of general discontent. The main force has got to be popular support."

Mr. Austin went on to describe how the ranks of the Republican movement were flooded after the reorganization in 1969:

Austin: "But most of those who joined were not what you would call republican. A lot were just frightened Catholics. The feeling was that if you could get a gun, you could actually get the Brits to leave."

"But the reality of working with the Republican movement, for example selling An Phoblacht, collecting for the Green Cross and so on, soon thinned the ranks. And perhaps that was fortunate in a way. The only common denominator was 'anti-Brit' sentiment."

"The problem with the Irish struggle is that it has to be sustained over a long period of time. The IRA will not in the near future be able to drive the Brits into the sea...The trick is to transform their (the Irish people's) interest into political activism."

Daily: In recent years there has been talk of "Anglo-Irish Alliance" and I hear that the government of the Free State is working out an arrangement with the British government for mutual extradition of prisoners. Is there a feeling of betrayal here by the South?

Austin: "Certainly yes, by the government of the Free State..."

Mr. Austin described the political set-up of the Free State as basically a two party structure with Fine Gael and Fianna Fáil being the predominant parties.

Austin: "Both of these parties were founded on acceptance of the 1921 settlement (the partition of Ireland). So both acknowledge that the Brits have some role to play in Ireland. Both are conservative."

"The Free State spends £100 million a day on border defense. This is spent in a country where there is massive unemployment."

"They have betrayed the 1916 proclamation, the first line of which states that the country of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland. Well, we all know that the country of Ireland belongs to Germans, Americans and so on."

"The Republican movement, being a Republican movement, is a socialist movement and so is a threat to them."

Daily: And the people of the Free State?

Austin: "Support is there. Republicans in the South were hypnotized by events in the North (reference to last year's hunger strikes). People saw Sinn Féin as being a support group for the North."

I questioned Mr. Austin also on the infamous Diplock courts which are notorious for their conviction of suspected "terragans". Decisions are often made on the basis of the flim-



Joe Austin is chairperson of Belfast Sinn Féin; he also sits on the national executive of the Party. Last fall, Mr. Austin was the target of loyalist gunmen, members of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, who awaited him in the back of a parked van along his usual route to the Sinn Féin center. He fortunately spotted his attackers as they were about to shoot and took refuge in a doorway. His walking companion was shot dead in the incident.

hitmen.

Amidst a busy background (work was taking place on the Republican newspaper, An Phoblacht, while downstairs workmen were pounding away with hammers) Mr. Austin spoke with me at length about the Sinn Féin Party itself and the ongoing Republican struggle for liberation.

What often confuses outsiders most about the "troubles" in Ireland is the great number of opposing fac-

will crumble. In fact though, the state becomes more repressive in reaction to attempts to reform it. The cards are stacked...The pillars of this state are loyalist. What is needed then is a program of 'social agitation'. We have to make demands on the system."

Daily: Given that the cards are stacked, that the British Army has overwhelming military strength and as you say, the "pillars" here are controlled by loyalist interests, what chance does a small organization like the IRA have of achieving its goals?

Austin: "Well... from a revolutionary point of view, the

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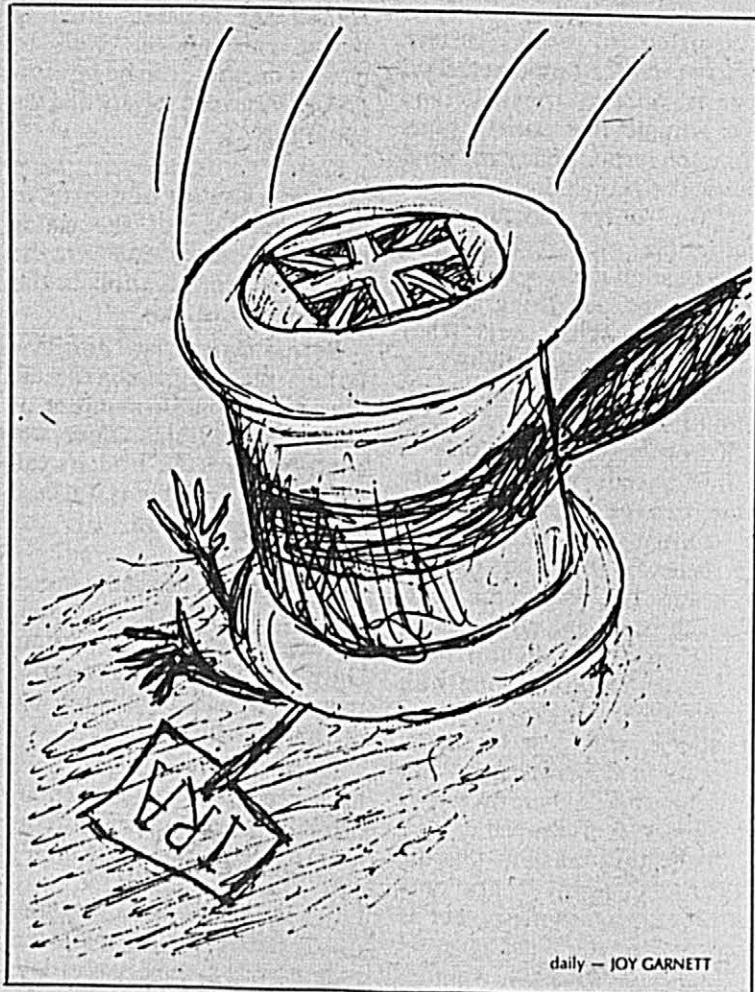
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daily — JOY GARNETT

siest of evidence — for example, supposed "verbal" confessions made under "interrogation".

Austin: "We see the Diplock courts as an extension of British oppression. They are headed by the Brits. There are no juries. Judges are usually retired army officers. There is no question of impartiality; these people are politically motivated."

"Supposively in a democratic country you have a right to be tried by your peers. Well, these are not the peers of anyone I know."

He also emphasized that prison sentences for UDA or UVF (loyalist militia) members tend to be lighter, or extenuating circumstances are often found for their actions. As for the "security forces":

"No member of the RUV

(police) or Army has been found guilty of politically motivated or sectarian crime ever."

The hottest current debate in Northern Ireland is the National Assembly proposal of direct-ruler, James Prior. His plan is for a "rolling devolution" scheme by which an elected assembly in Northern Ireland will be granted at first advisory status. The powers of the assembly will be either increased or rolled back according to progress between the Republican and loyalist communities.

Both sides are so far sneering at the proposals: The loyalists because they feel it gives too much to the nationalist minority, and the Republicans because they see it as yet another British propaganda tool.

Austin: "The Brits want the Assembly in order to show the world a showcase of democratic government in Northern Ireland which includes nationalist representation. In that assembly is a mechanism for tying Northern Ireland into Britain."

"The framework for the Assembly must be acceptable to Britain. It must strengthen the British position internationally...The Assembly is a false projection internationally, but it is also dangerous internally because it acknowledges a British position here...Our job is to see that that assembly doesn't work."

The feeling within the nationalist movement is that the Austin: "If the SDLP runs, they will take their seats. So Sinn Fein will want to take as many

SDLP seats as possible."

But Mr. Austin does not see much hope for political initiatives:

Austin: "It is in the British interest to depict Northern Ireland as a land where Catholic is fighting Protestant. The truth is that it is the British presence which is the source of the agitation...The long term solution lies with the British leaving."

Dally: Are you so sure that the British will leave?

Austin: "The guarantee that will remove the Brits is the ongoing agitation against their presence, historically and presently."

Dally: But what of the two-thirds protestant majority here in Northern Ireland?

Austin: "They are only a majority within an artificially created state."

Dally: Is that artificial state not a reality that must be lived with?

Austin: "No. A state that has to engage in on-going discrimination against a large portion of its population is already destroyed."



"The feeling was that if you could get a gun you could actually get the Brits to leave."



daily — JOY GARNETT

best guarantor of the Assembly's failure is non-participation.

Austin: "A total boycott would have been our most effective weapon."

But developments over the summer indicate that at least one of the nationalist parties, the moderate SDLP (Social Democratic Labour Party) will be putting up candidates. This party is seen by the Republicans as compromising, essentially traitorous to the cause. So, it now appears that Sinn Fein at least will be running candidates in the Assembly elections but on an "abstentionist" platform — they will not participate in the Assembly if elected. Joe Austin is one of the proposed candidates for Sinn Fein.

The great only appear great because we are on our knees, let us rise! — Easter 1916 slogan of Irish Citizen Army.

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THE CHABAD-NIK

The column for all preppy, non-preppy, and anti-preppy students of all colors, creeds, and persuasions of Jewish extraction in Montreal.

Welcome Back. It's that time of year again when students flock back to school in record numbers, and who is there waiting to greet them with an exciting range of Fall Activities? Why, it's the guys at Chabad House - Jewish Student Center. Those dynamic Rabbis who are known far and wide for their great personalities and sparkling wit - not to mention their great scholarly wisdom.

This year will be one of the greatest ever! We'll be starting off with Falafel Night, and a host of other exciting events. Our kosher cafeteria, "The Spice of Life", will be open for lunching Monday - Friday, 11:30-2:00 (with great student prices!).

The Chabad Institute of Judaic Studies will feature a full assortment of classes, from Elementary Alef-Bet to Kabbala and Mysticism. Our famous Friday night celebration of continuity will be continuing throughout the year as well.

Above all, our favourite Rabbi Ronnie Fine ("Ronnie" for short) will be available on and around campus for rapping, shmoozing, and to lend a hand to all McGill-niks who suffer with the Monday morning blues Monday to Friday. Come over and say hello.

Is There Life After Falafel? McGill will be turned into a big Israeli restaurant when hungry students will line up to dig their teeth into tasty falafel anointed with techina, hot sauce and our own special sauces. On Thursday, September 23rd, from 5 - 7 p.m., all roads point to Chabad House, 3429 Peel St.

Last year, over 150 McGill-niks and Concordians attended this first big event. The response was so great that other tasty ideas have been suggested for future bashes. Before the end of this semester, along with other falafel sales (by popular demand), we are considering "Chopliver Day", "Kreplach Day", "Gefilte Fish Day", "Dafina Day", and even "Kasha Varnishkes Day". However, we positively refuse to have "Bagels, Lox, and Cream Cheese Day" since that is much too ethnic for our palate. "Falafel Night" - we hope to see you there on September 23rd. It's \$2.50 for all-you-can-eat, and the good time is free.

Met your Campus Rabbi. Montreal is blessed with a campus Rabbi that few can compare to. Because of popular demand, we present another chapter in the continuing biography of this man. Ronnie Fine was not born a Rabbi as many believe. Rather, being a troubled youth, his parents sent him at an early age to army boot camp to make him into a "mentsch". Homesick, he made his dramatic escape at the tender age of 16 by tying his sheets together and lowering himself through a ground-floor window. His search then began for his roots (his parents' address having mysteriously been changed). Looking for clues, he wandered about asking people "Are you Jewish?". After many months of varied responses, from "Je ne parle pas anglais" (Eh?) to "Hock mir nisht kein cheinik!" (Go fly a kite!), his fateful day came to pass. One day, as he walked down the street, he met a kindly Chabad House Rabbi. So thoroughly impressed was he, he decided the only place to dig up his roots was in his own backyard. After an extensive education in some of the finest Torah academies in the world, he was offered the prestigious position of Chabad campus Rabbi in Montreal. He reluctantly accepted, being too modest for high honours, and has been here ever since. This is a remarkably true story. In future issues of the Chabadnik we will print other versions of Rabbi Fine's life story just as true as this one.

Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur 5743

On Friday, Sept. 17 at 7:30 p.m., Jewish people all over the world will begin their celebration of the High Holiday season. As every year, Chabad House will be open to the Jewish community for services. Services will be open to Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionists and all non-affiliates.

Both evening and morning services* are followed by full-course holiday meals, complete with round raisin challahs, honey, apples, chicken soup, etc., etc., etc. There is no charge for services or for the beautiful meals. Holiness literally fills the air as the prayers rise and break all evil decrees (like bad grades and late reports). There is ample opportunity to ask questions about the various holidays and customs, and even to get them answered.

Make the Chabad House - Jewish Student Center your one-stop place to be this Rosh Hashana/Yom Kippur and experience one of the most beautiful times of your life.

*Friday and Saturday evenings - 7:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday mornings - 10:00 a.m.

High Holiday Lecture Series

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| yes | no | |
| ☐ | ☐ | Are you going to synagogue for the High Holidays? |
| ☐ | ☐ | Do you find the services boring? |
| ☐ | ☐ | Is this because you are unaware of what's going on? |
| ☐ | ☐ | Are Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur just an excuse for a fashion show? |

If you have checked "yes" to any or all of the above, then Chabad House - Jewish Student Center is the place to be every Tuesday night at 8:00 p.m. The "High Holiday Lecture Series" will delve into how and why ancient customs including blowing the shofar and fasting are relevant in today's modern 20th Century world.

Tishrei 5743
September 1982

Published by
Chabad House-Jewish Student Center
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COME WORSHIP!



Each and every Sunday of this academic year the Presbyterian/United Church Chaplains of McGill will be co-sponsoring a Sunday morning worship service in the Reformed tradition. The services will take place Sundays at 10:30 am in the basement of the United Theological College, 3521 University (just above Milton). Informal dress is acceptable. Please join us in our ministry. A light brunch will be served immediately following the services.

ALL ARE WELCOME!

HIGH HOLIDAY SERVICES



This year
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ROSH HASHANAH

September 17th	"Friday" Evening Services	6:30 p.m.
	Meal Following Services	
September 18th	Saturday Morning Services	9:00 a.m.
	Evening Services	6:30 p.m.
	Meal Following Evening Services	
September 19th	Sunday Morning Services	9:00 a.m.

YOM KIPPUR

September 26th	Sunday Evening - Kol Nidre	6:15 p.m.
September 25th	Monday Morning Services	9:00 a.m.
	Afternoon Services	4:30 p.m.
	Kiddish to Break Fast	

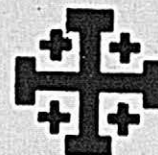
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Letters

Let's get real, boys

To The Daily

In all the articles about the Students' Society Handbook Scandal (the student whose picture 'randomly' appeared on the page about birth control and venereal disease) I am yet to understand one fundamental premise. No statement suggests how a face that is well-known to both handbook staff and to MSS officials could possibly have appeared 'accidentally.'

In idly glancing through a list of handbook staff, I note the names of at least five people who have worked in student organizations with the student in question. They know his name, and are not blind.

Furthermore, Mr. Williams and Mr. Hicks campaigned for political office against this student. Since they were around all summer, it is incredibly difficult to believe that they never saw the handbook before it went to press. The average student is being asked to make assumptions that are utterly moronic - in particular, to believe that no-one recognized this face. It is easier to believe in the Great Pumpkin.

If this weren't enough, an incredibly offensive article in the Tribune suggests that the entire issue has been "blown out of proportion." The main concern if the article is to reassure us that no more money will be wasted (a difficult claim when one is discussing the Students' Society - on par with believing in the Easter Bunny given their history.) They should have thought of that when they were "proof-reading". Incidentally, the Tribune is rapidly turning into a sleazy PR apologist for the more obvious goofs of the Students' Society.

I am angry because I have suddenly realized how easy it is to be malicious under the guise of a student "prank." I am also sad. As yet, they have offered no apology, nor have they taken the simple adult role of accepting responsibility for their actions. Any semblance of humanism or maturity is absent. Like little kids, they blame someone else, cry "accident" or minimize the real damage that is done by this kind of activity.

I suggest an easy solution, in

the spirit of public cooperation. Let us print up a series of information sheets on McGill life, on such straightforward, logical topics as birth control and venereal disease. We can then find some "random" pictures from the "random" files. These will include pictures of Mr. Williams, Mr. Hicks, and the entire handbook staff. We can then mail these posters "randomly" - to their parents, girlfriends, boy-friends, employers and professors. Since they feel the reaction of the student is "costly," not connected with a "strong legal case" and "blown out of proportion," we can assume they will have the power of their convictions. Surely they will appreciate receiving in the same "random" spirit that which they so easily defend giving out.

Greer Nicholson
M.A. 2

Womens' Issues not news

To The Daily

In reference to your editorials printed September 8th entitled *Who are we and Tough times for women* I feel forced to ask, "Who do you think you are kidding?" The first editorial states, 'We aren't a promotional rag for any organization...' yet a quick glance to the McGill Daily Bylaws printed on page three determines exactly the depths of this lie. Bylaws 2.1 and 2.2 state, 'The McGill Daily should also provide its readers with information and analysis of the economic order in which we all live, and should assist students to mobilize against that order

where it is found to be preserving the class structure or to be oppressive to women, minorities and others.' Besides being a blatant socialist objective it is worrisome in that the Daily is itself an organization and any concerted attempt to mobilize students (what does this mean?) is going to have to take rather specific action. So much for being non-promotional.

The paper also states in its editorials that they are not a small group of people publishing a pet project. Yet a brief glance through the paper's

staff box reveals that half the news editors edit women's news. What happened to the good old days when news, real news, was for everybody? There seems to be some confusion, perhaps borne in a rhetorically congested and incoherently written editorial by Moira Ambrose and Suzy Goldenberg, that the women on McGill campus still buy the tired arguments these 'editors' obviously subscribe to, i.e. that women

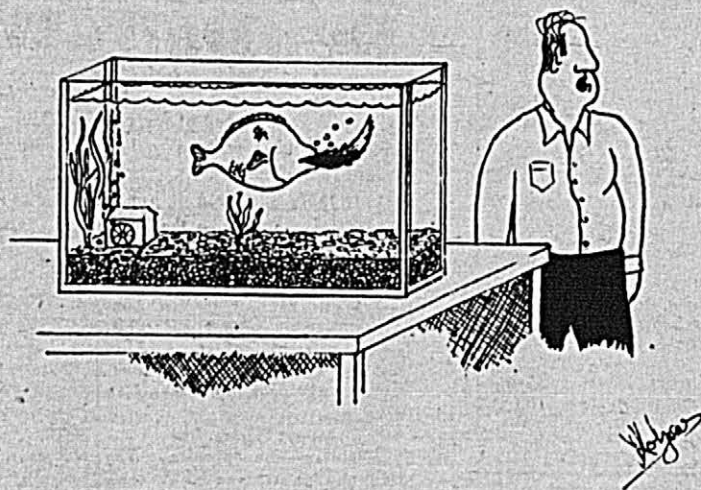
suffer 'the octopus feat of cleaning, cooking, caring and working.' Serious feminists have long ago abandoned that image when it was found to be not nearly as prevalent as activists had wanted it to be. In short, these two writers are hardly a representation of the larger female campus population but a few radical die-hards in a wishy-washy cause. It has been fly-weight feminists like Ambrose and Goldenberg, in fact, who have not only pissed off the intelligent movers of women's rights but set the cause back centuries by subscribing to mythology and emotional rhetoric.

The McGill Daily, not at all like they see it, is a promotional rag and they do represent very small, indeed almost invisible, groups. Like most other Canadian newspapers they have the immediate disadvantage of being a member of Canadian University Press (CUP), a national organization long dominated by a hefty roster of lefties of all whacko descriptions. Some things never change, they only get more boring.

It is good advice that anyone wishing to join the paper first check out the falsity these people wrap themselves in and then decide whether the compromise is worth it. Responsible students and faculty will nevertheless go back to reading other campus publications anyway. Look before you leap.

Mark Wolfe
Douglas Hall

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HIGH HOLIDAY SCHEDULE



ROSH HASHONAH YOM KIPPUR

Friday, Sept. 17

Candelighting time 6:46 p.m.
Services, 7:00 p.m.
traditional Rosh Hashonah meal

Saturday, Sept. 18

10:00 a.m. Services
1:30 p.m. Kiddush and Meal
7:30 p.m. Evening Services
Candle lighting time
After 7:40 p.m.
Yom Tov Meal

Sunday, Sept. 19

10:00 a.m. Services
11:30 a.m. Shofar Blowing
1:00 p.m. Kiddush and Meal
4:00 p.m. Tashlich
7:44 p.m. Conclusion

Kapporas:

Weds., Sept. 22 - Thurs., Sept. 23

Sunday, Sept. 26

4:45 p.m. Pre-Fast Feast
6:28 p.m. Candelighting Time
6:30 p.m. Kol Nidre Services

Monday, Sept. 27

10:00 a.m. Services
12:30 p.m. Yizkor
6:30 p.m. N'eila Service
7:28 p.m. Yom Kippur ends
Break Fast Feast

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From Dailys of Yore

Thursday October 1st, 1936

REPORTERS WANTED

Undergraduates of either sex are eligible for positions as reporters on the McGill Daily. This year news reporters will have the advantage of trips which will be allotted strictly according to merit: this is a privilege which has not been available for a good many years. Furthermore a new system of free lance reporting will be instituted with the aim of giving the reporters freedom of scope for their talent.

Applicants will be interviewed by the News Editor, Allan Anderson, or by Associate Editor, John Mainwaring, between the hours of 1 and 3 and after five-thirty.

There are about 50 vacancies and former reporters are asked to turn up as soon as possible to give the Managing Board some idea of the assignments to be given.

The Daily plans to experiment with the inauguration of an elementary school of journalism, and this will give aspiring reporters not only an interesting slant on journalism but also a considerable amount of sound practical experience.

Promotion is solely according to work done and sincerity of effort. There is a definite award system and a greater interest than this, a vast amount of interesting and amusing experiences to be lived through.

Tuesday September 1st, 1954

Meet The Daily

Be a Daily Worker

By E. M. RALSTON

Arise ye wretched of the campus! Daily Workers of all faculties unite! You have nothing to lose but your time; you have a Daily Award to win!

If there is a drop of printers' ink flowing in your veins, you'll find nothing quite like the bustle and confusion of a newsroom as deadline time draws near. Typewriters pound out an urgent chorus as harried reporters write up the news.

The pile of hair on the floor grows steadily higher and white spaces stare the night editor in the face as he looks at the "dummy" of his page, and the clock ticks on.

Always Comes Out

Whatever the problem, The Daily always seems to hit the campus each morning with every column full, although it must be admitted that once, when our music reviewer fell down a man hole, The Daily did contain a blank space.

Student Staff

The people who fall down man-holes, get stuffed into garbage cans, are glued to their seats, and generally work at putting out The Daily are all students. Most of them come down regularly once a week to work in the News, Sports or Features department.

Reporter's Job

A Daily reporter may be sent out to interview visitors to McGill or campus personalities, may cover debates or McGill games, or may spend his shift in the office doing rewrites or writing headlines. The "Cub" reporter, on first joining the staff will be taught the fundamentals of news, sports or features writing, and will then be set

to work as soon as possible.

Desk Jobs

As the "Cub" gains experience, he will be given more important stories to cover, and by the end of his first year he may be getting Newsfeatures assignments or may be transferred to desk work, where as an Assistant Desk Editor he will read through and edit all copy before giving it to the Desk Editor, who assigns the size of headline and the kind of type in which it is to be set.

A desk editor who is able to completely supervise his page, and to "put it to bed" at the printers is promoted to "Night Editor" Department heads are usually chosen from among the previous year's Night Editors.

So come and be a Daily Worker! Don't worry if you can't spell — the English Department occasionally points out that no one on The Daily can do so. To get newspaper experience of real value, to learn what's going on around McGill, and to participate in the legendary activities of our Press Club — be a Daily Worker.

For all who are interested, we're holding a freshman meeting at 1 p.m. on Thursday in The Union

Monday September 18th, 1967

— Join the Daily —

The McGill Daily has been described by its friends as "Montreal's finest English language morning newspaper", "the only thing that makes lectures bearable" and "not so much a paper as a way of life".

The terms its enemies use to describe it are less than kind. It is produced by a group of several dozen editors, reporters, sportswriters, cartoonists, photographers, critics, political pundits, translators, researchers, typists, receptionists, libtizers, neurotics and hangers-on who have nothing in common except that they all proudly describe themselves as "members of the Daily staff".

Traditionally the paper has provided a home for those who need somewhere to hide. The staff's mortality rate is sufficiently high that it needs constant replenishment. The usual source for this is the surprise: a large part of the freshman class that has some talent in one or more of the areas mentioned above.

The Daily is notorious for its ability to elicit such talent, especially in those who never before expected they might have it.

Experience is hardly an asset, although it is required that staff aspirants know how to read and speak coherently. If you cannot write, we will teach you. If you can, you will teach us. And we have the most outrageous parties held in Laurentian hideaways where you can learn things.

In the fifty or so years of its existence, it has sent a steady stream of writers, newspapermen and alcoholics out into the world. Some of the more eminent of our citizens have been connected with it in one way or another although, understandably, they do not now like to talk about it.

The Daily is read by all the Top People and most of the students on campus. Its staff is sometimes praised, more often vilified, but always listened to.

It inhabits several rooms in the Union basement, known collectively as the Daily Office, that have become a home away from home to generations of hard-working freshmen.

If you want to join, come down to the office any afternoon, Sunday through Thursday, from 2-10 pm, and tell someone you want to work. The Daily's freshman meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 26, at 8 pm in the office.

Letters

I'm alright Jack...

Film's okay

To The Daily

Re your article *Registration Tribulations Usher in September*, I can't really understand what all the fuss is about. I have registered at McGill for the past four years and I haven't been confronted with any of the problems which you outline — and neither have most of my friends. To those who maintain that they weren't aware that they had to consult an advisor to complete a study plan, I say it is entirely your own fault. Had you deigned to study carefully the information that came along with your course calendar, you indubitably would have known. I'm sure it's all there in black and white, as it was when I received my first course calendar back in the summer of '79. But God forbid that one should even think of such a distasteful topic as school in the middle of summer!

In future, I would implore The Daily to examine the issue clear-headedly before taking up cudgels against the administration. They're trying their best to better their work; try to better your's too!

Chandar S. Sundaram
M.A. 1
History

To the Daily,

Spending my first days here at McGill, and being an eager reader of any printed material, I read the Sept. 13 issue with enthusiasm. This paper is a fantastic effort, by any standards, but I was shocked by the feature article on the Montreal Film Festival, written by Samuel.

I believe in free speech and press, but journalism such as this (if it can be called such) can not go uncontested. This article was found in a paper that refuses to print abusive literature, yet I see that Samuel's work was published anyway.

This article did nothing more than direct, coarse and inflammatory criticism on a wide sampling of films presented during the festival. I was very hard-pressed to find any gracious comment on any facet of these films. Surely these films, some of which are the best that today's film industry has to offer, must have had some redeeming virtues. It is far easier to criticize unjustly than to praise with fairness. I think that Samuel was simply deriving some morbid form of pleasure from tearing everything to shreds whether it be within his reach or not.

The main thrust of my comments is directed towards the introduction. I have never seen so many cliché "anti-you-name-it-I'll-smear-it" expressions that I found in the first two paragraphs. Such comments should have been more specific; the "glittering generality" should be reserved for political propaganda. Here are some points:

(a) Samuel mentions the "devious nature of Western ideology" but actually, the "West" sustains a multitude of ideologies.

(b) Samuel creates a logical bond between ideology and art. This is erroneous; one does not engender the other. Culture and art are the only two that can be linked in any logical way.

(c) I would like to point out that there were several Oriental films at the festival. Samuel's boundaries of the "West" seem to stretch quite far.

(d) Another statement made in the article is that "effective art rubs against the State, useless art corresponds with it." This precognizes an unfounded link between art and the "State", and it recognizes a classification of usefulness

for art. All art has some purpose in Society. If we start to classify art in this manner, we are putting the very meaning of art in our Society in peril; I don't mean any Society, but every Human Community that has ever existed.

(e) Films for the festival were probably selected with regard to actual availability. Many Third-World countries don't even have a film industry. (After all, these countries are still developing.)

In conclusion, I would suggest that Julian Samuel take some Philosophy courses (the most basic one will do) and could he please give some solutions to the problems that he so clearly points out. To the McGill Daily, I only say that I hope that a good look will be given to the definition of "hate literature" before publishing an article of such physical and moral magnitude. I think that quality is more important than quantity.

John Janis Terauds
Freshman, Arts

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day.
McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day.
All others: \$3.50 per day.
The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Need money? Grad student wishes to stay close to campus Mon. Tues. Wed. nights. Will only need a place for a bed (otherwise in library); Call 802-796-3224 (Vermont)

Roommate needed desperately. Please call Chris anytime 659-0501.

A very spacious, bright and cozy 4-1/2 apartment to share on Dr. Penfield and Drummond. 1230, Dr. Penfield, Apt. No. 606. Tel.: 286-0761 after 7 p.m.

Female graduate student looking for same to share an apartment. Contact 849-3806.

Female student looking to share clean completely furnished 4-1/2, located in Westmount. Close to all conveniences. 10 minute bus ride to campus. 180/month. 739-2507.

To share a 4-1/2. Bright, wall to wall, air conditioned, indoor pool, sauna. Walk to school. Your rent \$242.50. 931-0067 (until 11:00 p.m.)

Despair not. 1-1/2, 2-1/2 still available near McGill; clean, unfurnished, year lease. Susan 849-1080.

To share - large 4-1/2, very clean, 5 min. to McGill Univ. Furnished - Quiet, mature, responsible female student wanted. Preferably a European graduate student. Rent negotiable. Call 286-1016 or collect (613) 236-1823.

Sublet downtown 3-1/2, large rooms. Ideal for McGill students. Call 844-3290.

For rent: Light attractive basement room. \$200/month, facilities included. Wanted: quiet female student, non-smoker. Call 935-2312.

In the ghetto, roommate wanted to share a clean 4-1/2 on Durocher. \$205/month. If interested call Lorie at 286-1366.

Escape the Ghetto. Upper duplex, spacious, recently renovated 4-1/2, balcony, sundeck, quiet street, 5 mins. from McGill. To share with research technician. \$225/month, all expenses. Home 844-0932, Work 392-5764.

To Share - Large nicely furnished 4-1/2 on Ridgewood. Female only \$192.50 month and utilities. Call 341-5259.

343 - MOVERS

The Ghetto Mover. Need something moved? Closed truck, cheaper than trailer rental and no hassle. Call Gary 744-6837.

Moving done quickly and cheaply by student with large van. Call Stéphane, 845-1991.

350 - JOBS

The Tutorial Service is hiring tutors. If interested bring transcript and reference to Room 206 - Powell Building, 3637 Peel or call 392-6741 for information.

352 - HELP WANTED

Student required to help two children, ages 9 to 10, with homework and generally to improve their speaking and writing abilities in English. \$5 per hour, 2 hours twice a week. Write: 3000 Breslay, Montreal H3Y 2G7

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354 - TYPING SERVICES

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356 - SERVICES OFFERED

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358 - WORK WANTED

Baby Sitter available. Experienced. Close to campus. Call 845-6822.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Futons for sale. 100% cotton, highest quality. Single \$98.95, double \$118.95, Queen \$138.95. For more information call Menage à Shaw at 287-9101. Last call before prices increase.

I must sell cross country skis, skates, and house articles. Tel. 288-8153.

Film & Communication Students. Books for 275D, 279D, 215A. Available at 1/2 price. Phone Mathew at 285-0024 after 6.

Comfortable, modern chesterfield with matching chair. Also folding cot. Any reasonable offer accepted. Everything about \$150. Could sell separately. 3440 Durocher, Apt. 1011. 845-8829 or 722-5463.

Leaving Canada: desk & chair (\$80), 2 large foam mattresses (1x2m, \$59), B/W TV (\$90), Super 8 projector (\$87), Stereo radio (\$95). Transportation can be arranged. Phone 483-3565.

FOR SALE: Minolta 135mm lens, brand new, still in sealed box. Reg. \$150, will sell for \$90. Call Ed at 288-4175 or 392-8955.

Super Chromega Dichroic Enlarger Omega Color Analyzer - 3 Omicron Lens - 4 Film Holders - 1 Timer. Information: 463-3238, evenings.

Electric Typewriter. Hot Smith-Corona "Sterling 12" Blue Eagle, EZ to use. Price negotiable, we can start talking at \$110. Call Brahm, evenings at 482-9014.

Furniture for Sale. Single bed \$50. Solid maple chest \$75, 9 drawer dresser, mirror, bed frame, walnut finish \$125. Can arrange delivery. 651-8206.

370 - RIDES

I NEED A LIFT from St-Laurent daily for my 8:00 am classes. Will share gas and conversation! Call Gennie at 744-3312.

372 - LOST & FOUND

Lost - gold, torsade bracelet on Sept. 1 (possibly in Leacock building). Great sentimental value. Reward offered. Please call Daisy at 438-3673 or 342-4884

374 - PERSONAL

College professor, 35, wishes to meet an unattached, single, educated woman between 28 - 32. Sense of humour as important as physical attributes. Box 698, Coteau du Lac, Quebec JOP 1B0.

MICHAEL REECE: Thanks for the 50. schillings. I knew I could count on you. Sorry we missed each other. Stay tuned.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

German. Would like to give German lessons in exchange for French. Please call 934-4895.

SINGING LESSONS/LEÇONS DE CHANT (breathing, vocal technique, interpretation); elementary piano lessons, theory, sight singing. Experienced teacher. Reasonable rate. Near McGill. Phone 844-9633 evenings or weekends.

385 - NOTICES

Increase your assimilation potential and develop your psychic faculties. Self-hypnosis workshops. Private or group sessions. P.H. Milot, N.D. 989-9432.

McGill Students are invited to a Fall Retreat, September 24th-25th, with Reverend Donald Burke, Pastor of Greenwich Baptist Church, Connecticut. Westmount Baptist Church, Sherbrooke at Roslyn Avenue, welcomes McGill Students. Phone 937-1009.

'Rally Nite at Regine's' - Hyatt Regency Sept. 19th, 9 pm. Sponsored by O'Keefe, 1/2 price on drinks. \$2 with McGill I.D. Information call Wes 989-9674

Come check out McGill's number one fraternity, 100 years old this coming year. ZETE Happy Hour, Fri. 3 to 6, 3483 Peel, Behind Gert's.

Come Worship! Sunday morning services in the Reformed tradition will be held on campus every Sunday of this semester starting this week. United Theological College, 3521 University, 10:30 am. All are welcome. Brunch after the service. Co-sponsored by the Presbyterian and United Church Chaplaincies.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

The Yellow Door needs volunteers to do visiting and accompaniment (to appointments) for elderly people in the McGill and downtown area. If you are interested, call 392-6742.

Volunteers needed to work for a few hours during the MCGILL BLOOD DRIVE 1982. Come to B-07 of the Union Building or Call Sandra at 392-8976.

Today

The Today Column is published as a service to all McGill student organisations free of charge. Please ensure that submissions are legibly typed and submitted before 12 noon on the day before publication.

WEDNESDAY

First Prize Winners

Québec winners in the National Competitive Festivals of Music perform in the Recital Hall, 555 Sherbrooke. 8 pm. Free. Info. 392-8224.

MCSS Meeting

8 p.m. in the ISA Office, Union Rm B15. Open to members.

Political Science Students' Association (PSSA)

Our first film of the year, *Communism: The Red Menace*, will be screened in the Political Science lounge, L425. Everyone is welcome and there will be free coffee and cookies.

Synchro Practices

Starting 6 p.m. at Weston Pool, 555-B Sherbrooke St. West (Corner Aylmer)

Library Workshop: Card Catalogue/Author

Explains how to use the Author/Title Catalogue in the Undergraduate Library and the McGill Union Catalogue in McLennan. Starts at the Undergraduate Library Information Desk - Main Floor at 1-2 pm and 3-4 pm. For Info: 392-4288.

Tuesday Night Café Theatre

is now accepting proposals for plays, student scripts and ideas for workshops. Proposal forms can be picked-up at the TNC office (Arts Bldg. basement, office D). For more information call 392-4637 or drop by the office.

THURSDAY

Tuba Concert

Ellis Wean, tuba, and Yuri Meyrowitz, piano, open the 1982/83 Pollack Concert Hall season at 8 pm 555 Sherbrooke W., Free. Information: 392-8224.

Players Theatre's First General Meeting

We need actors, singers, dancers, acrobats, technicians. i.e.: anyone interested in theatre. Union Rm 308 at 4:00 p.m. For more information call 392-8989.

Gay McGill

The first meeting for 1982-83 will take place at 7:30 p.m. in Union Rms 425-426. The meeting will focus on welcoming new students in addition to discussing various projects and events for the year all are invited.

Library Workshop: Card Catalogue/Author

Learn how to use the Subject Catalogue to find books on a specific topic. Come to the Undergraduate Library Information Desk - Main Floor at 1-2 pm and 3-4 pm. For Info: 392-4288.

Women's Volleyball Training Camp Continues for all students interested in playing this year. 5:30 - 7:30 p.m. in Gyms 3 & 4, Currie Gymnasium.

Scrivener Magazine

is holding a general meeting at 5:00 p.m. in Arts 385. If you like to write or are interested in working on a student journal, please drop by. Positions are still available for writers, editorial board members and an advertising manager (who will be paid by commission). All students are welcome.

Open Auditions

for McGill Drama fall production of the comedy *The Waltz of the Toreadors* by Jean Anouilh, at Moyse Hall, Arts Bldg. from 7-9 p.m. 7 females, 4 males needed. Information: B. Anderson, 392-4997.

FRIDAY

Music Lecture

Morton Feldman, American composer, will speak on his own music in the Recital Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W., at 3 p.m. Free. Information 392-8224.

Library Workshop: Reserve/Circulation

Shows you how to take out books from the general collection (stacks) and from the reserve collection. The workshops are given at the Undergraduate Library Information Desk - Main Floor at 1-2 pm and 3-4 pm. For Info: 392-4288.

African Students

Welcome to our first meeting at 6:30 p.m., Union, Rm B15. Please attend - great plans lined up for the year.

Open Auditions

for McGill Drama fall production of the comedy *The Waltz of the Toreadors* by Jean Anouilh, at Moyse Hall, Arts Bldg. from 7-9 p.m. 7 females, 4 males needed. Information: B. Anderson, 392-4997.

SATURDAY

Shaughnessy Cup '82

Tickets available at Sadie's. Concordia Stingers vs. McGill Redmen, Concordia Stadium at 2 p.m., \$2.00

SUNDAY

Sunday Morning Service

In the Reformed Tradition will be held on Sunday, Sept. 19 at 10:30 a.m. at the United Theological College, 3521 University. All are welcome. Brunch will be served after the service. Co-sponsored by the Presbyterian and United Church Chaplaincies.

Rally Nite at Regine's

Hyatt Regency at 9 p.m. Sponsored by O'Keefe, 1/2 price on drinks, \$2 with McGill I.D. Information call Wes 989-9674.

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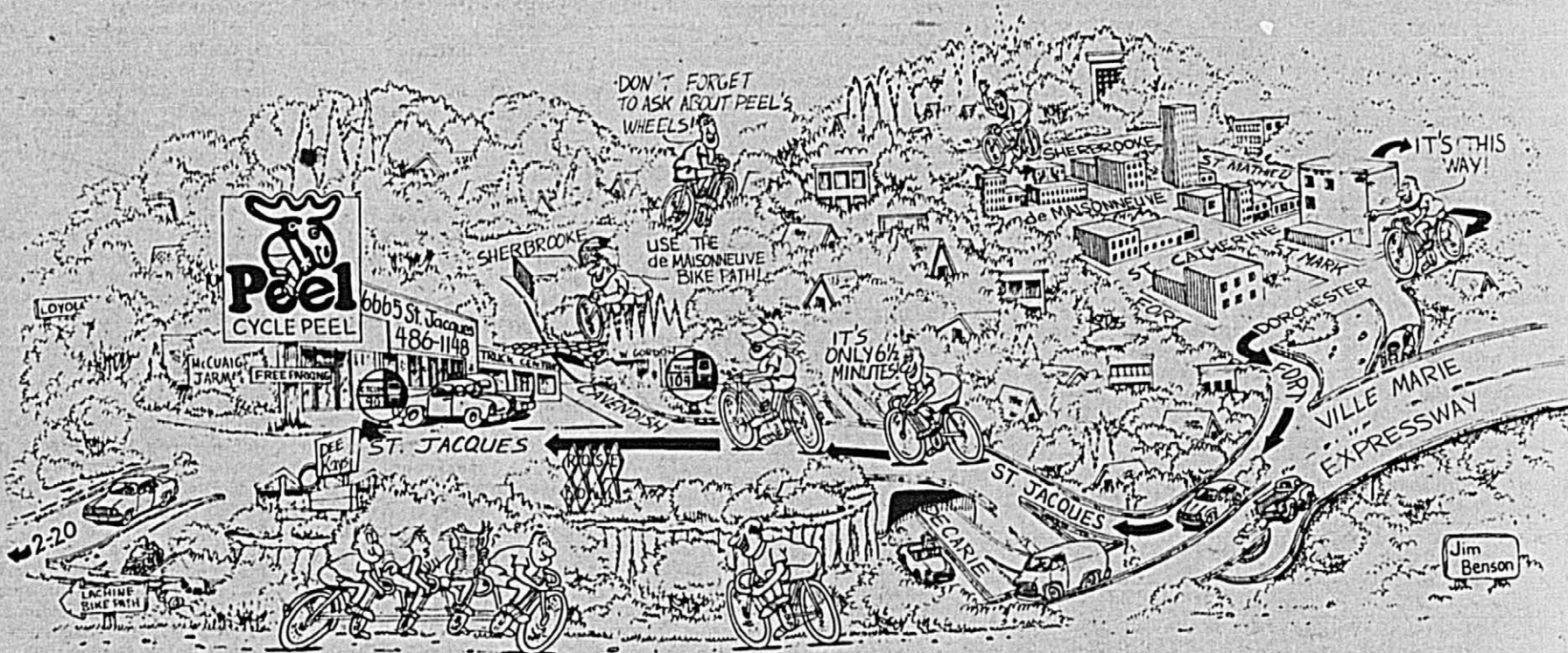
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THURSDAY	September 16 CBC Broadcasts live all day with the Steven Barry Band - Lower Campus 6:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. FREE Chilli Festival - Lower Campus 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. Frat Crawl meet on Lower Campus 7:00 p.m. "Atrocious" Movie Night Union Ballroom at 8:00 p.m. 1,00\$
FRIDAY	September 17 Field Day Lower Campus 12:00 p.m. "Scotty" From Star Trek Leacock 132 at 7:00 p.m. 2,50\$/4,00\$ Beach party - Treky Dance - Douglas Hall 9:00 0,50\$ with Scotty ticket or 1,50\$
SATURDAY	September 18 Shaughnessy Cup Game 2:00 p.m. 2,00\$ at Concordia University Four Floors of Entertainment Featuring "The Sixties" Union Building 8:00 p.m. 4,00\$/5,00\$

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